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# THE EAST COAST OF FLORIDA

A HISTORY

1500-1961

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V. 2

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*THE EAST COAST  
OF FLORIDA*





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## PREFACE TO VOLUME II

IT HAS BEEN the ambition of the Editor-Author to devote most of Volume II to the spiritual, intellectual, cultural, civic and industrial life of Florida, with major emphasis on our religious and educational history. From a wealth of material we have had to decide what and how much should be included in this volume. Even with many helpful suggestions the final choice was not easy.

Some organizational historians who have submitted histories of their respective organizations will be disappointed that we have not used their material. We hope these writers and authors will understand that limitations of space and not the merits of their subjects account for the absence of their material from this book. Even with the generous permission of the publisher, Mr. Robert R. Towne, to grant space for an additional 50,000 words, we have had to leave out much that we wanted to publish—enough to publish another volume the size of this one.

The histories of some important organizations in Florida do not appear in "The East Coast of Florida" for the following obvious reasons: (1) No records or notes were available; (2) promises to have materials in by certain date-lines were not kept—organizational officials and historians were indifferent or too busy to compile or write their histories.

Much original and heretofore unpublished Florida history which was collected for but could not be included in "The East Coast of Florida" has been deposited in the Library of the University of Tampa. See "Final Notes" in Volume II.

We emphasize here, as we did in our preface to Volume I, the importance of the Index. Many subjects not listed as separate subjects in the Contents frequently receive considerable notice in the general treatment of another subject. For example, in "Twentieth Century Florida," the first Chapter of Volume II, there's hardly a phase or department of the industrial, commercial, cultural, educational and civic life of modern Florida that is not mentioned. The history of farming, citrus, cattle raising, banking, railroading and other industries and professional activities also may be traced in the Index to Volume I. Volume III is rich in history made by pioneers.

The Editor of "The East Coast of Florida" claims little credit for the production of this history which has been written by a large staff of co-authors whose names appear with their contributions—and to whom he and the Publisher, Robert Towne, are grateful. The guiding spirit and intellect responsible for the compilation of this work is Helen Nance, the Editor's wife.

Ellwood C. Nance





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## CHAPTER I

# THIS IS TWENTIETH CENTURY FLORIDA

The Story of Its Progress

Staff Written, Florida State Chamber of Commerce

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### Background

FLORIDA WAS NOT U. S. Soil until 1821 when the flags of Spain and the U. S. were exchanged. Purchase of the territory was effected in 1819 for five million dollars.

Its northern and northwestern tiers had been lightly penetrated by railroads as early as 1837, but steel rails were to stop there until the War between the States could be settled. The Tallahassee-Saint Marks railroad, horse-drawn at first, operating between these two cities, was started in 1836 and completed the following year. Today the Seaboard Air Line tracks follow the bed of the original road. The state's first steam railroad, also in 1836, operated briefly between Saint Joseph and the Apalachicola River.

Henry M. Flagler's East Coast Railroad reached Daytona Beach in 1890. Henry B. Plant's central and west coast rails (now the Atlantic Coast Line) reached Tampa earlier, by six years. Miami was not rail-tapped until 1896, when it was a trading post of some 500 souls. During the period between the time of the land's discovery by Ponce de Leon in 1513 and 1885 or thereabouts (roughly 372 years), Florida was almost inaccessible country, about which little was actually known, and in which but little was going on, or could go on economically. The population density is 75 persons per square mile.

### Geography

Singular facets give Florida its individualized character. These number in the thousands. Top-bracket authors and feature-writing news men and women are ever "researching" the state's life and economy. Residing here are scores of fiction writers drinking deeply of Florida's historic and romantic riches.

The state's geographic locale has everything to do with all this fuss and entertaining fury. Therefore, if we would have a better understanding of Florida's comparatively recent emergence as an economic-power-in-depth among the states of the Union, a brief "refresher course" will help mightily.

Unforgettably, Florida is the southeastern corner state of the United States. Easy-to-forget geographic facts are these:

Never more than 145 miles wide, the Florida peninsula does not end its meanderings until its last land formation is some 600 miles south of the southern boundary of the State of California. Yet, Florida is not quite in the tropics (if we are to be technical), lacking a hundred miles. The state lies between the 31st and the 24th parallels, north latitude. The southern tip of Florida is 1,700 miles north of the equator, but is nearer the equator than any other part of continental United States.

Now let us fix the location of South America in relation to Florida. Simply draw a line from Miami directly south. East of that line is South America, whereas many persons believe South America to be directly south of Florida. Now draw a line from the northeastern shore of Maine southward. Jacksonville is 837 miles west of that line.





We have often pointed out because of these facts that Florida came near being a mid-western state, longitudinally. Jacksonville is directly beneath Cleveland. Pensacola is directly beneath Chicago. All of Florida belongs in the central standard time zone. Railroads found eastern standard time more convenient, however, and for the past 50 years nearly all of Florida has used eastern time. From Chattahoochee westward through Pensacola, central time is used.

Incidentally, the great river of the ocean, the Gulf Stream, flows through the Straits of Florida at a rate of 15 cubic miles per hour, 500 times the hourly discharge of the Mississippi River at flood stage. The stream follows the Florida coast past Jacksonville, then northeastward toward Bermuda.

These geographic facts account for Florida's sun and its water, its two chief assets. We have long known what to do with the sun. Enjoy it. Rely upon it for its many "assists" to our tourist and agricultural economies. At times, water is too plentiful, at other times, too scarce. At long last enough money has been made available to engineers to correct drainage faults in the great Everglades region and will be made available for similar work in other areas where the problem is not quite so pronounced. The huge Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District project is now well advanced and is making available more rich lands for man's use.

These facts also pinpoint Florida at the crossroads of the Americas. No other North American land mass is as strategically located for so important an international role. Floridians are deeply conscious of their responsibilities in this premise. To give added emphasis to Florida's Latin-American relations, let me make mention of this additional fact: In 1957, a total of 3,099,000 travelers passed through one airport of a Florida metropolitan area just 60 years old but having an area population of 800,000 persons, 23 per cent of this immense air travel being between the United States and its Latin neighbors. Scenic, and alternate routes to Europe, Africa and the Orient also funnel through this point. The port is Miami's International, which also handled about 15,480,000 pounds of air mail and 202,814,000 pounds of air cargo in 1957.

Thus has geography given Florida conspicuous hemispheric influence.

#### Essentials of Florida's Contribution to The Nation's Economy

FLORIDIANS numbered 4,098,000 in 1957 (almost 60 per cent of whom were born in other States or countries.

Their income in 1956 totaled .....	\$6,641,000,000
They paid taxes in 1957 amounting to .....	\$1,941,700,000
.....Federal, including hidden: .....	\$1,232,900,000
.....State, county and municipal: .....	\$ 708,800,000
They owned property valued (for tax purposes), in 1957 .....	\$7,784,905,000
They had, in 1957, bank deposits amounting to .....	\$4,074,442,000
They had, in 1956, personal savings amounting to .....	\$4,002,928,000
They spent, both resident and tourist customers, at the retail level, in 1957, an estimated .....	\$5,900,000,000
They had, in 1956, life insurance in force valued at .....	\$7,923,000,000
They had, in 1957, passenger automobiles numbering:	1,678,677
They entertained approximately 6,100,000 vacationists in 1957.	
They grew farm crops, in 1957, selling for .....	\$475,863,000
They sold livestock and products, in 1957, worth .....	\$160,265,000
They produced forest products, in 1956, worth at the mills .....	\$452,770,000
They mined, in 1956, goods worth, at the mines .....	\$132,955,000
They manufactured, in 1957, goods worth some .....	\$900,000,000
more than raw materials used	

They took from the waters, in 1956, a commercial fish catch worth \$ 30,196,000

Note: Further data are available on request.





## Contours of Commerce—A Diversified Economy

It is unrealistic to say that Florida's economy is based overwhelmingly on tourism, or that citrus plays more than a stellar agricultural role. In both categories, however, Florida leads the nation: We entertain more visitors (New York City and Washington, D.C. sightseers excepted) and we grow more citrus than any other U. S. area.

A catalog descriptive of the main contours of Florida's commerce would hardly be thicker than that of any other state, but the diversities revealed could easily startle the uninformed. The tabulation above gives a high-spot statistical portrayal of the state.

Floridians spend about three millions of dollars each year, in national press, radio and television, advertising their delectable citrus products, and about ten millions of dollars a year advertising their luxurious summer and winter tourist climate, accommodations, glamorous attractions and unmatched transportation services.

Floridians, themselves, from the earliest explorers and agricultural experimentalists, are responsible, obviously, for the oft-entertained narrow view that their land "is only good" for sun-seekers and as a producer of the nectar of the gods which nature wraps so fetchingly in golden fabric.

As highly profitable as those two merchandisable items are, the other side of economic Florida is every bit as exciting and worth telling.

### Pinpointing The Summits

We shall attempt, therefore, to bring into focus certain facts about Florida which are not as widely acclaimed but which point up to summits of economic respectability reached by Florida in the past several decades.

Florida is "pay dirt." There is no banker doubt, nor investor doubt of this statement.

Few are the locales which have intrigued as many money-wise pioneers as has Florida. Some possessors of millions knowing full well that not in their lifetimes would their Florida investments pay, went on to build railroads and fabulous hotels, drain swamps, dredge harbors, fill in low but salable land, experiment in rubber, silk and what have you, and to plant crops and ornamentals never before planted in North America. In short, the faith of these men knew no bounds.

### Still The Pioneers Come

It would be well, of course, if the seeker after greener pastures recognized the honey-coating which is part and parcel of nearly every land. In Florida the sweets appear to have laid on with nature's more lavish hand; it is not uncommon, for example, for persons in possession, say, of from five to fifty thousand dollars, and more, to write, offering to hand their fortunes over to us for investing in Florida. While we greatly appreciate these evidences of confidence, our stock and only answer must be and is, that they investigate Florida or any other place, personally, before investing.

Thus it will be seen that the pioneering faith in Florida is still rife.

Over 2,900 persons each week come to make their permanent homes in Florida, quitting their homes in other states to do so. This rate has been the average weekly gain the past three years.

How are these numbers being absorbed into Florida's economy, together with the state's internal net population growth of 1,123 persons per week?

The answer is found, of course, in the down-to-earth strength of Florida's economy, an economy which, clearly, is "unfinished business" owing to its pioneering characteristics.

### Behind The Show Window

First, let us treat of tourism and citrus production, the best-known of Florida economic factors.







The former accounts, roughly, for a little more than one-third of Floridians' incomes from private sources (that is, earnings and income from all sources except government salaries and benefits). This tourism income in 1957 was estimated at \$1,150,000,000 and the number of visitors who spent some part of their summer or winter days in Florida at 6,100,000.

One heavy contribution citrus makes to the state's economy lies in its publicity-giving qualities, these obviously, accounting for much of its popularity rating. Florida's vegetable-labeled industry and citrus usually run almost neck and neck as farm-dollar producers. Citrus, with Florida's other split-second farm crops, those which must be speedily processed or "red-balled" to the market, constitute the bulk of the state's agricultural crop production.

Early agriculturists found Florida a tough row to hoe. Indeed, say today's farm researchers, Florida soil (there were exceptions, of course) could not be persuaded to yield anything worth marketing until new ground rules were established.

To farm scientists, therefore, must go the credit for Florida's agricultural successes.

### **Agriculture—This Cattle Empire Imports Beef**

Cattle raising which has now become a major Florida farming operation, gave pioneers the stiffest kind of trouble. Nutritive pasturage had to be built from scratch. The cattle fever tick had to be eradicated. Economical feeds had to be developed. Scrub stock had to be replaced.

With these problems whipped, the Florida cowboy today is riding herd on a \$200-million beef-cattle industry that has shoved the state ahead of several western steak-producing states. Sun-bronzed cowpokes are galloping over Florida pasturelands that today support 1,559,000 head of beef cattle.

It is not too much to say that the cowboy of song, story and movie is losing out to the queer critter with tight blue jeans, battered felt, and a Florida accent. The roundup is outmoded: Fat beef cattle graze on compact pastures in the shade of palms, pines and hardwoods.

Even as these cattle figures are impressive, with the fast growth of Florida's human population the gap between the amount of Florida beef produced and the amount of beef consumed in Florida has been getting wider and wider, forcing packers to import more and more. (The same is true to some extent in the category of poultry and eggs, despite tremendous Florida production. Dairy products, ditto).

These facts should be useful to researchers interested in determining Florida's growing importance as a market place for manufactured goods, or for whatever else consumers use. Floridians' income in 1956 was \$6,641,000,000.

### **Seeing Both, The Forests And The Trees**

In the category of forest farming, Floridians marketed 1,951,000 cords of pulpwood in 1956, a record yield, filling about 60 per cent of the needs of the state's nine pulp mills (seven kraft paper and two cellulose, for making nylon and rayon).

Florida has more than 19,900,000 acres of its total area classified as forest land. The state's great diversity of climate and geography makes possible a large variety of temperate and sub-tropical forest species. Oddly enough Florida has native to it the very heaviest wood and the very lightest wood in the United States (we shall not catalog the tree species here). The peak of Florida lumber cut was in 1909. The cut continued high for 20 years, then began falling rapidly. Lumberwise, therefore, Florida is in short supply (634 million board feet in 1956) and will remain so until scientific practices fully replace depletion forces which got their start in meeting the shelter and heat needs of pioneers. There is encouraging evidence of the reproductive power of Florida forests even after abuse. Given time, freedom from fire and a couple or so of good years, many types of forests restore themselves.

Florida currently is vigorously prosecuting a statewide program of reforestation,



with the small land owner as a principal cooperating agent. To safeguard their own perpetual supply of pine, paper mills themselves are heavy reforesters on their own thousands of acres.

### Dollars From Fast Crops

Changes in technology, consumer demand, marketing practices, capital structure, labor supply, and many other factors make vegetable growing in Florida a dynamic industry.

The state now harvests some 430,000 acres of vegetables and field-fruits for fresh consumption during fall, winter and spring months, in large and small acreages located principally in the central and southern portions.

Vegetable growers gamble millions of dollars each year against the risks of weather, and against competing production, both domestic and foreign.

Even so, with improvements in technology, faster and refrigerated transportation (both rail and truck), machine methods in production and harvesting, research to improve varieties, increased yield by better fertilization, and better insect-disease control with new insecticides and fungicides, vegetables and small fruits, as a source of Florida farm income, were second in 1956. They brought growers \$185 million as compared with \$250 million for all citrus and \$151 million for livestock and livestock products. Vegetable crops have exceeded citrus in value of production in six of the past twenty seasons. Principal vegetable crops include snap and lima beans, corn, cabbage, radishes, celery, lettuce, cucumbers, carrots, eggplant, escarole, squash, green peppers, peas, cauliflower, Irish potatoes and tomatoes. Also melons, berries, non-citrus subtropical fruits, grapes, pineapples and many other perishables make up Florida's fast-moving crops.

### The Nation's "Market Basket"

Indeed, Florida is close to being the "market basket" of the nation. A man can get a full dinner plate without going out of Florida for it.

Census reports show Florida's Polk County as the nation's top citrus county and ranking high in cattle production. Orange and Lake rank, nationally, second and third in citrus.

Palm Beach County leads all other counties in the country in snap beans and places near the top in total vegetables harvested for sale.

Marion County is the nation's prime watermelon producer, with Suwannee, Sumter, Alachua and Gilchrist high on the list. Jackson County is among the leaders in peanut production.

Among the nation's top 100 ranking agricultural counties, the list of Florida counties, especially those in the peninsula, is long and impressive.

In the wild scramble to get their fresh produce moving from field to housewife, Florida vegetable growers make extensive use of every instantaneous communication device in the book, to keep abreast of marketing conditions and prices, to order labor transferred from one field to another, to confirm orders, to work out shipping schedules and to keep packaging supplies moving. It is not uncommon for field trucks to be equipped with a two-way radio. The state's Marketing Bureau has coverage of 52 marketing points for citrus, vegetables, poultry and livestock throughout the state. A special frost-warning service is a U.S.-State weather-forecasting contribution.

### Tobacco, Nuts, Sugar, Grains

Not such fast workers, but perforce energetic enough, are the growers of tobacco, peanuts and pecans, grains, seeds, feeds and the like. One of the world's largest peanut shelling mills is located in Florida.

In the rich Everglades region, where the \$250-million reclamation (flood control) project is under way, growers harvested 35,800 acres of sugarcane for sugar and seed (1,468,000 tons) during 1957. From the cane, raw sugar and blackstrap molasses (used







principally in the manufacture of feeds) were extracted. Dried citrus pulp feeds (297,000 tons) and citrus molasses (60,000 tons) are important feed by-products of the industry.

### **Natural and Synthetic Fibres**

Cotton, most common of fibres, claims but little Florida farm attention. But other fibres have intrigued Floridians for nearly a century. Ramie is one. It belongs to the hemp family and grows as a hardy perennial weed. It can be cut three or four times a years with little cultivation, and is known to have been used 6,000 years ago. When properly processed, the fibre is long and lustrously white. It is several times the strength of cotton, and is stronger in fact than any other known natural fibre. Its many qualities and uses need not be recited here; what is more important is that tedious time-consuming (centuries, in fact) experimental work has at last been completed to the point where commercial production is feasible. Soils of the Everglades are ideal for propagation of the plant. Decorticating and degumming offered the stumbling blocks. Old methods were slow and expensive. Complete mechanization has finally been successfully worked out. Some 2,500 acres are currently planted to ramie.

Pulp from the roots of scrub palmetto, which has fibrous and cork-like qualities, can be processed into wallboard or combined with portland cement to make an exterior covering, however, further research is needed. The supply of roots is well nigh inexhaustible.

Chemstrand Corporation, the state's largest manufacturer (6,000 employees), whose plant at Gonzales, near Pensacola, cost \$100 million plus, makes nylon under a duPont patent. Raw materials, principally petroleum, are water-shipped from Louisiana and Texas points, mainly. The firm is using natural gas, long in use at Pensacola. Chemstrand, reportedly, chose Pensacola because of the quality of water available in almost unlimited supply, low fuel and transportation costs and the presence of ample labor.

### **Oils From Trees and Fish**

Shell-pink flowers on leafless trees are a breath-taking sight in springtime among the red clay hills around the state's capital city, Tallahassee, and in the Gainesville area. The trees are not grown because they are pretty; they are Florida's tung orchards, yielding a crop worth approximately a million dollars a year. The nuts are the source of tung oil for paints, varnishes and other industrial uses. Florida tung orchards cover 67,000 acres.

Terpene oils of great variety and use, derived from the pine tree, are the state's most important oils. Their value is included in the \$30-million annual value of naval stores.

Essential oils from the rinds and seeds of citrus are a valuable by-product of citrus processing and are used in foods, pharmaceuticals and chemicals.

Another Florida oil, valued at about \$500 thousand a year, comes from menhaden fish. Dry scrap and meal from the same source is worth about a million dollars a year, for use in animal feeds. The oil is utilized by soap, paint and linoleum manufacturers.

### **Flowers, Gardens And Parks**

Any mention of flower and shrub and ornamental tree growing in Florida (the very name meaning "the feast of flowers") brings in mind broad vistas of outdoor beauty, whether they be the handiwork of garden lovers or commercial growers. World-famous botanical gardens are here, notably Fairchild Tropical. These gardens, and the Everglades National Park, the national forests, and many state and local parks, constitute flora and fauna attractions of unusual qualities, drawing millions of visitors annually.

An increasing number of commercial flower growers are found in the midst of all this green and lovely foliage, albeit recorded early accounts of their well-being speak of disappointments. It can now be said, and amply proved by dollar figures, that the





hardy amongst them have triumphed over all obstacles. The greenhouse trade is worth approximately \$35 million annually.

What do they market? Orchids, chrysanthemums, asters, azaleas, caladiums, camelias, roses, rare house plants, gladioli, lilies and other bulbs, ornamental plants, ferns, flowering trees, turf and nursery stock of varying types.

Florida boasts some the largest garden clubs in America. These and other agencies generously lend their talents and energies toward the beautification of highways and public buildings and grounds. Some of the flower shows staged annually by these clubs in all parts of the state attract national and international attention.

### Manufacturing and Mining—Industrial Base and Potentials

Agriculture (farm and forest) is the most important source of raw materials used by Florida manufacturers. Other basic industrial factors are adequately present, repeated surveys have disclosed: Suitable land sites; skilled and unskilled workers; water of good quality; ample and fast transportation; fuel and power in large amounts at reasonable rates; financial facilities; raw materials; market accessibility. Florida alone is a rapidly growing consumer goods market, having a population estimated officially at 4,098,000 last year. And living within a radius of 300 miles of Florida are 15 million consumers in other states.

Natural gas pipelines tapped the Pensacola area some years ago. Extensions have spread over into Okaloosa and Walton Counties. Tallahassee and nearby areas are being supplied from lines from south Georgia. Houston Texas Gas and Oil Company is working toward completion, late in 1959, of a pipeline to supply natural gas to practically all industrial areas in Florida as far south as Miami.

### Imports and Exports

Florida is closer to more foreign nations than any other American state, with its potential Latin American customers living in Cuba and the Caribbean area, Mexico and Central America.

Air and water transportation are fully developed. Shipping rates are low. Florida has thirteen deep harbors regularly operating in foreign trade. Goods exported to foreign lands through these ports in 1956 were valued at \$231 million with imports running slightly over \$225 million.

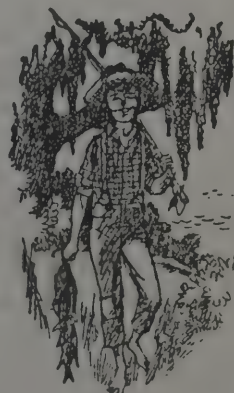
The volume of this water-borne foreign trade reached 4,241,000 tons leaving the state, virtually balanced by 4,416,000 tons in imports through Florida ports in 1956.

### The Measure of Manufacturing

Factory wheels in Florida are unknown to many unacquainted with the versatility of the state. However, the fact is that manufacturing plants in Florida employ, directly, 10.5 per cent of all gainfully employed persons in the state, and many more indirectly.

	Average Monthly Number	
	1955	1957
Total persons gainfully employed . . . . .	1,321,300	1,531,000
Non-farm workers:		
Wage and salary workers . . . . .	950,800	1,132,700
(including factory workers numbering . . . . .	138,500	161,300
Self-employed, domestics, etc.. . . . .	241,400	266,800
Farm workers . . . . .	139,100	131,500

The principal classifications of manufacturing in Florida (1956 figures, the latest) are reflected in a breakdown of total (\$517 million) wages paid, expressed in millions: food and related products \$99.1; paper and allied products \$63.2; lumber and wood products (exclusive of furniture) \$45.4; furniture and fixtures \$22; chemicals \$50;





printing and publishing \$50; fabricated metal products \$42.7; stone, clay, glass products \$31.4; transportation equipment \$27.2; tobacco products \$20.7; apparel and other fabric items \$18.1; machinery, except electrical \$16.1; electrical machinery and instruments \$9.9; primary metals \$3.6.

### **Jets and Missiles**

Beginning in 1956, Florida caught the eye of large national concerns in these manufacturing fields. The principal drawing card was the chance to live in Florida, a deciding factor in the competition for scientific and technical personnel. The missile base at Canaveral was an added force.

General Electric and Minneapolis-Honeywell at St. Petersburg; The Martin Company at Orlando and Pratt & Whitney Division of United Aircraft near West Palm Beach are "big" which succumbed to the lure of living and working in Florida.

### **Citrus Concentrates, A Blue Chip**

Florida began cudgelling without letup for new industrials in 1950. Prior to that time the trend towards the state was slow. However, discovery by Florida scientists of the citrus concentrate "know how" in the late '40s has resulted in the establishment of about twenty concentrate plants since 1945, the investment amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. Concentrators used 49 million boxes of the 91-million-box production of fresh oranges during the 1956-57 season. A more recently developed product, chilled juice, used another 5.6 million boxes of oranges during the season.

There has been no cessation in the processing of single-strength citrus juices, and of segments, as a result of concentrate's appearance on the scene. About 27 million boxes of citrus are thus used, annually.

### **Florida Seventh in Chemicals**

"Approximately \$60,125,000—the seventh highest figure in the nation—will be spent during 1958 and 1959 for construction of chemical producing facilities in Florida," according to Manufacturing Chemists' Association. An MCA survey shows that this includes an estimated \$57,850,000 for eight projects already begun and \$2,275,000 for three projects definitely planned for completion before 1960.

In 1957, Florida chemical producers completed ten construction projects at a cost of \$84,550,000. Combined estimated total of construction expenditures in Florida for the three-year survey period, 1957-59, came to \$144,675,000. The state now ranks 18th in national chemical production. Availability of raw materials and labor, proximity to prime markets and adequate transportation are the recognized requirements of the chemical industry.

Construction of facilities for the production of textile fibres by chemical synthesis leads the industry in Florida with a figure of \$80 million. Second are general organic chemicals with \$33,750,000; others: Fertilizer chemicals \$16,475,000; general inorganics \$10,750,000; plastics and resins, \$3,600,000, and laboratories \$100,000. Expansion of Chemstrand Inc., of Escambia Chemical Company's plant and of pulp mills, plus the 1958 fibre-plant of American Cyanamid, account for much of the industry's total in the state.

### **Mining and Mineral Resources**

Both uranium and aluminum are present in small quantity in the phosphate fields of Polk County, enough of the former to warrant investment by the Atomic Energy Commission of \$50 million to install a recovery plant. Florida's phosphate (75 per cent of the nation's) sold for \$66 million in 1956.

Aside from phosphate, Florida also mines kaolin, fullers earth, "heavy" minerals, limestone, oyster shell, sand, gravel, peat and small quantities of petroleum and natural





gas, these operations making the whole industry worth, at the mines, about \$133 million annually.

The first oil-producing field in Florida, Humble's Sunniland in Collier County, brought in in 1948, has an annual output of some \$500,000 barrels of crude petroleum. Most of Florida is under oil lease but exploration has quieted down for the present.

Florida is an important producer of "heavy" minerals, so-called because their ores are relatively weighty. The principal of these are titanium, zirconium and hafnium. Ilmenite (one of the oxides of titanium) mined in the state is used in the manufacture of paint, having virtually supplanted white lead. Rutile (another of titanium's oxides) is shipped out of the state to plants which extract the metal. Titanium metal is light in weight, corrosion resistant and as strong as the better grades of steel. Titanium's properties adapted it to jet-age demands which boomed its production for some years but widespread commercial use awaits further research in production costs. Meanwhile, zirconium and hafnium, more suitable to the missile-age, have taken the forefront. Columbia-National's plant, near Pensacola, for the extraction of these metals (principally for AEC) is the state's first metal plant.

### Technologists Put To Work

As early as 1940 (or as late, as some might put it) there had crystalized in the minds of Floridians the conviction that their tourist and citrus incomes lacked industrial partnership, without which the hills and valleys in the state's economy would certainly become steeper and deeper and, of course, hazardous in the extreme.

Before launching upon an admittedly speculative campaign to sell the state's believed-in-but-not-proven industrial advantages to investors, it was determined that technologists should first be put to work. Had not soil and crop scientists, and agricultural engineers, taken hold of reluctant Florida soil and after years of painstaking pioneering investigative work made it pay? Then, why not employ technologists to investigate Florida's industrial potentials?

Establishment of the Engineering and Industrial Experiment Station, with \$40,000 to spend during its first year, was brought about in 1940, under the direction of the University of Florida, at Gainesville. The station was spending a million dollars a year by 1948, and its contributions to the industrial, agricultural and general business development of the State is everywhere recognized (even in the Navy Department at Washington for which its scientists brought out weapons of an advanced character).

### Studies of Researchers

Utilization of scrub oak, pulp and paper research, utilization of tall oil, pulp from bagasse, recovery of fluorine from phosphate ores, studies on limerock concrete, properties of Florida petroleum, hurricane detection and improved building construction for hurricane protection: These are some of the more significant studies which have claimed the attention of the station. Others have to do with stream pollution, sewage treatment, road construction materials, agricultural machinery, uses of Florida clays, etc.

Of major but little-heralded importance is the fact that the station serves private users on a contractual basis, aiding in the working out of the technical problems of individual Florida industries.

The need for serious study of problems relating to beach erosion and coastal protection was recognized last year by the establishment of the Coastal Engineering Laboratory at the University of Florida.

In the field of marine biology, the University of Miami's Marine Laboratory has taken the lead and has made such strides as to bring it international recognition.

There have sprung up in Florida over the past dozen years more than a hundred industrial laboratories serving all types of seekers after technological advice. The trek







to Florida of industrial firms concerned with aircraft and missiles and the interest in peace-time uses of nuclear power have appreciably augmented engineering and research activity in the state.

Researchers, academic, private and governmental, are concerned more and more with the problems attending Florida's explosive population growth and have focused needed attention on long-term planning and zoning, housing regulations, highway locations, etc.

### **Servicing Tourists—Helping To Keep The Nation Fit**

The nation's technologists have given productive business industries no more, relatively, than they have given Florida's tourist industry. What they have given the one, to state it another way, has rebounded to the advantage of the other. Namely, a shorter and yet still shorter working week. More leisure, to put it still another way. A greater life expectancy is one of the fruits of medical progress, and improved public hygiene.

Floridians love this.

In addition to the shortening of the workday and workweek, the spread of paid vacations has also increased the amount of leisure time. The annual two-weeks vacation with pay used to be enjoyed only by employees on the highest levels. Today, however, it is a matter of course for all white-collar workers and is spreading to all types of labor; 85 per cent of all organized workers are working under contracts specifying paid vacations.

Add, then, to Florida's tourist attractions and facilities the enormously large national pool of leisure time, and two other ingredients, the lengthening of the human span of life and the ever-growing convention trade. In the "amount due" slot of the cash register you immediately get some idea of the extent of both, Florida's current and potential vacation or relaxation or tourist trade, call it what you will.

Servicing the vacation-bound American, refitting him through the processes of relaxation and play, is but rendering him the more efficient for his multifarious tasks back home. Thus does Florida play an important role in keeping the nation's pivotal industries in prime operating trim, since some 6,100,000 persons relax in Florida some part of each 12-month period.

Florida's hotels, as of August 1957, according to license figures, boasted 93,893 rooms; apartments, 447,371 rooms; guest and rooming houses, 101,166 rooms; motor courts, 97,648 rooms; totaling 740,078 rooms against 688,876 the first of 1956. Restaurants could seat 801,555 persons, against 724,113.

### **Advances In Other Categories—"Low" Moves Up, Leveling Seasonal Gap**

In pre-war years seasonal economic highs and lows, sometimes as great as 25 per cent, presented a serious problem to Florida business and industry. However, in more recent years, efforts to increase summer tourism and to establish year-round payrolls have resulted in a lessening of the gap between winter and summer business in the state. (Business activity is gauged by bank debits, the best single indicator.)

In 1947 there was a 15-per-cent variation. Last year, this winter-summer difference stood at 9 per cent.

Basic underpinnings of Florida's economy are diverse: Tourism, manufacturing, agriculture, government activities and the not-so-obvious force contributed by financially independent retirees.

### **Earnings, \$6.6 Billion Plus**

In 1956 (last completed figure) Floridians earned a total income of \$6,641,000, more by 11 per cent than during 1955. This increase ranked Florida third among the states. The increase for the southeastern region and for the nation as a whole stood at 7 per cent.

Since 1929 (the first date income figures became available) the total personal income of Florida residents has increased 782 per cent; and from 1950 to 1956 the gain



was 83 per cent. These Florida gains are appreciably above both national and regional figures.

Per capita income in Florida has led the southeast each year since 1929 with only three exceptions when Virginia nosed slightly ahead. In 1956, per capita income in Florida was \$1,762 and the national figure, \$1,940.

### **Building Construction—Electric Production**

The value of all building permits issued in Florida in 1956 reached \$834,800,000, up 12 per cent from 1955. Last year (figures available only through November at this time) this same 12-per-cent rate continued. In 1956, a total of 58,144 permits for new dwelling units were issued, a 10-per-cent increase. The 1957 rate was 6 per cent above 1956, compared with a drop nationally of 11 per cent.

Expanding to meet the state's growth, electric plants in Florida have increased their total producing power by 177 per cent since 1950. The national increase during the same period was 90 per cent. The installed capacity of this state's electric generating plants by the end of 1957 stood at 2,854,409 kilowatts, resulting in production of 11,334,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity.

### **Florida Stands Out In Schools**

Florida's minimum foundation program, designed to give a stable financial backbone to public schools all over the state, has served as a national model. Thus Florida was somewhat ahead when pressures for better and more schools mounted after World War II. School construction is pressing forward rapidly but still remains as one of the state's growth-problems. Today about 830,000 students are enrolled in the Florida public school system.

A true test of a state's schools lies in the degree of ease with which students transfer to it from other areas. Florida well meets this criterion; thousands of students from all over the country enroll in Florida schools annually without difficulty or disadvantage.

Augmenting public schools are many private institutions. Summer camps for both boys and girls furnish additional facilities.

Enrollment in Florida's state-supported institutions of higher learning came to about 25,000 last year with some 20,000 more in private institutions. The State Board of Control (educational) estimates that 106,000 students will have to be accommodated in 1970. If prorated as of now, 55,000 will be knocking at the doors of state institutions and 51,000 at the doors of private institutions, including junior colleges. To help meet this anticipated need, several new universities and junior colleges will be established.

### **Other Cultural Aspects**

Floridians are paying more attention to cultural pursuits. The Ringling Art Museum (state-owned) at Sarasota has a matchless collection; and other art museums in the state are also enjoying increasing patronage. Historical and archaeological museums have been built in many of the parks in the state. These are in addition to the Florida State Museum (Gainesville) and the facilities at universities and colleges.

Musical and dramatic productions and Little Theatre activities are available. Library facilities, still somewhat on the shy side, are now receiving more needed attention.

### **Public Health**

Florida has developed an outstanding public health program. Such semi-tropical diseases as malaria, yellow fever and dengue fever have been put down, to stay down. State health authorities now concentrate on the promotion of longer, happier and more useful lives.







Florida's medical and social development is evidenced:

1. By its excellent vocational rehabilitation program, which has received national recognition;
2. By the work of the Crippled Children's Commission which, in cooperation with the Nemours Foundation, has developed a program which has attracted both private and public funds;
3. By the development of four modern tuberculosis hospitals comprising the finest system of its kind in the nation, where rehabilitation is an integral part of treatment;
4. By the recent completion of a modern state hospital for the treatment of nervous and mental disorders (a second hospital is planned);
5. By sixty-six well-organized county health departments, all with professional personnel, and all working harmoniously with the State Board of Health;
6. By advancing medical education through the establishment of two medical schools: the School of Medicine of the University of Miami which graduated its first class in 1956, and the Medical College of the University of Florida which received its first class in 1956;
7. In addition to these official agencies, Florida has greatly profited from such voluntary health agencies as the Florida Mental Health Association, the Tuberculosis and Health Association, the Society for Crippled Children, and the Cancer Society. Close cooperation between these and other voluntary agencies and the official health and welfare agencies has, in a large measure, been responsible for the rapid development of Florida's health facilities during the past two decades.

### Florida Citizenship, and Taxation

Insofar as the State itself is concerned, a new resident of Florida is a citizen of Florida (a resident being a person domiciled in the State). One is not eligible to vote, however, until he or she has reached the age of 21 and has resided in the State one year and in the county and precinct six months. Declaration of intention to become a citizen may be filed in person by a new resident in any courthouse. Florida has no poll tax.

Florida has none of the penalizing taxes now common to most states. Its constitution prohibits the State from imposing taxes on incomes (either individual or corporate) and on real property and permits of no state inheritance tax (although sharing in that which is federally-imposed). The state subsists alone on excise and sales and use taxes, occupational and other licenses of the usual character.

Florida's sales and use tax is similar to that in the majority of other States. The Florida sales tax exempts groceries, medicines and certain farm supplies.

Intangible property: The State has a negligible tax on such property. The intangible tax is assessed at full value and is 10c per \$1,000 on money and \$2.00 per \$1,000 on stocks, bonds, notes and mortgages. This tax does not cover war bonds.

Real property: Counties and cities levy property (ad valorem) taxes, but may not tax a homestead except where the assessed value is over \$5,000 and then only on the sum in excess of that amount. Homesteads are, however, subject to special district taxes.

Personal property: Taxes on personal property are county and city taxes. There is a specific personal exemption of \$1,000 to the head of a family.

Occupational and business licenses: These licenses are required by both the county and the city of location or operation. State taxes also are required in most cases.

In general, Florida's tax laws are designed to offer a favorable "climate" to business, to industry and to the Florida resident.

### A Distinctive Economic Region—All American In Character

Adding up the several foregoing appraisals, it should at once become apparent





(a) that Florida is all-American in flavor, meaning, of course, that its economy is the product of a fusion of minds native to all sections of the country, and  
(b) that Florida constitutes America's newest distinctive economic region. A vast land once dominated largely by a cotton economy ends where Florida begins, and ending with it, and almost as abruptly, its economic, geographic, historic and climatic similarity.

### **Thus Does Florida Today Make Itself Felt In The Nation's Economy**

The Florida State Chamber of Commerce is quartered in a half-million-dollar structure, on the Jacksonville Expressway, east of the Mathews Bridge, on U. S. highway No. 1, alternate. Visitors are cordially welcomed, from 8 to 4 o'clock daily, except Saturdays and Sundays. In the main building of the structure is a tourist information center. This is surrounded by dioramas of Florida business, industry and agriculture.

### **FLORIDA'S GROWTH LAST DECADE, 1950-1960**

**By Harold Colce, Exec. V.P., F. S. C. of C.**

**S**INCE 1950 Florida has increased 76.3 per cent in population, a greater gain than any other state in the nation. In 1950 the official census count came to 2,771,305 and was 4,886,016 by the preliminary 1960 count. This is a gain of 2,114,711 during the ten-year interval. No other state, except California, gained so many people. Florida gained more than any of such large states as New York, Pennsylvania or Illinois. Thus we rank first in rate of gain and second in actual numbers gained.

Further, Florida's East Coast has a number of ranking counties in rate of gain. First of all the nation was Brevard; Broward ranked third; Martin ranked 36 and Indian River 37 nationally. These figures, too, are preliminary, and final figures might make some slight change, although we do not believe there will be enough change to upset the rankings. Out of the 45 counties in the nation which more than doubled population during the past ten years, 12 of them were in Florida.

### **Cities in Florida Gain in Building**

Most of Florida's cities showed a gain last year, 1959, in building construction, according to the annual survey by the Florida Building Journal. Editor David Shubow's report shows St. Petersburg at the top of the municipal list with more than \$56 million in building permit valuation last year. Miami, a leader for many years, slipped to second. Following in the top ten are Tampa, Jacksonville, Fort Lauderdale, Orlando, Miami Beach, Hollywood, West Palm Beach and Hialeah. Of the counties that reported, Dade showed the biggest increase with \$146 million, a gain of about 20 per cent over 1958. Sixty per cent of the reporting cities showed a gain.



# THE HISTORY OF THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF FLORIDA

By Harold Colee, Vice President and General Manager

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THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE is, to most people, as typically American as ham and eggs—or, to many native Floridians, grits and redeye gravy. No one in this country would pronounce chamber of commerce with a French accent . . . and but very few would be inclined to say it in the Oxford tones of the well-educated Briton. Nonetheless, the chamber of commerce originated in France, and the typically American chamber in Florida is patterned after the English organization, the first of which was established in Jersey in 1768—the same year a chamber was created in British overseas territory, in a place called New York of the American colonies.

It was in the year 1599 that the merchants and manufacturers of the city of Marseilles, France, established the first chamber of commerce. It was set up with the full sanction and approval of the established government and was authorized to settle merchant laws and customs of the port; it also fitted out foreign expeditions and owned fleets of ships. It appointed foreign consuls and organized commercial missions abroad. About 1700, Louis XIV, the then-reigning monarch, spread the movement further and, in fact, ordered creation of chambers throughout the nation. They grew both in numbers and in authority and apparently overstepped the bounds, for in 1791 the entire movement was suppressed throughout France. They were re-established by Napoleon under a decree effective December 24, 1804. They are now regulated by law established in 1898 and modified in 1908 and are established and approved by the minister of commerce—thereby having an official status that is not enjoyed by chambers of commerce elsewhere. The French chambers of commerce are supported by a special tax, paid by the commercial houses and levied upon all persons engaged in business in the city or area wherein they function. Their functions are consultative and administrative, and the government is bound to accept their opinions regarding regulation of commerce, establishing of commercial exchanges, tribunals of commerce, and other matters relating to trade. At one time they were allowed to issue paper money and metal tokens—which was so extensive in 1919 that their notes formed the chief currency for small change in France. These powers were terminated in 1928 by the Stabilization Law.

Chambers of commerce in Great Britain were, and remain, voluntary membership associations, exercising very little, if any, compulsion upon their members and endowed with few definite functions in relation to the light administrative framework within which trade has to be conducted. Chambers in this country operate along similar lines, and the membership is, of course, entirely voluntary.

The chamber of commerce movement spread throughout Europe and, in Germany, has been known since 1920 as the Chamber of Industry and Commerce. The movement was established by Napoleon in the early 1800's but was not recognized officially in Prussia until 1848. Italy established the chamber of commerce movement there in 1862, and it is patterned very much after those in France.

According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, the oldest American organization is the New York Chamber of Commerce which, as has already been stated, was founded in





1768. In the words of its charter, dated 1770, its object was to "carry into execution, encourage and promote by just and lawful ways and means such measures as will tend to promote and extend just and lawful commerce. It has formed the prototype of all the very numerous Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade (as some of them are called) which have now been formed in every place of importance throughout the United States." This ancient organization, in one of its recent publications, has this to say: "The New York Chamber of Commerce enjoys the distinction of being the world's oldest independent Chamber, the first commercial organization free of government affiliations. Since its founding in 1768, it has been known as the 'New York Chamber of Commerce.'

"Because 'New York' can mean either the State or the City, this historic title sometimes causes confusion. Actually, the Chamber received the title of 'The Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York' when the United States came into being following the Revolution, and the Chamber's Crown charter was ratified by the New York State legislature. Ever since then it has been known formally as The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York."

As the development of Florida spread naturally westward toward Mobile Bay and southward down the peninsula along with coast-wise shipping and later with the extension of railroads, it is natural that Jacksonville, as the Gateway City, can claim the creation of the first chamber of commerce in this state. The Diamond Anniversary report of the Jacksonville Area Chamber of Commerce recites its history in these words, "Three-quarters of a century ago, in the Florida resort city of Jacksonville on the St. Johns River, a group of farseeing businessmen petitioned the federal government for funds to deepen the channel of their river to a depth of 15 feet.

"Calling themselves the Board of Trade, their first project in 1884 was to ask Congress for money to dredge the channel so that the coast-wise passenger and freight ships could enter the harbor and help make Jacksonville the principal supply and distribution point for Florida. United States Army engineers were, at the time, erecting jetties to stabilize the entrance to the shoals of the St. Johns River.

"Today, the city of Jacksonville and the organization that began as the Board of Trade—the Jacksonville Area Chamber of Commerce—have again petitioned Congress for funds to deepen the channel of the St. Johns River, this time to a depth of 42 feet so that the largest ocean-going vessels can be accommodated. Jacksonville has become, in the 75 years between those petitions, one of the leading ports of the Atlantic Seaboard and one of the great cities of the nation."

That same year, 1884, witnessed the first train on the new Plant System, developed by the great railroad builder of Central Florida, Henry B. Plant, a Connecticut Yankee. He came to Florida in 1853 and after the war he secured control of several short-line roads which he combined into the Plant System and extended into Tampa, which was then a village of less than 1,000 people. Two years later, another great railroad builder, Henry M. Flagler, bought the first transportation link in the chain of railroads which he ultimately extended to Key West. These two railroads marked the beginning of the great agricultural and industrial development of Florida—and chambers of commerce were organized in city after city as settlers and tourists poured into the state.

The Tampa Chamber of Commerce was organized the year following the extension of the railroad into that community, 1885. Officers of the Tampa Board of Trade for 1886-87 were: J. P. Wall, M.D., president; Joseph B. Wall, vice-president; Thomas A. Carruth, secretary and treasurer. Its successor organization, the Greater Tampa Chamber of Commerce, is celebrating its 75th anniversary this year (1960).

The St. Augustine Board of Trade was established sometime prior to 1886, according to Webb's Jacksonville and Consolidated Directory of 1887, which lists the following elected officers: John T. Dismukes, president; Frank B. Genovar, vice-president; James P. Chamberlin, secretary and treasurer.

Orlando also had a previously established Board of Trade in 1886 with the follow-







ing officers: Edward Kuhl, president; T. J. Shine, vice-president; James A. Knox, treasurer, and Mahlon Gore, secretary. (Webb's)

The Leesburg Board of Trade was organized in December, 1885, with D. B. Campbell, president; J. C. Love, vice-president, and T. H. Herndon, secretary and treasurer. (Webb's)

The Sanford Board of Trade was established sometime before 1886 and in that year had the following officers: President, M. J. Doyle; vice-president, H. L. DeForest, and secretary, E. H. Tomlinson. (Webb's)

The Bartow Board of Trade was organized in June, 1886, with E. W. Codington, president, James Harden, vice-president, and George A. K. Stevens, secretary and treasurer. (Webb's)

The Pensacola Chamber started in 1889. The first president of the Pensacola Chamber was Colonel W. D. Chipley. William A. Blount was vice-president; Thomas C. Watson, secretary, and P. C. Brent was treasurer. Secretary Watson served for a period of 18 years without compensation. The first paid secretary of that organization was W. C. Jones, who accepted the position in 1908. The Pensacola Chamber was reorganized in 1939 and in a newspaper report, later, was credited with such accomplishments as "keeping the Navy Yard active, promotion of a new railroad in Pensacola, establishment of a modern hotel and the creation of several new industries, including Newport and Armstrong Cork Company."

The same year that the Pensacola Chamber was formed, another one was organized in St. Petersburg with a dozen members and no dues. Of this group, there is little history, due perhaps to the lack of a paid secretary to maintain the records. A reorganization took place, however, in 1902 when members pledged themselves to contribute the sum of \$125 for publishing 10,000 booklets to advertise the city. Reversing the usual practice, the St. Petersburg Chamber changed its name to the Board of Trade in 1905 and retained this designation until 1909 when it again became the Chamber of Commerce. Registration of tourists started during 1912 and has continued without interruption. It has since continued to attract visitors, and especially older people, in phenomenal numbers as it increased the output of literature. The first big order for St. Petersburg folders was placed in 1930 when 50,000 copies of a 16-page folder were distributed, and a year later a 50,000 reprint was ordered. Since then, St. Petersburg, known far and wide as "The Sunshine City," has not only printed into the millions of folders and booklets of all descriptions but has also produced a veritable library of motion picture films shown in theaters, before luncheon clubs and other business groups and, more recently, over television stations and networks throughout the nation.

In 1896, Flagler extended his railroad to Miami, which, at that time, was known as Ft. Dallas, built during the Seminole War, and in which a few families of settlers resided. As his then-southernmost terminus, Flagler poured millions of dollars into the development of the area and it grew rapidly. In 1907, with a population of less than 5,000, a group of citizens applied to the Dade County Circuit Court for incorporation of the "Board of Trade"—as the majority of chambers of commerce were then known. Stated purpose of the organization was, "the upbuilding of the City of Miami, the advancing of her financial interests, the establishment of factories, mills and enterprises of benefit to the community at large, the laying out of parks, streets and boulevards for public use, beautifying of the city, and general advancement of the financial and business interests of Miami at large."

From a Chamber publication reporting its golden anniversary in 1957, its early accomplishments are largely credited to an outstanding pioneer, Everett G. Sewell. The report states, "Arriving in Miami's first year as a chartered city, 1896, E. G. Sewell and his brother, John, were its first merchants, opening a pioneer retail establishment, a men's clothing and shoe store, whose original competition in that primitive period was the Brickell Indian Trading Post across the river.

"That the same individual—Ev Sewell—should also have served as president of



the Miami Chamber for eight driving, furiously packed years of accomplishment, followed by three terms as Mayor of Miami, ending as recently as 1940, is the measure of the jet-rate speed of Miami's progress.

"Throughout the colorful years of frenzied civic growth, of boom and bust, of hurricane and depression, of recovery and war, the aims expressed during the first two decades of the century have been steady and sure and remarkably consistent." The Brickell family, referred to above, deeded 200 building lots in a square block of land in the center of the city to the Board of Trade with the understanding that funds from the sale of the lots be used for establishment of a cigar industry. This ambition was not realized, however. In 1915 the organization changed its name to the Miami Chamber of Commerce and the by-laws were amended and broadened as the civic pace quickened. It is known today as the Miami-Dade County Chamber of Commerce and serves the entire metropolitan area.

With the great development that was taking place meantime in Central Florida, it became apparent that Orlando was to be one of the great inland cities of the peninsula. Pioneer businessmen of the area caught the vision of future growth and in 1910 reorganized the Orlando Board of Trade. In 1920 the name of the organization was changed to the Orlando Chamber of Commerce and, in 1933, as the Chamber's activities became more and more concerned with the surrounding area, as well as the city proper, the body's name was changed to the Greater Orlando Chamber of Commerce. Although the city's slogan is, "The City Beautiful—Florida's Year-Round Resort," it is becoming more and more a great industrial city and increasingly important as a distribution center.

Throughout the booming twenties, chambers of commerce blossomed not only in every sizable city and town in Florida, but as well among small resort communities throughout the state. The oldest county chamber of commerce in continuous operation is the Lake County Chamber of Commerce, with headquarters in Tavares, which was created in 1915.

By 1922 there were 71 local chambers of commerce in Florida, growing to 86 in 1928, 88 the next year, 93 in 1932, jumping to 128 in 1942 and 144 in 1952. In 1960 the number exceeds 200.

Today, everyone is so familiar with chambers of commerce, no one thinks it necessary to define the term. One definition put forth by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, describes a chamber of commerce as "a non-profit making institution, set up for the purpose of advancing the commercial, financial, industrial and civic interests of a community." While that definition needs no elaboration, more specifically a chamber of commerce is the only agency that makes possible uniting the manpower of the community for the common good—as the all-inclusive organization of responsible citizens whose objective it is to improve and enhance community life. It provides a common meeting ground where selfish interests are submerged for community progress and advancement. Successful Chamber operation depends on such basic factors as (1) a sound and realistic program geared to community needs, (2) active participation of members through committee activities, (3) adequate financing, and (4) competent leadership and direction.

A properly functioning chamber of commerce might be compared to a power plant, with its driving force geared to the wheels of other civic and service clubs, to patriotic and fraternal groups—generating civic unity and community betterment—as it channels its power out to attract tourist trade, more business, population growth and better community life.

Florida's Governor, LeRoy Collins, in an official proclamation, designating May 18-24, 1958, as "Chamber of Commerce Week," stated in part:

"Through the voluntary efforts of Chamber of Commerce members, great progress has been made through the years in the growth and development of this State, in attracting tourists, in the establishment of new industries and other businesses, thereby greatly increasing the population and prosperity of the State of Florida.







"Local Chambers of Commerce exercise leadership in their respective communities, developing civic spirit among the citizens fostering various cultural, educational and recreational activities to improve opportunities for better living, and in cooperating with other organizations for the common good."

Thus, local chambers in Florida should be justly credited with organizing the manpower of the communities, both large and small, to stimulate the development of business, and attract tourists and residents in increasing numbers.

While these groups have been doing their job at the local level, the responsibility for statewide development has rested on the broad shoulders of an organization known as the Florida State Chamber of Commerce. Although the name might give the impression that it is an official agency of state government, the organization is actually as free and independent as its local counterparts—supported entirely by membership dues without financial aid from the state government or any of its agencies.

In 1912 an attempt was made to create a statewide chamber at a meeting of business leaders in Kissimmee, but the plans died a-borning and no further effort toward organization was made until 1916.

It is traditionally American and typically Floridian to act—like the minutemen of '76—only in the face of impending disaster . . . and then to act heroically.

Florida faced disaster in 1916 when its scrawny herds of scrub cattle were bled white by an unprecedented invasion of the Texas fever tick; when the entire state was under strict quarantine imposed by the federal government; when we could not produce enough wholesome milk to feed our children. Then Floridians acted. Out of that action grew, oddly enough, the Florida State Chamber of Commerce.

Discouraged cattlemen met in Tampa, February 7 and 8, 1916, to determine how to fight the cattle tick. Out of that meeting there was created in Jacksonville, April 29, 1916, the Florida Tick Eradication Committee (of the Southern Settlement and Development Organization) with Jules M. Burguières, of West Palm Beach, elected chairman. J. D. Ingraham was elected vice-president, Arthur G. Cummer, treasurer, and W. F. Coachman, secretary—all of Jacksonville.

Stated purpose of the organization was, "to undertake an active statewide campaign of information and education in cattle tick eradication and to bring to its aid every assistance, as far as possible, every organization and every individual in the state of Florida who is interested in a bigger and better Florida."

In view of the tragic seriousness of the situation, this objective was conservatively stated. But one might say, here was a cattlemen's problem of little concern to the rank and file of Florida citizens. But was it? What was the effect of the boring, bloodsucking parasite on the average city dweller?

Besides the national disgrace of federal quarantine and direct losses to cattlemen and processors, and the resultant curtailment of their buying power, the people of Jacksonville, for example, were paying 50% more for raw milk than the people of Chicago, and at that, for a poor, low-protein, inadequate butter fat quality—and were forced to import milk at premium prices to nourish their children. It hit everybody.

As for beef cattle, Florida enjoyed at that time the dubious distinction of having the poorest, smallest, most miserable cattle in the nation, according to an appraisal of government experts. The Florida Times-Union of the day carried a picture comparison of a tick-infested three-year-old bull weighing 460 pounds, and a tick-free purebred two-and-one-half-year Hereford, weighing 1,135 pounds. Florida stock was ridiculed as "the Shetland ponies" of the beef cattle family and was even held responsible for Florida's so-called high cost of living in 1916.

It was conservatively calculated that Florida was losing not less than \$20 million a year because of the depredations of the lowly cattle tick. A \$20-million loss is not only a cattlemen's problem—it is everybody's business. The total Florida economy was facing ruin.





Florida businessmen, banded together in the Tick Eradication Board, did something about this situation. Four statewide meetings were held in 1916 and many more county conferences, and the newspapers throughout the state carried the story in a dramatic series of articles to arouse Floridians to the seriousness of the situation. Things began to happen. By the year's end, an official of the United States Department of Agriculture declared, "No movement of similar nature has ever been launched in so short a time . . . nor with such effectiveness."

Dipping vats were being built by the dozens as county after county fell into line, appropriated funds, determined to wipe out the scourge of the voracious ticks. By April of that year two counties had eradicated the tick and the U. S. quarantine was lifted from those communities. People saw that could be done. A Tallahassee dairyman, among the first to dip his milch cows, reported 66 per cent increased production of butterfat since the ticks were eliminated.

Cattlemen and dairy farmers who had virtually abandoned their herds now took heart and reentered the business. And by 1919 every county in the state was going along with the program, and with state legislation enacted for compulsory dipping of all cattle in Florida, the tide of battle turned. The quarantine was lifted practically throughout the state—and the Tick Eradication Board looked for new fields to conquer.

In January, 1919, the name of the initial organization was changed officially to the Florida Development Board . . . "authorized by representatives of chambers of commerce and other organizations for closer coordination of efforts in movements of benefit to the state at large." It was granted a state charter April 29, 1920, with the following elected officers: Jules M. Burguières, West Palm Beach, president; William L. Wilson, Panama City, vice-president; Arthur G. Cummer and A. A. Coult, Jacksonville, treasurer and secretary, respectively.

That same year the Board turned its attention to citrus and lumber and urged a long-range program of reforestation; then to the problems of drainage in central and south Florida—and by 1921, expanded its activity still further into agriculture, horticulture, industrial development and recreation.

Advertising was the chief project launched in 1922 when a committee of ten men was appointed to raise Florida's first state promotion fund. Meantime, a movement was started to change the name to the Florida State Chamber of Commerce but it was voted in 1923 to retain its designation as the Florida Development Board. That year it devoted its interests chiefly to the development of the tourist business and to this end redoubled its efforts to strengthen local chambers of commerce.

To stabilize Florida's year-round economy, create jobs and larger payrolls, the Board took steps early in 1924 to extend the winter tourist season into a two-season business and decided to raise, by voluntary subscriptions, the sum of \$100,000 for a national advertising campaign. It paved the way, also, to attract tax-ridden wealthy families to become Florida citizens. It gave active support of the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting levy of state income and inheritance taxes, which brought in millions to the state in capital investments, new industries and home construction. Almost overnight Florida boomed in the most fantastic demonstration of American history which, despite its immediate unfavorable reaction, marked the turning point in Florida's economic development.

The Florida Development Board was reorganized and its name finally changed on December 3, 1925, to the Florida State Chamber of Commerce. Steps were taken to raise \$150,000 under a statewide committee, headed by Mayor Lew B. Brown of St. Petersburg, to further promote Florida business, attract tourists and permanent residents.

Florida had arrived. Florida businessmen had pointed the way, more than a quarter century in advance of official action, and in every field of endeavor, in the promotion of every worthwhile project, in the coordination of effort of local and other statewide groups which resulted in the assured development of the state.





Florida's present-day development did not just happen. It was planned. Florida's phenomenal population growth, the year-round tourist business, the growth and development of a diversified industrial economy—and all the other economic factors that are contributing to Florida's present prosperity, were visualized more than 40 years ago, blueprinted and finally accomplished by the voluntary efforts of citizens banded together in local and state chambers of commerce. Tomorrow's Florida is now on the State Chamber's drawing board, and plans are being carried out for its achievement by a trained staff of thirty employees in its half-million-dollar headquarters building, built in Jacksonville in 1956 through voluntary contributions of its members.

Despite its foreign origin, the chamber of commerce today is typically American—typical of the American genius for organization—of the democratic method of joining together to solve common problems. Chambers of commerce work no miracles. Accomplishments are the result of united volunteer effort. They can be effective only as the work of its members permits. In this state, where they have worked unselfishly for the common good, great progress has been made. Florida has been fortunate in this respect—probably due to the pioneering spirit of its citizens and the influx of new residents coming from all parts of the nation in increasing numbers who have contributed so much with their investments, their skills and their efforts to make come true the dreams of Flagler, of Plant and other great pioneer leaders, who paved the way for our present prosperity and visualized the Florida of the future.





# FLORIDA AGRICULTURE

By Florida State Department of Agriculture

DANIEL WEBSTER once said: "When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of human civilization."

## Acres of Opportunities

Florida has taken on a new perspective in the minds of farmers, businessmen and industrialists. They have discovered that its amazing population growth is creating a big, important market for all types of goods and services; that its "vacation" climate provides many advantages for profitable operation.

Agriculture has played a major part in the broadening of Florida's economy. In 1954-55, value of production of farm products was \$629,297,000.

Yet Florida's agricultural potential is a long way from full achievement. Briefly, here are four good reasons why.

1. Availability of acreage: Despite the fact that agriculture is Florida's second-largest source of income, millions of acres of tillable soil await cultivation.
2. Climate: Florida's year-round mild climate is ideal for a vast variety of products; permits long growing seasons and multiple crop production.
3. Soil: While the average fertility of Florida soil is less than in some other states, the value of its crops per acre is above the national average. This is due primarily to a man-made type of agriculture through the use of commercial fertilizers that allows the Florida farmer a wide range of crop selections and production for a definite out-of-season, high-price market.
4. Cooperation: Florida is organized to help the farmer. Dependable information on every phase of Florida farming is available through the State Department of Agriculture, the University of Florida College of Agriculture, the Agricultural Extension Service, County Agents and Home Demonstration workers—plus one of the finest State-operated systems of Farmers' Markets in America.

Florida's geographic location assures generous rainfall—an average of 52.29 inches annually. Though Florida is not immune to drought, it is never so severe as to imperil crops.

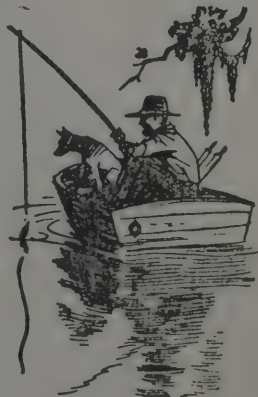
The combination of plenty of rainfall and warm climate makes it possible to grow fruits and vegetables that ripen in the fall, winter and early spring months when production on a commercial scale is impossible in the North.

Florida has more sunshine in winter and less in summer than most northern states. That, in part, explains why Florida winters are mild and summers do not produce sunstroke.

April and November are the driest months of the year. The so-called "rainy season" occurs during summer when it least affects agricultural pursuits. July and August are the warmest months with an average temperature of 81 degrees. Winter temperatures average 59 degrees, but "cold waves" are usually of short duration.

For observation purposes, the U. S. Weather Bureau divides Florida into seven sections. The nature of products grown in each area depends more largely (from a climate standpoint) upon the frequency and degree of cold occasionally experienced, than it does upon average annual temperatures.

It will pay you to remember one important suggestion. Farming in Florida is different. Generally speaking, the cultural methods and farming techniques used in







other sections of the country will not work in Florida. Therefore, before you make a major investment in land, materials and equipment, check with some of the authorities referred to in this book.

Whether you plan to raise cattle or corn, poultry or potatoes, Florida will be good to you if you profit by the knowledge and experience of others and give Florida's climate and soil the proper opportunity to work for you.

### Farming With a Future

When the first "frost is on the pumpkin" in most northern states, Florida farmers are setting out tomato and celery plants, starting their first crop of beans or any one of several other vegetables.

About the time temperatures drop down to the low twenties and snow blankets northern farms, many Florida farmers are shipping the first crop—and planting their second crop!

That is the encouraging thing about most vegetable farming in Florida. Early crops reach the winter market when most fresh vegetables are scarce, demand heavy and prices good. In addition, in many areas more than one crop can be produced.

Perhaps some farmers would think Douglas Jerrold a bit optimistic when he said:

"Earth is here so kind, that just tickle her with a hoe and she laughs with a harvest."

There are such handicaps as insects and "freak" or "unusual weather"—as many farmers know. And there is in Florida a considerable amount of soil that must be fertilized; but it is true that Florida has an almost unbeatable formula for successful farming. It is made up of year-round mild temperatures, ample rainfall, plenty of sunshine, long growing seasons and a variety of responsive soils. Further, legislation favorable to farming is the rule in Florida.

In the past twenty-five years farm income from all sources had increased more than 332 per cent—from \$147,126,000 average from 1925-29 to \$629,297,000 during 1955. Of that amount vegetables and field crops amounted to \$249,228,000. These figures represent the actual cash value to the farmer for his product and not by any means the f.o.b. packed value which would be at least triple that amount.

Today, Florida has 57,500 farms of all types, occupying 18,167,000 acres of land—32,100 commercial farms and 25,400 residential or part-time farms. Of the total acreage about 48 per cent is in pasture, approximately 21 per cent in crops, and 31 per cent in woodlands. The average farm is 315 acres. The commercial average is 500 acres and non-commercial average 80 acres.

The versatility of Florida's farm production is amazing. For instance, 62 varieties of vegetables, 88 kinds of fruit, including citrus, and 11 different types of berries are grown in The Sunshine State.

In order that the classification of agricultural products in Florida may be clear to you, here is a breakdown of the various items, and the income each division represented in 1954.

**Fruits and Nuts**—All citrus, avocados, peaches, pears, grapes, figs, pineapples, bananas, mangos, papayas, pecans and tung nuts—\$200,620,000.

**Vegetables**—Snapbeans, tomatoes, Irish potatoes, sweet corn, celery, watermelons, cucumbers, green peppers, cabbage and other vegetables—\$136,400,000.

**Livestock and Poultry**—Beef cattle, calves, dairy products, hogs, chickens, eggs, turkeys, horses, mules, sheep, wool, honey and beeswax—\$127,343,000.

**Field Crops**—Tobacco, peanuts, corn, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, oats, hay, cotton, cowpeas and soybeans—\$53,000,000.

**Miscellaneous**—Nursery and greenhouse products—\$23,500,000. Forest products, sold by farmers—\$6,000,000.

In the northern section of the state, the principal farm produce is tobacco, cotton,



corn, peanuts, oats, watermelons, potatoes, berries, pecans, honey, tung nuts, various legumes and feed crops, livestock and poultry.

In the middle zone most acreage is in citrus, but there are sizeable plantings in truck crops such as celery, cabbage, tomatoes, potatoes, strawberries and early watermelons.

Early vegetables predominate in South Florida but you will also find 15 varieties of fruits and 11 field crops, including vast acreage in sugar cane, in this area.

Tobacco is the main source of income in North Florida, citrus in Central Florida and early vegetables in South Florida.

Of the sixty-two varieties of vegetables grown in Florida, the following make up the greatest volume shipped to northern markets:

Beans, potatoes, radishes, carrots, turnips, mustard, turnip greens, celery, lettuce, romaine, corn, cabbage, peas, escarole, rice, squash, eggplant, peppers, tomatoes, broccoli, onions, beets, rutabagas, okra, cucumbers, chicory, collards and kale.

What part of Florida is best for you? Well, that depends, of course, on the type of farming you know best. Truck crops are grown in all sections so you have a wide choice of location.

Here's a suggestion. Plan a trip to Florida soon. Call it a vacation if you like, but take time out from sunny fun to visit the farm areas—to look the ground over from an agricultural standpoint. You'll discover that Florida has the answers you've been searching for—the happy combination of good farming opportunities and better living.

"He who owns the soil, owns up to the sky."—Law Maxim.

### Florida Bred and Fed Cattle

As near as anyone can tell we have the Spaniards to thank for Florida's first cattle. Maybe it was Ponce de Leon or Narvaez or DeSoto, but certainly some 400 years ago cattle made their first hoofprints in Florida soil.

Today, the hoofprints run into the millions and Florida ranks thirteenth in the beef-producing states of America. During 1955, Florida produced 330 million pounds of beef for a gross income of \$37.9 million. As of January, 1956, a total of 1,421,000 head of beef cattle roamed the Florida prairies, which, together with 333,000 dairy cattle, had a farm value of \$103,486,000.

Principal breeds successfully grown in Florida include Brahman, Aberdeen Angus, Herefords, Shorthorns, Polled Shorthorns, Red Polls and Devons.

Brahman sires are used extensively in cross-breeding with other breeds and with native range cattle in order to pass on inheritable qualities of adaptability to Florida conditions.

Nearby states now ship cattle to Florida for fattening, and prize Florida specimens have been sent to other states for breeding purposes.

Approximately 1,100,000 acres of improved pasturage has been developed at a cost varying from \$20 to \$60 an acre. Some of Florida's improved pastures will support a head per acre. The average is one to three acres.

With the development of dehydrated citrus pulp, citrus molasses and sugar cane "black strap" molasses, cattle feeding methods have radically changed. The pulp contains high nutritive values desired in cattle diet; the citrus and sugar cane molasses are an excellent fattening and finishing feed. All three are low in cost and available in large quantities.

Some of the conditions which have made Florida's growth as a cattle state possible are:

1. Millions of acres of land are adaptable to improved pasturage.
2. Ample rainfall assures good growth of feed and pastures. Florida has never had a general drought or flood.
3. Mild seasons permit long grazing periods. Soils are heavy enough to produce







good carrying capacity of grass per acre, when put into improved pasture and fertilized.

4. Feed and grazing crops can be produced at reasonable cost.
5. No heavy building investment is needed.
6. Improved beef-type cattle, grades and pure bred have all done well under good management.
7. Farms can be bought at nominal prices and in fairly large acreage, making fencing per acre less expensive.
8. Florida producers have sold calves not only to forty meat packers in Georgia, Florida and Alabama, but thousands have been sold in the North. Feeder and stocker steers have been shipped to nine states.
9. Many Florida producers are finishing steers in their own feed lots; some have made these cattle into quality grades of medium, good, choice, and a few prime.
10. Florida is particularly adapted to the production and sale of good veal and calves, and stocker and feeder cattle.

To serve the cattleman, Florida has sixteen large meat packing plants, twenty-six livestock auction markets, four cash daily markets and eight cooperative sales.

Florida's cattle industry has made great progress in the past twenty years, but still supplies only about seventy per cent of the State's requirements. The many major factors favorable to successful cattle raising make it one of the foremost farm opportunities in Florida.

### Cows That Need Company

In the case of dairying, as with some other "locally consumed" farm products, two factors have been the dominating influence in its steady expansion.

Florida's phenomenal growth in permanent residents, and the spread of the tourist business from a winter season to a four-season basis, have created an increased year-round demand for milk and other dairy products.

Twenty-five years ago, Florida had approximately 47,000 cows producing 28,000,000 gallons of milk. Today, Florida's twelve hundred dairy farms have 167,000 cows and they produce approximately 112,000,000 gallons of milk annually. In 1954, the gross income from all dairy products was more than \$56,000,000.

Through improved breeding, feeding and pasturage, production per cow has increased from one and a half gallons to about three gallons per cow per day.

Last year Florida farmers supplied most of the fluid milk requirements of the State. However, great quantities of other dairy products, cream, cottage cheese, butter, etc., are still brought in from other areas.

Although it has been solved somewhat, Florida dairymen are still faced with the problem of supplying the big volume of milk in winter months when the influx of vacationists is at its peak. However, in recent years the State Department of Agriculture has been successful in encouraging dairy farmers to breed their cows so they come fresh in the Fall of the year.

As a dairy farmer in Florida you benefit by several clear-cut advantages. Pasturage is plentiful at nominal cost. Cows graze on open range all the year. Expensive, heated buildings are unnecessary. Feed crops are easily grown and low-cost citrus pulp, a highly nutritive food, is readily available.

Florida takes care of the mineral deficiency, common in all parts of the United States, by adding common salt, calcium, phosphorus, iron, copper and cobalt to the diet of dairy cattle through the use of mineral boxes.

Very few cows are now imported from other states. It has been discovered that Florida-raised cows from good stock do better than ones not accustomed to the feeding habits and climate conditions of Florida.

The basic elements that go into successful dairy operation in Florida are: (1) improved pasture; (2) a good calf program; and (3) good rations.





While the officials of the Florida Agriculture Department are optimistic about the past achievements and the future of dairying in Florida, they have been wise in advising prospective dairymen to take a long and careful look before they jump into this industry:

"It is recommended, before you go into the dairy business in Florida, either on a small or large scale, that you thoroughly analyze all conditions affecting such a move. Come to Florida. Visit several dairy farms, talk with farmers, consult with county agents. Get all of the information you can relating to every phase of dairy operations here, before you make your decision.

In other words, whether you are a dairyman, poultryman, or truck farmer, it will pay to get the facts on Florida farming—firsthand!"

### The Poultry Industry in Florida

"The sun has a right to 'set' where it wants to, and so, I might add, has a hen."—Artemis Ward.

If you know the poultry business, there's a place for you in Florida. You see, Florida provides two of the basic ingredients for successful operation.

First—poultry production in Florida is far below current demand. Second—Florida's mild climate reduces your initial investment in several ways.

Here is the supply and demand picture. In 1954 Florida produced 46 million pounds of chickens and 480 million eggs, for a gross income of about \$30,859,000. Yet Florida brings in from nearby states nearly 50 per cent of the poultry meat consumed and millions of eggs.

In other words, as a poultryman in Florida you have a big market right in your own back yard that will consume everything you produce—and you get good prices for your products. And remember, more and more people are moving to Florida every day, who will want eggs for breakfast and Southern Fried chicken for dinner.

The other half of the picture is just as bright. In every section of Florida you'll find economic advantages. Mild climate, of course, is a big factor in your favor. Your initial investment can be less because you can get along with a minimum of housing. Expensive, heated laying houses are unnecessary. Birds seldom suffer from cold-weather ills. Many flocks are kept on semi-open range all year, with simple shelter for feeding, laying and night covering only. Birds can be kept outdoors almost every day of the year in the Southern part of the State.

Modern dressing plants are in every section of Florida. In 1954, commercial broiler production totalled 34 million pounds, valued at \$8.2 million.

In addition to chickens and eggs, turkey, squab and capon raising offers a great potential, because here again, supply does not keep up with demand.

Three and four-tenths million pounds of turkeys, valued at \$1.2 million were produced by Florida poultrymen in 1954.

The hatchery operator in Florida enjoys a local and a foreign market. In addition to the needs of Florida poultry raisers, shipments of Florida-hatched chicks to Latin American markets have steadily increased—with weekly shipments often totalling 250,000 chicks. Chicks and turkey poults may be obtained from Florida hatcheries. In 1955, the 51 hatcheries in the state produced approximately 30,000,000 baby chicks valued at \$4,800,000.

Here are some of the things Florida does to help its poultrymen. State laws on grade and quality are rigidly enforced for the protection of the farmer, dealer and consumer, and all shipped-in poultry products must be so marked.

The State Marketing Bureau issues daily quotations on poultry and eggs for the Jacksonville, Miami and Tampa markets.

The Florida Poultry Council is organized to develop the industry and to protect the Florida poultryman.





If you are an experienced poultryman—if you like to raise chickens and want to have more fun doing it—you belong in Florida's poultry picture today.

### Pigs With a Past—and a Future

"A noisesome hog, that is never profitable until he dies."—Leonard Wright.

According to history the first pig to arrive in America grunted his way ashore with DeSoto in 1539. He landed on the West Coast of Florida, made himself at home and started raising a family. Today his progeny represent a \$21,000,000 Florida industry.

Of course there have been many improvements since the first razorback wandered the Florida woodlands 415 years ago. Today, through better breeding and better feeding, Florida produces swine of highest quality.

A rotating pasture plan developed in recent years has been of immeasurable benefit.

Here again, Florida's mild climate cuts overhead two ways—permits a long grazing season and eliminates the need for costly shelters. Florida-grown corn and peanuts are fine feed.

Despite the growth of its swine production, Florida still imports 35 per cent of its requirements in pork. With its constantly growing population, Florida needs more farmers experienced in the raising of swine.

### Glamour for Your Garden

"Nature, exerting an  
unwearied power,  
Forms, opens and  
gives scent to every  
Flower."—William Cowper

The gladiolus you see in the windows of florists' shops in the middle of winter probably left Florida by air the day before.

As you wander through a department or variety store you'll see, in potted form, many foliage plants which were Florida-grown.

The narcissus bulbs you planted in your garden last spring probably came from Florida.

The growing of horticultural specialties in Florida is a big (and beautiful) business. Like other agricultural endeavors in Florida, it has grown tremendously—sales in 1954 had a value of \$27,600,000.

Growing ornamentals in Florida is not easy. It requires expert knowledge of the business and considerable investment. Slat houses to break the sunlight must be built in most cases at an estimated cost of about \$2,500. Watering is often a problem.

With ten thousand acres in production, Florida supplies the winter "glad" market—profitably. The grower also benefits by the fact that enough corms can be produced to maintain his planting stock. They are dug, cleaned, graded, treated and placed in cold storage until needed.

The commercial production of bulbs in Florida has expanded rapidly since 1925. Today plantings total about 300,000,000 bulbs.

Gladioli and narcissus are the major species but considerable acreage is planted in Easter lilies, amaryllis and calla lilies. Quite a few other species are grown but they are of minor commercial importance. Marketing is done through wholesalers in the North to benefit by the economy of carload shipments.

Camellias and azaleas, palm and broadleaf evergreens are grown in all sections of Florida.

In many of the nurseries, plants are grown in the open but some greenhouses or slat houses are necessary for starting the plants.

Fern accounts for a large part of Florida's horticultural revenue. Produced in largest volume is the *Asparagus plumosus*—to provide the greens for floral designs.





Orchid culture is a profitable vocation in Florida, but only for the experienced grower.

The rapid growth of Florida's ornamental industry in the past ten years indicates that climate and soil conditions are just about perfect for this type of "farming."

### Fruits—With a Tropical Flavor

"Where grows?—

where grows it not? If vain our  
toil,

We ought to blame  
the culture, not  
the soil."

—Alexander

We have mentioned several times in this chapter that experience in modern farming methods is essential if you expect to make a success of farming in Florida.

However, because Florida is the only area in the United States with climate suitable for growing tropical fruits, it is doubtful if the average reader will qualify as "experienced" in this field. At the same time, a great amount of experimentation and research has been done in Florida and this dependable information is available to you through the several agricultural agencies in the state.

The growing of tropical fruits, though somewhat specialized and limited, has two clear advantages.

There is little competition and thus the successful grower gets a high return for his product.

It is a young industry—with plenty of room and opportunity for expansion.

Since these fruits must have an abundance of sunshine and warmth, and freedom from killing frosts, all of the groves are located in South Florida.

The three fruits that account for most of Florida's annual income from this source are avocados, mangos, and guavas. Hindu papayas and lychee fruit are next in importance, and then, headed by pineapple and coconuts, there follows a long list of special fruits such as loquat, sapodilla and surinam cherry, etc.

Avocados and mangoes are not difficult to grow but expert knowledge is required to assure good fruiting. Young trees bear early especially when grafted or budded stock. Avocados have the highest calorie content of any of the fresh fruits and lead in fats and proteins.

Guavas bear heavily with a minimum of care and cultivation. Most of the guava production in Florida is purchased by processors and jelly makers right in Florida.

Papayas are rich in vitamins A, C, G and B<sup>1</sup> and are famous as a digestive aid. The fruit commands high prices when shipped north, but local demand takes most of the crop. The fruit is also canned for northern markets. Today, principal research on papaya is directed towards standardization and development of better varieties.

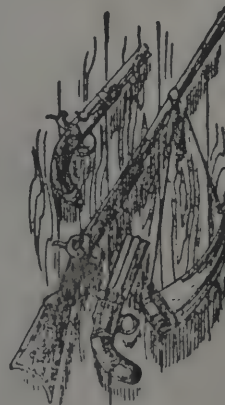
If you want to try something new in farming you'll find the raising of tropical fruits in Florida interesting.

### Cash for Crops—Quickly

Let's say you are a farmer in Florida. Your crop—produce, livestock, chicken or eggs—is ready for the market, what do you do?

Well, you load your truck, take it to one of the State Farmers' Markets conveniently located near you, and sell it for cash at the prevailing price, and you're on your way home. It's as simple as that!

Yes, Florida makes it easy for you to market your farm products with its eighteen State Farmers' Markets—one of the finest state-operated marketing services in the nation.







These markets are centrally located in the principal agricultural areas throughout the state. The farmer does business direct with a buyer on a cash basis. The buyers are bonded and represent some of the largest wholesale organizations and marketing companies in the United States. The price you get for your farm crops is governed by economic conditions prevailing around the country on the day and hour the sale is made. Every Market has teletype service which brings current reports from New York, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis and other large metropolitan areas.

The buyer knows the going price for the produce he wants, and the farmer knows what his goods will bring before he sells them. When he sells, the transaction is completed right at the market platform—no consignment shipping, no waiting to see what the produce brings in the northern market. You, the farmer, get your profit—and your cash—immediately!

This excellent farm-to-market system was developed by Nathan Mayo, Commissioner of Agriculture. The first market was established in 1935 and did a gross volume of one and a half million dollars. Last year the eighteen markets handled a gross volume of more than 50 million dollars.

The markets are operated by the Florida State Agriculture Marketing Board, which is headed by the Governor, the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Commissioner of the State Marketing Bureau. The Board names a Director, who is the active executive, responsible for the management of the entire system, with headquarters in Winter Haven.

Each individual market has a manager who operates the local market in cooperation with a committee made up of farmers in the area served.

The recommendations made by this local committee are closely followed, since the primary purpose of the market system is to serve local producers. Though statewide in scope and with national marketing connections, a Florida Farmers' Market is as local as the U. S. Post Office across the street.

Here then, is another good reason why you will enjoy farming in Florida.

#### Location of Florida State Farmers' Markets

Arcadia State Livestock Market Arcadia	Jay State Livestock Market Jay
Bonifay State Farmers' Market Bonifay	Pahokee State Farmers' Market Pahokee
Brooker State Farmers' Market Brooker	Palatka State Farmers' Market Palatka
Dade City State Farmers' Market Dade City	Palatka State Livestock Market Palatka
DeFuniak Springs State Livestock Market, DeFuniak Springs	Palmetto State Farmers' Market Palmetto
Florida City State Farmers' Market, Florida City	Plant City State Farmers' Market Plant City
Fort Myers State Farmers' Market Fort Myers	Pompano State Farmers' Market Pompano
Fort Pierce State Farmers' Market Fort Pierce	Sanford State Farmers Market Sanford
Gadsden County State Farmers' Market, Quincy	Starke State Farmers' Market Starke
Immokalee State Farmers' Market Immokalee	Wauchula State Farmers' Market Wauchula



## Livestock and Crops Exhibition Pavilions

Callahan

Bartow

Fannin Springs

Ocala

Chipley

Belle Glade

Kissimmee

Quincy

Webster

## Life in Florida

Whether you come to farm, to manufacture, to follow a profession, or to retire, you will find that the art of living takes on a new meaning in Florida.

Florida living is informal, outdoor living right around the calendar, and this means additional savings in everyday expenses.

Florida's finances are sound. It is a state of proved worth and stability, and it passes on to its citizens all of the tax economies it possibly can.

Florida responds to childhood dreams and to the thoughtful desires of older people. Florida's disposition is sunny to all. When you have a spring-like climate that makes recreation and sports year-round pleasures, your children grow up out of doors. They absorb vitality from the sun, and build up hearty appetites for the healthful fresh fruits and vegetables that are often produced within the same county in which they live. Florida youngsters are suntanned, sturdy. They fish and hunt and swim, play tennis, golf and sail. They are healthy products of the sun.

And for those in their sunset years, Florida is equally generous. For here is endless springtime—the opportunity for well-earned rest and relaxation where the weather is kind, and where comfort and contentment add years to happier living. There never has been anything so perfectly designed for retired men and women as life in the Florida sun.

And always remember, there's a place in the sun for you in Florida. North, south, east or west—the sunshine is everywhere and so is the feeling of friendliness, of carefreeness, of . . . "Isn't it great to be in Florida!"

Come to Florida to farm—to live. You'll discover, as so many have, that life in Florida is like a continuous vacation—with pay.

## For Agricultural Information

The State of Florida, through several State agricultural organizations, can provide you with authentic, dependable information about all types of farming in Florida. The results of continuous research and experimentation are compiled regularly and put into book or bulletin form.

### Publications

General publications on many crops and types of farming, such as citrus, truck and feed crops, poultry, livestock, beef cattle, dairying, etc., may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, State Capitol, Tallahassee, without cost, upon request.

### Bulletins

A wide selection of technical publications on such subjects as pastures for Florida, raising chicks, broilers and pullets, swine production, etc., are available, free on request, from the Agricultural Experiment Service, University of Florida, Gainesville.

## Farms For Sale

The best source of information on cultivated farms of five acres or more for sale is the publication "For Sale, Want and Exchange Bulletin." A subscription to







the publication may be obtained without charge by writing the Florida State Marketing Bureau, Post Office Box 779, Jacksonville. For acreage, contact the realtors or the Chamber of Commerce in the area in which you are interested.

It is strongly recommended that you visit Florida and inspect the farm in which you are interested before signing any agreements.

### Technical Advice

Federal, State and County Governments have combined resources to give technical assistance to farmers. State-wide information and suggestions on suitable locations for a particular type of agriculture may be obtained from the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Florida, Gainesville.

In addition, agricultural agents are available in most county seats. You will find them very cooperative in supplying you with up-to-date information on local farm and market conditions.

### Employment

Employment can seldom be obtained without personal contact, but preliminary steps can be taken through the following means. For agricultural employment, write to Farm Labor Division, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Florida, Gainesville. Be sure to give complete information on the type of job you want and summary of your past experience.

### Cost of Land

Important factors such as productivity, location and existing improvements cause such wide variation in the cost of land, that average prices are meaningless. Prices will vary greatly, depending on whether the land is suitable for citrus, truck farming, pasturage or some other type of use. However, generally speaking, it can be said that the cost of farm land in Florida is still reasonable.

### Florida State Department of Agriculture

The Florida State Department of Agriculture was established in 1888.

For the past 30 years this important department of the state's activities has been under the able direction of Commissioner Nathan Mayo.

During his period of leadership and administration many constructive laws have been put into effect for the benefit of the Florida farmer and the citizens of the state.

Some were protective measures to assure purity and high quality of produce, food and drugs; others safeguarded the purchaser in respect to weights and measures; many were designed to help the Florida farmer grow and market his produce profitably.

Commissioner Mayo was responsible for the creation of the Florida State Farmers' Markets. Today, Florida has 20 such markets and other states have followed her lead.

With the growth of agricultural Florida, the Department has greatly expanded. It now has 13 divisions and a multitude of duties and responsibilities.

Splendid cooperation from the Extension workers, Experiment Stations, other state and county groups, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes it possible for the Department to render outstanding service in every phase of agricultural endeavor in Florida. The Department is recognized as a foremost research and administrative organization for the development of modern agriculture.

Much of the progress of Florida, agriculturally and otherwise, may be attributed to the sound, foresighted efforts of Commissioner Mayo and the members of the Florida State Department of Agriculture.





## Duties of the Commissioner of Agriculture

The Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Florida is charged by the State Constitution and by Florida law with leadership and supervision in the fields of agriculture, public lands, the Bureau of Immigration, the inspection services to protect the consuming public and such duties in relation to agriculture as may be prescribed by law.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is a member of the State Cabinet, the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, the State Board of Conservation, the State Textbook Commission, State Budget Commission, Department of Public Safety, Board of Pardons, State Agricultural Marketing Board, State Board of Drainage Commissioners, State Milk Board, Florida Defense Council, and he is Chairman of the Committee on Naming State Buildings and Chairman of the Committee on Division of Corrections.

He is also charged with the administration of many regulatory laws which have been established for the health and welfare of both the farmers and consumers of Florida.

## Cooperative Agriculture in Florida

There are more than 10,000 Farmers Marketing Services and Purchasing Cooperatives in the United States, with a total membership of seven and a half million. The 1959 World Almanac lists 99 such cooperatives in Florida, with a membership of approximately 23,000.

D. E. Timmons, former Marketing Economist at the University of Florida, defines a Farmers' Cooperative as "an organization of agricultural producers chartered to transact collectively business pertaining to agricultural products, supplies or services. The Agricultural Cooperative Act of Florida gives such associations legal status and defines their purposes and powers."

The following are some of the advantages farmers have found from cooperative action, according to Timmons:

"Farmers use cooperatives to process, store and market their produce and to purchase supplies and services. Cooperative processing plants prepare their crops, live-stock and livestock products for market. Marketing associations are used to obtain for their members the highest possible price for their products, quality considered. The cooperative purchasing association, on the other hand, assists its members in obtaining their farm supplies at the lowest possible prices. Cooperatives have the opportunity of encouraging production of quality agricultural products by returning premium prices to farmers who deliver high-quality products. Through cooperatives, farmers often are able to provide themselves with better service than they were receiving from other agencies. Successful cooperatives save money for their members, giving service at cost. By reducing the cost of getting goods from the producer to the consumer, cooperatives encourage consumption and expand markets. Working together for mutual helpfulness makes a better citizenship."

## Things a Cooperative Can Do

It can standardize and help stabilize production.

It can advertise and widen distribution and develop new markets.

It can improve grade, pack and containers.

It can help to improve distribution between existing markets.

It can buy collectively.

It can finance marketing operations.

It can maintain favorable relations with the trade by conforming to the highest ethics in business.

It can hire men who believe in cooperation and fire men who don't.

It can be a democratic instead of an autocratic movement.





- It can employ skilled salesmanship.
- It can assemble the commodities and resources of its members.
- It can employ expert graders and packers.
- It can eliminate competition between local organizations.
- It can decrease wasteful practices.
- It can more easily secure shipping-point inspection.
- It can collect claims, improve quality, form pools.
- It can help to avoid gluts and famines.
- It can make cheaper credit possible.
- It can make for cooperative production.
- It can make for cooperation in preparation for market.
- It can eliminate a large percentage of the middlemen dealing in farm crops.
- It can get the grower a quality price when he grows a quality product.

### What a Co-op Is Not

A co-op is not for the profit of stockholders: Stocks are limited to a specified rate of interest. The privilege of retiring all stocks at par is retained by the Cooperative if its members so determine.

It is not a co-partnership organization.

It is not a philanthropic organization.

It is not a fraternal order.

It is not a charitable institution.

It is not a civic club.

It does not adhere to socialism.

It is basically opposed to communism.

Then what is it?

It is a business organization which acts for a group engaged in a specific business. The members are in the market to either sell or buy the materials which they produce or purchase.

It is a non-profit organization because all net profits are returned to the patrons in proportion to the value of the business they have transacted through the organization. It is incorporated for legal protection. Usually one member-one vote.

Why is it to be preferred to individual operation? Because volume means advantage in the business world. A co-op pools the business of many into one unit for operation.

As far back as 1913 George W. Russell, Editor of the Irish Homestead magazine, said to the American Commission when meeting in Dublin:

"Economic power means civic power. A dual control of agriculture is intolerable. Farmers must control agriculture by business cooperation. Farmers are manufacturers and should enjoy the advantages of industrial transactions."

In keeping with these ideas we would say that a democratized civilization is impossible with a totally dependent class. Any vocation whose financial livelihood is so precarious as to have no power of appraisal cannot hope to prosper.

No civilization has ever been destroyed when its citizens were homeowners. Therefore, it is the road to a cataclysm to ignore the welfare of the material supporters of the nation.

Too great a drift from the farms to the cities is a baneful advertisement that there is something radically wrong with agriculture. The best way to obviate that trend is to utilize the protective power of coordinated agricultural functioning.

In addition to its many cooperatives, Florida has developed a unique agency for marketing farm products. It has 21 State Farmers' Markets. These were built cooperatively by the state and the citizens of the communities where they are located. They furnish places where farmers and buyers meet and trade directly. Different





details are followed in different parts of the state to meet conditions. The markets are owned and managed by the state but policy making is left largely to local advisory committees of farmers. Enough charges are made to meet all overhead expenses, so the markets will not be an encumbrance on the state. All buyers must pay cash or show license that they are bonded. There are no stockholders to draw dividends.

The state also conducts the State Marketing Bureau which keeps all buyers and sellers posted on the markets throughout the country by wire and daily press. Its "For Sale, Want and Exchange" Bulletin has a circulation of 60,000 semi-monthly.

### Florida's Farming Future

The scientific and technological advances that Florida agriculture has experienced in recent years will provide the foundation for greater productivity and more prosperity in the years to come.

It is true that there are many problems facing agriculture, not the least of which is—Where will we get the food to feed the huge population anticipated as early as 1975. This, despite the present surplus now being stored in various governmental warehouses. Farm acres are being subdivided for housing, millions of good acres are going into road rights-of-way, water resources are becoming limited and industry is making great advances into our agricultural facilities.

Answers to many of these problems are seen by various agricultural officials and as far as they are concerned there is no expectation of a decline of agriculture in the State of Florida. Many thousands of acres once considered marginal are now being reclaimed. Vast untapped resources of land will greatly increase the present agricultural output of foods and fibers for consumption by the public. Because of improved practices, it is expected that yields per acre for many crops will be doubled and trebled in the next decade.

New varieties of plants, resistant to disease, parasites and weeds are being developed. The hybrid possibilities of fruits and vegetables have hardly been touched. Disease-resistant animals are in the near future. The day is not far away when beef cattle will gain three to four pounds per day.

Soil scientists are building up knowledge that may change or rather revolutionize the fertilizer and plant food practices. There may be things such as planting, fertilizing and spray control for weeds done by one machine making a single sweep over the field. Automatic feeders for animals will lessen farm chores.

The farm population will probably decrease while the over-all production is expected to exceed today's production only because of improved practices and greater efficiency per worker. Research in all phases of agriculture, particularly with reference to marketing agricultural products, will be increased. More emphasis will be placed on increased industrial use of agricultural products; and efforts will be made for greater exports to Latin America and other foreign countries.

The problem of the small farmer and low incomes of rural people will be helped considerably by such projects as the Rural Development Program which will help the farmer to find a better way of life. Industrialization of rural areas and vocational training for non-farm jobs will help to improve the farm situation.

A definite change of pace in the agricultural field should be evident with the advent of atomic energy, for the use of such energy will show us new and improved varieties of all types of crops. Better and more beneficial use of pesticides, fertilizers and other chemicals and radiation may make it possible to increase the storage life of fruits and vegetables.

Whatever the changes that may take place in agriculture, both here in Florida and elsewhere, you can bet that agricultural scientists with imagination and foresight will be out far ahead charting the path and that Florida's farmers will make use of their research to improve their phase of this great State's economy.







## **The Flower Industry in Florida**

The growing of commercial flowers in Florida can, without any limitations, be referred to as a "big, blooming business." The principal crops grown are gladioli and chrysanthemums. Other crops, such as lilies, statice, and iris, are grown but not to any great extent.

Flowers are shipped via air, truck and rail to markets throughout the United States. Approximately 65% of the flowers are shipped to wholesale merchants who sell to retail stores. The remaining 35% are handled through direct sales to retail florists, brokers, and grocery stores. The principal movement of Florida-grown flower crops is to markets outside of the state, and the ultimate outlet is the retail flower shop.

Florida is the country's leader in the production of gladioli. The latest production and acreage estimates point out that Florida has over 8,000 acres devoted to the growing of over 16.4 million dozen gladioli. The wholesale value of the crop is estimated to be in excess of \$9,000,000.

The chrysanthemum-growing business has skyrocketed during the past ten years. In 1949 only 4.6 acres of chrysanthemums were being grown, but today (1959) there are over 300 acres of chrysanthemums produced in Florida. Over 22 million plants are grown under special shading and lighting conditions. The wholesale value of the annual chrysanthemum crop is reported to reach 5.5 million dollars.

The 1957 estimates showed there were 62 gladiolus producers and 44 pompon-chrysanthemum growers.

The flower industry is expanding constantly in Florida. Research has given the answer to many problems of growing flowers in Florida. Quality tends to improve and newer introductions add to bettering the markets. Market development programs are being instigated to increase the competitive advantage of growing outdoor commercial cut flowers in Florida. Members of the Florida Flower Association, who grow 90% of the commercial cut flowers in Florida, can justly boast that Florida flowers are "the best under the sun."

## **The Florida Flower Association**

**By John W. Early, Manager**

The purposes of our organization are set forth in Article II of our charter, granted by the State of Florida in May of 1956:

"The purposes for which the Association is formed are: to render financial, business, and educational services to those engaged in the growing, production, packing, shipping, and handling of flowering plants and related products; to foster and promote laws and regulations beneficial to the growers, producers, packers, shippers, and handlers of flowering plants in the State; to encourage acquaintanceship among the growers, producers, packers, shippers and handlers of flowering plants in the state; and to do and perform either for itself or as agent for its members any and all acts and things permitted by the laws of the State of Florida and under the laws and regulations of the United States, in this State and in any other State."

## **The Okeechobee Dike**

More than 5,000 citizens of Florida gathered in Clewiston on Thursday afternoon January 12, 1961, to witness the dedication of the Herbert Hoover Dike at Lake Okeechobee. The major and most inspiring event of these ceremonies was the unveiling of a bronze memorial plaque to our beloved elder statesman, Herbert Hoover, who served this country as president in one of its most trying periods—1929-1933, and, according to Jack Thompson, staff writer of the Palm Beach Post Staff, "Had more to do with construction of the 85-mile bulwark around the lake than any other single individual."



Lake Okeechobee, the second-largest fresh-water lake entirely within the United States, is approximately forty miles long and twenty five miles wide. It is situated in the northern part of the Everglades in south Florida, and is bordered on the east by Palm Beach and Martin counties, on the north by Okeechobee, on the northwest and west by Glades county in which is situated the Seminole Indian Reservation, and on the southwest by Hendry county. This great and beautiful body of fresh water has been a source of pleasure and prosperity and destruction to the thousands of people who live on the rich farming lands around it.

In 1926 and 1928 hurricanes destroyed 2,500 lives in the Lake Okeechobee area because of inadequate control. Great damage was done to property, crops and livestock. As Mr. Hoover pointed out in his brief address during the dedication ceremonies, "Since this great dike was built, five evil hurricanes have tried their best at destruction around this lake, but they have been foiled in every attack." Mr. Hoover emphasized that the dike had been constructed through the efforts of the leaders of the state and the Army engineers. Mr. Hoover first became interested in Lake Okeechobee during the administration of former governor Doyle E. Carlton, of Tampa, shortly after Mr. Hoover was elected. In fact, Mr. Hoover had made a two-day inspection trip around the lake at that time.

At the dedication ceremonies Congressman William C. Cramer praised Mr. Hoover as "the father of flood control projects in the United States."

Former governor Carlton praised Mr. Hoover for his faith and courage and industry. He said that these qualities had contributed to his development into a great engineer, humanitarian, moral leader and president of our country. He pointed out Mr. Hoover's relief work in Belgium when he prevented thousands from starving after World War I.

Governor Farris Bryant was the first to praise Mr. Hoover. He stressed the fact that the real monument to the elder statesman was not to be found in the bronze plaque mounted on stone, "but in the cities and people that have grown around this lake. Cities have grown on this land because of his vision." Governor Bryant spoke of Mr. Hoover as "the most distinguished of American citizens."

Representative Paul Rogers, Florida Democrat, in a brief address at the ceremonies, declared: "Lake Okeechobee, because of this dike, will have an ever-increasing control over the economic life of this region." Representative Rogers also paid tribute to Mr. Hoover as a "great American . . . a legend in his own time."

Other distinguished citizens present at the dedication ceremonies included Florida Treasurer J. Edward Larson; Agricultural Commissioner Doyle Conner; Comptroller Ray E. Green; Attorney General Richard Ervin; Secretary of State Tom Adams; Elwyn Thomas, Chief Justice of the Florida Supreme Court, who delivered the invocation, and Spessard Holland, Florida's distinguished Senator.

The oldest citizen at the ceremonies was the 99-year-old Seminole, Billy Bowlegs.

The dedication ceremonies were in charge of the Clewiston Chamber of Commerce. The bronze memorial plaque set in a stone base on top of the levee bears this inscription:

"During the 1926 and 1928 hurricanes, 2,500 lives were lost in the Lake Okeechobee area due to inadequate flood control. President Herbert Hoover personally supported and was directly responsible for early federal construction of Lake Okeechobee levees for the protection of life and property.

"By act of Congress July 14, 1960, the Lake Okeechobee levees were designated the Herbert Hoover Dike in commemoration of President Herbert Hoover's humanitarian efforts and interest in public safety, which permitted the safe development of the rich potential of this region."





# THE STORY OF FLORIDA CITRUS

By the State Department of Agriculture

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NATHAN MAYO, Florida's late Commissioner of Agriculture, said: "Florida's citrus production leads the world, and the oranges, grapefruit, tangerines and limes grown in this great State have become standbys on the menus and dining tables of America and many foreign countries. Fresh citrus fruit, fruit juices and concentrates—the three main fields of citrus production—are all prospering because of a wide public acceptance of the refreshing and health-giving Vitamin C qualities of our citrus, making this industry one of the backbones of Florida's economy."

The story of the Florida Citrus Industry is a vital and major part of the story of Florida. This chapter, compiled and written by Public Relations of Florida, Inc., for and under the supervision of the State of Florida Department of Agriculture is more than history. It is also an enlightening course in citrus culture, covering every aspect of the industry.

Many years before man began recording a formal history, the world's citrus industry had its beginning somewhere in tropical southeastern Asia. Thousands of years later, moving a single slow step at a time, it was carried to India and to Persia and finally to northern Africa and southern Europe. Greek history and mythology proves this ancient civilization knew the citrus fruit before the birth of Christ.

Marauding Arabs, Genoese sailors, Roman soldiers and the Crusaders all played a part in spreading citrus culture through the Mediterranean World. First to reach this area was the citron, followed by the sour or Seville orange and the lemon.

From about 500 A.D. to about 1100 A.D., the sour or bitter orange began spreading throughout the area. By 1300 A.D., both this orange and the lemon were scattered through Europe.

In 1493, on his second trip to the New World, Columbus brought several varieties of citrus to Haiti. This was the beginning of Florida's rise to the peak of the citrus industry.

This industry had a beginning in Florida about 1579 near St. Augustine, first settlement in this country. Wherever Spanish settlements were made, citrus plantings soon appeared. In Florida, the Indians carried oranges with them and dropped seeds in the heavily forested areas.

By 1800, there were numerous groves planted by the Spaniards and many other settlers, centering around St. Augustine, Tampa Bay and along the St. Johns River.

Shortly after Florida was annexed by the United States, the settlers from the north rapidly expanded the groves and the growers began shipping fruit commercially by boat to northern cities. Some of this fruit came from wild trees grown from seed scattered by the Indians.

A severe freeze in 1835 was the first indication of a change to be made in the citrus industry in Florida. After this freeze, plantings were scattered along the waterways of the state for easy access to transportation. Rivers and lakes were main channels of commerce and the seacoast regions became the center of the citrus industry. The St. Johns and Oklawaha Rivers were also centers of the development.

The close of the War Between the States marked the beginning of a rapid development of Florida citrus. In 1886, the crop reached for the first time a volume of one million boxes. Production had reached five million boxes when the freeze of 1894-95 wrecked the industry. By the next season the volume was only 150,000 boxes. In





1889, reclamation of the groves was halted by another freeze. The northeastern section of the state was finished as an area of citrus and the industry moved south. Today, the main citrus groves are situated in central Florida where they escape the severe freezes. It was not until 1909-10 that the Florida crop exceeded five million boxes, and not until 1919-20 that it surpassed 10 million boxes.

It was sixty years after the beginning of this industry in Florida that the grapefruit was considered of commercial value. This fruit, unlike other citrus, was not a native of the Orient. First recording of it came in Jamaica when Captain Shaddock brought the Shaddock, or pomelo, to the Caribbean. The grapefruit as we know it today is possibly a variant carried from island to island until it finally reached Florida. The first grove was planted in Pinellas County near Tampa Bay in 1809.

The Marsh (seedless) grapefruit originated about sixty years ago in a grove near Lakeland, and the first pink grapefruit, the Foster (seeded), originated as a bud sport in a Manatee County grove little more than forty years ago. In 1913, the first pink seedless fruit (the Thompson) was discovered at Oneco. This fruit originated as a bud sport on a Marsh tree.

Production of citrus in Florida today approximately equals the total production of all other major fruits in the U. S. This classification includes apples, pears, peaches and grapes. The tremendous growth and development of this industry has been due to the availability of fruit in northern consuming centers during the winter when other fruits cannot be obtained. Also the increased importance of vitamins and minerals in the diet have pointed out the value of citrus fruits in the daily menu.

The development of the grapefruit is only one of Florida's major contributions to the citrus industry. The state pioneered the processing phases of the industry and has developed it to where it accounts for more than 95 per cent of the processed citrus, excluding lemons, consumed in the U. S. and Canada. This has all come about in little more than twenty years, with the volume of processed citrus fruits more than five times what it was prior to World War II.

In 1956-57, Florida processors packed more than 40,300,000 cases of citrus products. These included:

Grapefruit sections .....	4,518,000
Grapefruit juice .....	12,464,000
Orange juice .....	16,828,000
Blended juices .....	5,188,000
Tangerine juice .....	715,000
Citrus salad .....	572,000
Orange sections .....	18,000

More than 27,159,000 field boxes of citrus were used to process the above products.

In addition to the above, the following were produced through the 1956-57 year:

Orange concentrate .....	73,813,000 gallons
Grapefruit concentrate .....	2,949,000 gallons
Blended Orange-	
Grapefruit concentrate .....	597,000 gallons
Tangerine concentrate .....	793,000 gallons

Today canned and concentrated Florida citrus products are available twelve months of the year in all forty-eight states and in many foreign countries. Consumers are reached in many localities where fresh fruit shipments cannot be made economically.

### Florida's Place in The Production World

Florida stepped ahead of California during the 1945-46 season in production of oranges. Although California had long been known as the citrus-producing state, Florida has increased this lead until it now produces more than twice as many boxes of oranges as does California.





Florida has always led in the production of grapefruit, and is the only state that grows tangerines on a commercial scale. Texas was the nearest rival to Florida in grapefruit production, but many of that state's groves were destroyed by a 1951 freeze.

During the 1956-57 season, Florida produced 134,820,000 boxes of citrus—more than one-third of the world crop and more than 70% of the United States' total, excluding lemons.

The above production included:

Oranges .....	92,350,000 boxes
Grapefruit .....	37,240,000 boxes
Tangerines .....	4,530,000 boxes
Limes .....	400,000 boxes
Tangelos .....	300,000 boxes

Florida citrus production represented approximately 70% of the nation's orange crop, more than 82% of the grapefruit crop and 100% of the tangerine, lime and tangelo crop.

In recent years, the percentage of the crop that is processed has grown tremendously. During the 1947-48 season the number of boxes of oranges processed exceeded the number sold fresh. Although the amount of grapefruit produced has increased, more grapefruit are now sold fresh than processed. Processed grapefruit first exceeded the fresh in 1939-40, but fell below in the 1951-52 season.

Now more than 60 per cent of the orange crop is processed while slightly less than 40 per cent of the grapefruit crop finds its way to the processors.

#### Varieties

There are hundreds of citrus varieties, including experimental hybrids, but only a small number are used in a commercial way. Most of the choice commercial varieties had their origin in Florida.

The Florida commercial orange crop is generally divided into three parts, early, mid-season, and late. Shipments usually start late in September and run through June.

EARLY ORANGES include Parson Brown and Hamlin. MIDSEASON fruits are Pineapple, Homosassa, Jaffa, Seedling and Temple. LATE ORANGES are Valencia, Lue Gim, Gong, and Pope Summer.

GRAPEFRUIT shipping generally starts in September and continues through May or early June. There are the seedy and the seedless varieties. The seedy includes the Duncan, which covers numerous Florida strains of budded seedy grapefruit, and the Foster, which is the original pink grapefruit. The Marsh, or Marsh Seedless, and the Thompson, original pink seedless, are the Florida varieties of the seedless.

TANGERINES are a midseason fruit and are first shipped in November. The three classifications of this fruit are the Dancy Tangerine, the Satsuma, and the King Orange (or Tangerine).

LIMES fall into two major varieties and are available year-round. The Key lime is found principally along the Florida keys, and the major part of the crop matures in the May-September period. The Persian lime, deep green in color and large in size, accounts for most of the Florida volume. This crop matures also in the May-September period.

#### Experimental Fruits

In addition to the many common citrus fruits which have become household musts across the nation, there are others that have gained the taste of many people. Some of these are classed as fruits in their own right while others are either experimental or secondary fruits.

KUMQUATS are an ornamental citrus fruit, used mostly for decorating and trimming citrus boxes. Many people, however, have found either the acid or sweet variety to be a special treat. Kumquats are grown throughout Florida and are used for marmalades. Harvesting is during the fall and winter months.





LOQUATS are a plum-like fruit which have been used only locally in Florida. This yellow or orange fruit is delicious whether eaten raw or in pies or jellies. It grows erect in clusters and the flesh is juicy and sub-acid in taste. Grown throughout Florida, the loquat is harvested in early spring.

TANGELOS are a hybrid citrus fruit developed as a cross between the tangerine and the pomelo (or grapefruit). The taste resembles both parents. Grown in south and central portions of the state, this fruit is harvested from October to March.

CALAMONDIN is a close relative of citrus and is commonly used as an ornamental fruit. It is a very small fruit resembling the tangerine. Its pulp is very sour and in some cases is used as a substitute for limes or lemons. This brilliant yellow fruit may be used for preserves. Calamondins grow throughout south Florida.

CITRON was actually one of the first known citrus fruits. It appears to be an over-grown lemon, with a very thick peel and only a small amount of pulp containing little juice. This fruit is grown in south and central Florida and is used to some extent in candies.

LIMEQUAT is another fruit resulting in the crossing of the lime and kumquat. It is small and lemon-shaped and its juice leaves an aftertaste in the mouth. It is grown in south and central Florida.

SHADDOCK appears to be a large grapefruit with coarse skin. The pulp is quite sweet with a lime-like flavor. This fruit is grown in south and central Florida, but not commercially.

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### Choosing a Grove Location

Choice of location is the secret to profitable citrus groves. Once this selection was made largely on the basis of soil fertility mainly because so little was known about cold protection. The disastrous effects of freezes, however, changed the emphasis to warmth of location and natural cold protection. The soil factor is still extremely important though, and the prospective grower should know the basic facts involved.

COLD PROTECTION cannot be defined by zones within the state but must be determined on the basis of local conditions. Cold air, being heavier than warm air, will drain downhill. Any location for citrus should have adequate air drainage. There should be adjacent low areas where the cold air can drain as it is cooled by contact with the soil.

Water also plays an important part in this protection. Locations near the coast are valuable because of the moderating effect of the Gulf or ocean on the land. Large deep lakes are also excellent aids in cold protection, and a grove on the south and southeast sides of a lake are particularly favorable. In central Florida, citrus production is concentrated in areas having large lakes or adjacent to the coast.

The history of an area and of groves there can provide information on cold protection. Investigation of cold effects on old groves in the vicinity is one of the best guides to cold protection.

SOILS were once classed with the terrain and the type of growth found on them.

The following were commonly considered in this classification:

THE FLATWOOD SOILS are in the low flat areas and are usually underlaid with hardpan. This type of soil is not generally used for citrus because the hardpan is too close to the surface. The soil either becomes saturated with water during the summer or too dry during the dry season. In the slightly higher places in the flatwoods, however, the hardpan is deeper and does not effect tree growth. The first citrus trees on this type of soil were associated with cattle operations. Cattle pens were built on these higher locations and seedling citrus trees were planted as shade for the cattle and as a source of revenue. These soils are fertile richer than the high sandy soils, but they are frequently cold and often drainage for excess water must be provided. This land is used more for cattle grazing, or where the drainage is good, for







truck crop production. No extensive citrus planting has taken place in these areas during recent years.

THE HAMMOCK SOILS played an important part in the early citrus development and here the sour orange grew best. These lands are well supplied with organic matter and have a good supply of moisture. They are, however, usually low lands and rather cold unless close to large bodies of water. This lack of cold protection offsets the advantage of high fertility. Very little citrus development has taken place in recent years on the large acreage of hammock lands in the state.

THE HIGH PINELANDS are the soils where the greatest recent development has occurred. This soil is generally very light sands of low natural fertility. The land is well drained and has a very shallow top soil where most of the fertility is concentrated, and a very poor sandy subsoil. Until recently these lands were not used for citrus, but today they constitute the major soil series. The natural warmth of these areas is due to elevation and consequent good air drainage.

A similar soil is found on the lower slopes and in knolls of the flatwoods. These soils are more difficult to handle as grove soils and frequently they are not well located for cold protection.

Most Florida citrus soils are essentially organic, but in the lighter soils, fertilization is necessary and the trees are grown almost entirely upon it.

Another important consideration in choosing a grove site is its nearness to markets. Freight rates increase as the grove area becomes more distant from the northern market. It is also easier to sell fruit that is produced close to large packing houses and good roads.

### Citrus Stocks

Rootstock is important when planting a new grove or when buying one. The stock should be adapted to the soil and to some extent to the market.

ROUGH LEMON STOCK is now the most widely used, although a few years ago it was on the verge of being discarded. The rough lemon stock gained its original popularity because it produces a tree very quickly on the light sandy soils and is adaptable to nursery work. Trees budded on this stock grow rapidly and come into bearing at an early age.

There were, however, numerous difficulties including a tendency for a tree to bear in alternate years and to have a heavy loss of leaves during the year when a heavy crop was being carried. The quality of the fruit was inferior, and the blame was placed on this stock. Later it was discovered that much of the trouble was due to mineral deficiencies. When these were corrected, difficulties in maintaining the trees disappeared.

At present, this stock is recommended for all light sandy soils and for all varieties of fruit grown on such soils with the exception of tangerines, tangelos and other similar specialty fruits. In cases where the soil is well drained, this stock should be used because of its heavy production, its ability to withstand drought, and its tolerance to tristeza, a disease caused by a virus.

THE SOUR OR SEVILLE ORANGE STOCK is the second most widely planted stock in Florida and also one of the oldest stocks on which budded groves have been grown. It produces a very fine quality of fruit and under favorable conditions fruits at an early age and gives very satisfactory production. It is not adapted to very light soils, but will withstand a great deal of waterlogging of the soils. In the past it has generally been recommended for heavy soils.

This rootstock has received a severe set-back because of tristeza, which was recently found in Florida. Because of the occurrence of this disease, it is found inadvisable to use this stock, and as yet, no satisfactory substitute for the wet, heavy soils has been discovered.



**THE SWEET ORANGE STOCK** was used extensively in the early history of the citrus industry. It was discarded because of its susceptibility to foot rot and also because of the slowness of trees budded on it coming into bearing. At one time, this stock was tried as a substitute for rough lemon, but it again was discarded. The quality of fruit borne from this stock is excellent, but production does not compare favorably with that of rough lemon.

**CLEOPATRA MANDARIN STOCK** is a very vigorous grower and has more resistance to foot rot than sweet orange or rough lemon. It stands wet lands well, but trees budded on it are slow in coming into bearing.

**TRIFOLIATE ORANGE STOCK** is used chiefly for Satsuma oranges and kumquats. It is highly resistant to cold but seedlings are very thorny and relatively slow growers. Fruit from this stock are usually of an excellent quality and have smooth skins.

**GRAPEFRUIT STOCK** was used considerably several years ago, but is very little used at present. It is less cold resistant than sour or sweet orange and its trees are susceptible to serious injury by the tristeza virus.

### Planting and Care of Trees

The land where citrus trees will be planted should be cleared as far in advance as possible. It should be plowed, disked, and planted with some leguminous cover crop for at least one season. This cover crop is then plowed into the soil in the fall. The land should be as smooth as possible and well-prepared before planting the trees. Land full of old roots and stumps will result in cultivating difficulties and Oak Root fungus may be transmitted to the trees.

After these preparations the land is laid off and staked for planting. The spacing of the trees is always a difficult problem for close spacing with large numbers of trees per acre gives much heavier early production, while wider spacings give better late production.

Rough lemon stock makes bigger trees than sour orange or some of the other dwarfing stocks. Also poor drainage tends to keep down the size of trees and spacing can be closer under such conditions.

In commercial planting, the common method is to draw the soil away from the stake with a hoe, forming a saucer around it about four to six inches deep. Then the stake is worked to enlarge the hole and the taproot of the tree plunged into it when the stake is removed. Dirt is then drawn over the lateral roots so as not to double and crumple them. A basin is left around the tree for water. Watering is done immediately after planting.

Trees planted in the winter will start to grow in the spring and at this time they should be fertilized. Young trees are cultivated along the rows during the summer of the first two or three years in order to prevent the cover crop from encroaching. The cover crop is disked down in the fall to prevent it from holding back the drainage of cold air. A watch should be kept for gophers and salamanders as they can do a great deal of damage to young trees. In November, the trees should be banked with clean sand up about twelve inches in order to protect the bud and lower trunk against freezing. These banks should be removed when the cold weather is past so the trunks will not be scalded during warm weather.

Young trees should be kept under close observation during the first two or three years for indications of pests and diseases. By the time they are four or five years old, the trees should bear a good crop if they have not been set back by cold or an irregular program of cultivation or fertilization.

Care of a bearing grove is much like that of young trees. Careful cultivation, watering, fertilization, and spraying must be done to insure a good crop of fruit.







## Propagation

Florida citrus growing began with seedling trees. The superiority, however, of budded trees over the seedlings became apparent. Citrus propagation by budding and grafting is very easy and its practice has extended to the grove owner himself.

THE SEEDBED should be located on good soil, well drained and capable of producing first-class seedlings. It should have irrigation and be well protected from cold. Use of new land is desirable. A small amount of fertilizer with a high percentage of nitrogen should be added and thoroughly worked into the soil several weeks before the seeds are planted. Seeds are planted in rows, wide enough for cultivation by either hand or horse depending on size of the bed. Planting is done after the damage of frost is over.

Time required for germination of the seeds depends upon the soil temperature, the moisture, and the condition of the seeds when planted. Seedlings are usually up in three weeks or a month. After the sprouting it is necessary to cultivate, keeping down weeds and watering just enough to keep the plants growing. Too much water will cause damping-off fungi to attack. Two or three applications of fertilizer should be made. Before transplanting, however, this work should be stopped so the seedlings will harden.

Eighteen months later the seedlings are changed to the nursery row for further growth and budding. They are removed by cutting the tap root with a spade eight to twelve inches below the surface. The seedbed should be watered before removal and care taken not to double the roots, particularly the tap roots. Trees are kept in the nursery row for about a year before being budded, usually in the fall.

BUDDING NURSERY STOCK is the standard method of propagating citrus. While the seedlings can readily be grafted by several methods, budding is simpler, quicker and more economical. Budding can be done whenever the bark and wood will separate easily. Fall budding is dormant and growth does not start until the following spring.

Budding is done by putting a shield-shaped bud into a "T" slot cut in the bark. The leg of the "T" is parallel with the axis of the stock and the cross can be placed at the top or bottom. Buds are cut from wood about the size of a pencil and when taken from trees bearing fruit true to the varietal type are most satisfactory. It is possible, however, to bud a small block of nursery trees each year from bearing trees and to use these buds for larger blocks the following year. Characteristics of the parent tree will be transmitted to the budded trees, and many citrus viruses are bud-transmitted. A system of bud certification, however, reduces the recurrence of these diseases.

Buds must be wrapped and a thin bleached muslin impregnated with a non-hardening grafting wax is commonly used. Budding is usually carried out on seedlings from the size of a pencil to an inch in diameter. The tape must be wound tight enough to prevent the entrance of water. After ten days or two weeks if the buds are still green and showing callous formation, they have taken and the tape can be removed. Due to soil dryness in Florida, buds are placed only two or three inches from the ground.

Nursery trees are staked and tied in order to train their growth. When the budded shoot is from one to three feet high, it is topped and the formation of a framework for the tree is started.

HANDLING THE BUDDED TREES is done by frequent cultivation to keep down weeds. Cultivators do the middle work and the rows are hoed out by hand. In the fall this work is reduced so the trees will harden before the frost.

Budded trees are placed in the grove after staying in the nursery row for about a year. They are removed from the rows by digging a hole beside them and cutting the taproots. These roots are covered to prevent drying out before planting.

TOP WORKING is often desirable or necessary because of cold damage or to





substitute a new variety. The root system already present is taken advantage of and the new tree produces more quickly than a newly planted one. The common methods of top working are: budding sprouts or shoots resulting from cutting back; budding old branches and then cutting back; and, bark or cleft grafting.

When rebuilding a grove depends on the rootstock, budding is necessary. Trees can be cut off at the ground and their sprouts budded. In some cases, a tree may be partially cut through, felled and staked and new sprouts of the root system worked. Whenever trees are cut back, a wound dressing is put on the cut portion and the entire framework of the tree whitewashed.

In bark grafting, the root system is used by inserting sprigs between the bark and the wood of the tree. Cleft grafting is similar. The stub is split and the sprig inserted into the cut and securely held in place. These two methods add growth speed to the tree, but are more difficult to use.

INARCHING is a method of giving a tree a new root system. Sometimes the tree will be in good condition but its roots may develop trouble. Then a seedling is planted near the tree's base and after sufficient growth it is grafted to the base. The larger tree then uses the root system of the new seedling.

SCION ROOTING is another way to create a new root system. A tree is budded very near the ground and dirt mounded above the graft. In a moist soil roots will sprout above the bud. Original rootstock of the tree decays and the new roots will be used. This decay, however, may spread into the trunk of the tree.

TRANSPLANTING LARGE TREES has become popular during the last few years and with proper precautions can be done very easily. Large trees bear sooner than young ones and this transplanting is done to replace trees in groves or for yard plantings. The roots of the tree must not be damaged or allowed to dry, and after planting the tree should be watered often until it is established in its new site.

### Cold Protection

As already pointed out, the location of the grove and the proper fertilizing and spraying are quite important as protection against the cold. To insure against severe cold, many growers use some kind of artificial protection such as grove heating. The air in the grove is heated by burning fuel. This method is effective when the air is still, but on windy nights the heated air is carried away rapidly.

Fuel used in firing depends on local conditions. In Florida, wood has been cheaper than oil, coke or coal. Wood is usually cut in four-foot lengths, five to six inches in diameter. Three lengths are used to lay a fire. Two pieces are laid in a "V", the point being to the south, and the third piece is laid on top with its end on the bottom of the "V". It is customary to have about 70 fires per acre in an average grove.

The exact temperature at which to start the fires is difficult to put down in specific form because of the many factors involved. Twenty-eight degrees is a safe figure, however, to protect valuable crops. When trees are trying to grow, a somewhat higher temperature is required.

Grove heating at best is very difficult and trying work. Every effort should be made to be thoroughly prepared in advance. The U. S. Weather Bureau and the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station operates a frost forecasting service at Lakeland for the convenience of growers. The bulletin may be subscribed to and received by telephone or heard on the radio.

### Irrigation

For many years irrigation was practiced only in a small way in Florida citrus groves. Recently, since extensive plantings on light sandy soils have taken place, irrigation has been on the increase. Rainfall in Florida is rather irregular with the heaviest rainfall coming during the summer rainy season. The fall and spring months





are frequently very dry. Irrigation is done during dry periods in groves that are just about to go into a wilt or which have already started to wilt.

Many methods of irrigation have been attempted in the state, varying with local conditions and involving both water supply and type of soil as well as type of planting. Most of the areas where artesian water is available are along the coast. Groves in these areas are planted on ridges, ten to thirty inches above the bottoms of the middles. Water from artesian wells is run into the middles until they are nearly filled. This water is held here for two or three days and then released.

In the central part of the state, water is obtained either from lakes or deep wells. Sprinkling replaced flooding during the 1930's, and water is sprayed out over the grove from many areas.

### Fertilizing

The citrus grower is faced with many of the same problems as farmers of all types throughout the nation face. Among the most serious of these problems is the proper method of adding fertilizer and nutritional elements to the soil.

In citrus circles a fertilizer program is always one of wide importance because it represents the largest cash outlay made by the grower. Growers who have the least trouble with fertilizing the grove soil maintain a steady, well-balanced fertility program. The growers that continually vary their treatments have the most difficulties and the trees are kept unbalanced in nutritional elements.

Citrus growers in Florida apply fertilizer in three yearly applications. The spring fertilizing is usually done in January, while May and June are selected for the summer application. September through November the fall portion of the program is carried out.

Actually, the fall and spring applications have little value for the current crop, but benefit the succeeding crop. Since fertilizer is used according to the crop, fall and spring amounts must be judged according to the production of the previous two or three years.

During the early days of the citrus industry in Florida, the groves were planted on much better soils in the northern sections of the state and the needs for fertilizer were very simple. When the groves were moved southward as protection against cold, and the sand soils became the common soil of citrus groves, fertilizing became necessary.

The crude minerals and natural organics that had been used in the northern part of the state had to be replaced by more or less pure chemicals in the sand soils. The soil change eliminated the so-called minor elements and poor crops resulted from lack of magnesium, manganese, copper and zinc.

Since those early days, experimentation in the correct amount and types of fertilizer has been one of the big jobs undertaken in the citrus industry. A lack of necessary elements in soil may not become apparent for several years, but when it does it means a very rapid decrease in quality of fruit and production, rather than a gradual decline.

Although there are a large number of soil types supporting citrus in Florida, these soils can be divided into acid and alkaline soils. For the most part the sandy soils of the hill and lake country are acid while the soils along the coast are alkaline. The active acidity of the soil is a greater factor in the type of fertilizer program used than is the type of soil.

Many ingredients are used in the formulae for fertilizer. Nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium and magnesium are of major importance. Manganese, copper, boron, zinc, molybdenum, iron, calcium and sulfur must also be considered in order to maintain a constant balance in the soil.

Fertilizer once was applied in a small ring around the tree. It was found, however, that this practice caused the roots to grow in a small circle and today fertilizer is





used from trunk to trunk so the roots grow throughout the middle. It is important to remember that no one application of fertilizer is of great importance by itself, it is just a part of the over-all yearly program.

Experiments with new types and programs of fertilizer remain an important part of the effort to both improve the quality of Florida citrus and to bring about better production methods for the grower.

### Diseases and Insects

Control measures used in the state for insects and diseases change from year to year as new insecticides and fungicides are developed.

SPREADING DECLINE, the newest in a succession of pestilences which threaten the citrus empire, could easily prove the most costly disease and certainly may be the hardest to control. The fact that decline is caused by the burrowing nematode which is present in tree roots as deep as fourteen feet make the infestation hard to control.

This decline was first noted in the state as early as 1926, but not until 1953 did scientists fix the blame for the ailment on the burrowing nematode. At present the only method of control is a drastic program whereby all infested trees and a margin of healthy ones are bulldozed and burned. The land is then cleared of all roots and growth, the soil fumigated and left fallow for two years. Surveys show that spreading decline has infested approximately 6,000 acres of citrus, and loss in production alone will be figured in the millions of dollars.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY, which was beaten in an invasion attempt 25 years ago, returned in April, 1956, to torment Florida's citrus and vegetable growers. Discovered in the Miami area, the fly revived memories of the 1929 visitation when an all-out effort successfully eradicated the pest. State and Federal agencies have thus far controlled the fly with a program of spray and cleanup, backed by the latest scientific findings, and financed by an appropriation of \$10,000,000.

MELANOSE, which is caused by a fungus, grows in dead wood, producing spore that are distributed in rain and dew. When infection is severe, young leaves may shed and the fruit be disfigured when ripe. This same fungus causes stem-end rot of the fruit in transit. All varieties of citrus are susceptible to melanose attack.

LEMON SCAB is caused by a fungus which attacks young leaves and fruit. Oranges are not affected by it and sweet orange scab is not known to exist in the state. Grapefruit, tangerines, Temples and lemons are severely attacked in some citrus-growing areas in the state.

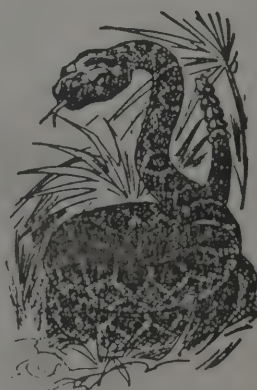
TRISTEZA OR QUICK DECLINE is an insect-borne virus which infects oranges, grapefruit and tangerines. A tree may die quickly or become stunted and live on for several years.

RUST MITES are present in groves year-round and are readily controlled by sulfur. PURPLE MITES have become of increasing importance in Florida in recent years and have caused considerable damage when severe infestations have coincided with extreme dry weather. SIX-SPOTTED MITES attack the undersurfaces of the leaves usually during the spring. These mites are serious in only occasional years.

PURPLE SCALES are the commonest scale insects in Florida groves. They multiply so rapidly during the summer that control measures should be applied before they become numerous.

FLORIDA RED SCALES were formerly most common along the coast but in recent years have become increasingly numerous in the central part of the state. They build up very rapidly in late summer and do a great deal of damage if not controlled.

WHITEFLIES, another enemy of citrus, are not true flies and are common during the spring and early summer. They prefer succulent foliage and will frequently start in a grove on the water sprouts in the center of a tree. Miscellaneous insects which







effect citrus groves include mealybugs, aphids, plant bugs, grasshoppers and other insects that cause damage occasionally.

### Spraying

The spraying and dusting of citrus groves not only serves as a pest control, but provides nutritional value for correcting tree defects.

The Florida Citrus Commission assists growers by compiling effective spray methods from information furnished them by the Florida Citrus Experiment Station, the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Florida Agricultural Extension Service, State Plant Board, State Horticultural Society, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Horticultural Crops Research Branch and Entomology Research Branch, professional consultants and commercial firms.

Spraying citrus groves is a tedious and dangerous process. Restrictions are placed on picking fruit until it is certain that no residue of spray remains on the fruit. Workers must wear protective masks and clothing and take care to avoid contact with the tree for two weeks following the application of the spray. This spray contains many chemical ingredients harmful to humans.

Spray programs used by the citrus growers control insects, mites and diseases, making possible good external fruit quality and preventing loss of fruit, leaves or wood. Ingredients may be included in the spray to give nutrition to the trees, correcting deficiencies of both tree and fruit. The efficiency of the spray or dust material is only as good as the coverage of foliage and fruit.

Scalicides are used to control scales, mealybugs and whiteflies, and only thorough coverage of the foliage can produce effective results. Rust mites, red spiders, aphids, termites, greasy spots, melanose, scab and brown rot are included in the maladies of citrus groves which are controlled by effective spray and dust programs.

Nutritional sprays are used to supplement the deficiencies found in the soil and to assure better quality fruit. Growers use a maturity spray on grapefruit to reduce acidity. Experiments with the spray program has shown that compounds may be used to reduce the pre-harvest drop of some varieties of citrus fruit.

### Packing

Crews supplied by a packing house usually harvest citrus crops as fruit sales are usually on the "on tree" basis. Before a crop is harvested it must pass the legal maturity standards. Representatives of the packing house field-test the crop and if it meets requirements, picking begins.

As soon as the dew dries from the trees, the fruit is picked. Oranges and grapefruit are either pulled or clipped, while tangerines must be clipped. A picker wears a bag over one shoulder and as the fruit is removed from the tree it is placed in the bag. Once full the bag is opened from the bottom and the picker can allow the fruit to flow easily into the box without bruising. Lightweight ladders lean against the trees for the pickers.

Filled boxes are trucked to the packing house and if still green the fruit is stacked in a degreening room. Coloring of citrus fruit does not appear until cold weather or artificial coldness occurs. Trash and leaves are taken out by hand or machine and the fruit is washed. It is then dried and waxed and often color is added to oranges. The fruit is stamped by a machine and graded by outward appearance. It is classified as to size and boxed. Grade and size is then stamped on the box and it is placed in a refrigerator car. During warm weather, fruit may be pre-cooled before it leaves the packing house.

Some fruit is moved in cotton mesh bags and corrugated paper containers. In recent years a considerable business in individual boxes of fruit has developed.



## Processing

Since its start in the early 1920's, the citrus processing industry in Florida has made rapid growth. During the 1955-56 season, 53 processing plants operated in the state. These plants produce single-strength citrus juices, canned and frozen citrus segments, frozen concentrated juices and pasteurized concentrates.

Frozen concentrate orange juice is produced by removing most of the water through low-temperature evaporation under vacuum. By law, nothing can be added to frozen concentrated orange juice produced in Florida. It is pure juice of the finest ripe oranges with a portion of its water content removed. More than half of Florida's production of oranges is now consumed through the sale of frozen concentrate.

Orange juice, single strength as it comes from the fruit, is the state's most widely consumed non-frozen canned product. Freshly pressed juice is instantly pasteurized and sealed in cans, fully retaining vitamin content and natural flavor.

Single strength grapefruit juice is processed in the same manner and recognized as a most economical and abundant source of natural vitamin C. Blended orange and grapefruit juice is an original Florida combination, second only to orange juice in public popularity. Tangerine juice is a high-colored, calcium-rich product with a distinctive exotic flavor of its own.

Grapefruit and oranges to be used for sections are peeled by hand and immersed in an alkaline bath which removes the outer membranes covering the juice sacs. Fresh water washes off the alkali and the sections are removed by hand with a triangular-bladed knife. The sections are packed in cans to which sugar syrup has first been added. Citrus salad consists of orange and grapefruit sections packed in the same can. Grapefruit sections were the first canned citrus product successfully packed in Florida.

Pasteurized concentrates are manufactured in a similar manner as the frozen ones, except the final product is not frozen. It is pasteurized to ensure its preservation and must be kept at 40 degrees F. or below.

In addition to these products, there are smaller packs of such items as lime juice, lime juice concentrate, grapefruit juice concentrate, blends of all citrus juices and dried citrus crystals.

## By-Products

Florida's citrus industry produces many by-products. The increasing amount of fruits being canned and concentrated has led to an increase in the production of stock feed. The refuse peel, pulp and seeds are ground with a small amount of lime, and some moisture removed by pressing or drying. This feed is an excellent carbohydrate conditioning food for beef and dairy cattle.

Citrus molasses, press liquor resulting from the manufacture of stock feed, is used in the manufacture of mixed stock feeds and in the production of alcohol. It is also fed directly to cattle.

Citrus peel oils are highly prized for their flavoring qualities. Ethyl alcohol may be produced from waste citrus juices and table wines can be made from citrus juice.

A variety of citrus marmalades, jellies and preserves are produced in the state. Citrus seed oil, pressed from dried orange and grapefruit seeds, has many uses and may be refined to yield a superior salad oil.

## Marketing

Government of citrus shipping is regulated principally by the Florida Citrus Commission, the Growers Administrative and Shippers Advisory Committees.

Citrus to be shipped must pass maturity tests and grade standards established by the Citrus Commission. The Commission also has the authority to regulate artificial coloring of the fruits, citrus containers, test fruit and assumes many other duties to safeguard the citrus market.







The Committees operate the Federal Marketing Agreement program regulating the grades and sizes of fruit shipped to interstate commerce. Three principal methods used by growers in selling their fruit are: sales through cooperative marketing association of growers; "on tree" sales to shipper and processors; and, consignment sales.

Two methods used by shippers in selling fresh fruits are f.o.b. shipping point sales and auction sales. There are other methods of sale, including consignment and delivered sales. Fresh fruit is shipped by rail, truck and boat. The largest volume of shipments, however, go by rail.

### **State Assistance for The Citrus Industry**

Organizations devoted to the improvement of, development, regulation and control of the citrus industry, aim their services at better production and marketing conditions.

The State Department of Agriculture carries on maturity and grade inspection, fertilizer and insecticide inspection, and enforces numerous regulations concerning the citrus packing and marketing work.

The Florida Citrus Commission represents both growers and shippers, collects the advertising fees on fruit and administers the advertising fund. It also finances a certain amount of research and makes regulations specified by law for the packing of fruit.

The College of Agriculture at the University of Florida furnishes instruction in agriculture at the university and in various countries. Research work on production and handling is done through the Agricultural Experiment Station. The major part of this work is carried on at the Citrus Experiment Station at Lake Alfred. County Agents and the Agricultural Extension Service assist citrus growers by their advice and cooperation.

The Florida State Plant Board inspects nurseries and maintains a quarantine force at the state lines. It has a grove inspection force to inspect groves about once every two years for dangerous foreign pests which might infect the groves.





# HISTORY AND PURPOSE OF THE FLORIDA MANGO FORUM

By Dr. David Fairchild, Mr. Harry Dunaway, Mr. H. F. Loomis, Dr. Arthur L. Stahl,  
and Mr. S. John Lynch

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THE MANGO FORUM was first held in the Broward Hotel in Fort Lauderdale, the evening of June 24, 1938. It was sponsored by the Broward County Home Demonstration Office and the Fort Lauderdale Garden Club. Dr. H. S. Wolfe, then Director of the Sun Tropical Experiment Station, spoke, and Mrs. W. J. Krome assisted in classifying exhibited mangos.

Adverse conditions prevented the Mango Forum being held in 1939 and 1940, but the same groups sponsored the Second and Third Mango Forum in 1941 and 1942 in Fort Lauderdale. Under the wise direction of the Sub-Tropical Experiment Station the program improved and the exhibits began to bring new worthwhile Florida seedlings to light. The attendance increased and growers from surrounding counties began to come.

In 1943, the Fourth Mango Forum took the form of an all-day school on mangos held in the Fort Lauderdale Central School. Seventy-nine people registered for classes and more than five hundred saw the excellent mango exhibit and enjoyed an address by Dr. David Fairchild.

In order to distribute more evenly the benefits of the Mango Forum, it seemed wise to have it held in a different mango-growing section each year. The Palm Beach County Tropical Fruit Study Club, under the leadership of M. U. Mounts, County Agent, sponsored the Fifth Annual Florida Mango Forum on July 6, 1944, in West Palm Beach. A class registration of two hundred and forty-nine and an extensive exhibit of both imported and Florida seedling varieties proved the growth of interest in mangos.

The Dade County Gardeners' Association, under the leadership of Michael Fascell, sponsored the Florida Mango Forum on June 27, 1945, at the Edison Senior High School, Miami. One thousand twenty-one persons registered and saw the exhibits and attended classes and lectures. One hundred and seventy-five varieties of mangos were shown.

In 1946 the mango crop was so poor that it was deemed unwise to try to hold the regular exhibit. Some thirty interested people met on July 12, at the Garden Center in Simpson Park, Miami, and organized the Florida Mango Forum.

Hollywood Central School, Hollywood, was the site of the Seventh Annual Florida Mango Forum on July 25, 1947. At this meeting a constitution was adopted and the first paid memberships were taken. Proceedings of this meeting were published and sent to all members of the Florida Mango Forum. About eight hundred people attended this meeting. Following the exhibition almost the entire specimen collection was sent to Bradenton for the Mango Exhibit sponsored the following day in Bradenton by the Agricultural Committee of the Bradenton Chamber of Commerce.

June 30, 1948, was selected for the 1948 Florida Mango Forum with the lovely patio and auditorium of the Norton Gallery of Art in West Palm Beach as the place. Five hundred attended and there were ninety-six varieties of mangos shown. In addition there were twelve commercial displays, besides frozen mango products and other tropical fruits. At the annual meeting a resolution was passed to ask the Florida





Agricultural Experiment Station to undertake research to determine some standard of maturity for Haden mangos, looking forward to securing a law to ban the shipping of immature fruit.

A very large collection of mangos from the west coast of Florida contributed much to the success of the Ninth Annual Florida Mango Forum, held in the Edison Senior High School in Miami, July 6, 1949. Since announced regulations gave the entire individual entry exhibit to the Variety Committee, further educational use was made of the fruit. A specimen of every mango exhibited was taken to Bradenton for the West Coast Show on July 7, and the other fruits were used by John D. Campbell, Assistant Dade County Agricultural Agent, to begin a collection of colored slides of mango varieties for the Variety Committee.

A very late bloom this year had resulted in a great deal of fruit too immature to show in early July. Because of this, a second informal exhibit took place at the American Legion Building in Hollywood on August 12, 1949.

Bradenton was the happy choice for the Tenth Annual Florida Mango Forum, held June 16, 1950. This gave an opportunity for new members from the West Coast to attend and gave members from the East Coast an occasion to see the very old plantings in and around Bradenton. Colonel Kevin O'Shea, with the assistance of the Men's Garden Club, the Manatee River Garden Club, the County Agricultural Agent, Mr. Ed Ayers, and the County Home Demonstration Agent, Mrs. Anne Davis, made the day one long to be remembered. The Bradenton High School proved highly suitable for the program and exhibit, and arrangements of flowers by the ladies of the Garden Club added to the enjoyment of the day. The Mango Tour held at the close of the afternoon session was a new and instructive feature.

July 11, 1951, found us at the Fort Lauderdale Central School holding our Eleventh Annual Florida Mango Forum. Fort Lauderdale was the birthplace of the Florida Mango Forum and it warmly welcomed us home. Due to the help of the Federated Garden Clubs, members of which also served as charming hostesses, the exhibit was beautiful. Because of widespread losses during the preceeding winter, due to freezing of young trees, considerable emphasis was given to this subject during the program.

The Twelfth Annual Mango Forum, held at Lake Worth in 1952, introduced a new feature to our program. A buffet supper at the South Ocean Club, on the evening prior to the general Forum, provided a pleasant occasion for the introduction of officers and guests, as well as numerous informal discussions on mangos. Major business of the 1952 Forum was the adoption of the newly revised Constitution and By-Laws. Seven very interesting papers were presented, notably those of H. F. Loomis of the U.S. Plant Introduction Garden and Dr. George D. Ruehle, Director of the University of Florida Sub-Tropical Experiment Station. It was voted to accept the invitation of the Miami members to hold the 1953 Forum in their city.

### Progress of the Work on Mangos

In the past decade interest in the Mango has been growing very rapidly, both in Florida and through the nation. The reason for this ever-increasing popularity is undoubtedly found in the fruit itself and in its commercial potentialities. But to say that the Mango has reached its present position of esteem strictly "on its own" would not be fair. The casual interest and study, which began about 75 years ago, have more recently provided the basis for the scientific research which today occupies an important part in the curricula of several scientific and educational institutions.

In South Florida no less than four such agencies have contributed a considerable amount of very valuable information. Comprising this list are the Fairchild Tropical Gardens, the United States Plant Introduction Garden, The University of Florida Sub-Tropical Experiment Station, and the University of Miami.

Dr. David Fairchild, recalling the impetus given to mangos by the advent of the Mulgoba seedling, propagated by Capt. Haden of Coconut Grove, reminds the pres-





ent-day student that due credit must always go to "those early people whose persistent curiosity gave this country its appetite for one of India's most luscious fruits." Speaking of his own early work on mangoes—notably his numerous introductions—Dr. Fairchild recalls that even at the turn of the century at least a score of people, in scattered areas from Manatee County to Palm Beach to Miami, had already "made a start." Major work at Fairchild Tropical Gardens has always been in the field of ornamentals, but interest in the Mango has never flagged. Mr. Harry Dunaway reports that their present work is concerned with several very promising Hawaiian introductions.

Since the first United States Plant Introduction Garden was established in South Florida, in 1898, the Federal Government has brought in approximately one hundred named varieties of mangos from foreign countries as well as making many importations of seed from outstanding trees that did not necessarily have recognized varietal names. Such introductions were planted in that garden—and those that followed it—for testing, comparison and evaluation, and have been distributed to experimenters for their use. While relatively few of the original varieties are being widely grown today, it is safe to say that hardly a variety now in favor can be found that does not have one or more of these early introductions as a parent or more distant relative. Although the greatest activity in mango introduction occurred in the first quarter of this century, when the field for importation and growing here was just opening, it has continued to the present day; and outstanding or desired varieties from other countries still are being brought to South Florida to be added directly to the list of accepted varieties or for purposes of incorporating needed characters in these varieties.

Since shortly after its establishment in 1930 the University of Florida Sub-Tropical Station has devoted a portion of its efforts to a study of the mango and of the problems of concern to mango growers.

A study of nutritional requirements of the mango on limestone soils has shown the necessity for balancing NPK fertilization with copper and zinc to avoid abnormal growth and development of deficiency symptoms, and that proper timing of NPK fertilizers is of more importance than the exact formula used. A study of shoot development, floral behavior, and temperatures during blossoming has led to a better understanding of the cause of crop failure of certain varieties in some years. An improved program for control of anthracnose has been developed. Mango scab was first reported in Florida by the Station and a method of control has been developed. The important insect enemies of the mango in Florida have been identified and improved methods of control for thrips, scales, and mites have been worked out. A mango variety collection of about one hundred varieties and clones has been established.

Studies on maturity and ripening of Haden mango fruit have progressed sufficiently to form the basis for establishment of practical maturity standards. This work will be continued on other varieties. Rootstock and fertilizer studies will be continued on limestone soils and studies on nutritional requirements of mangos on sandy soils soon will be initiated at the Plantation Field Laboratory near Fort Lauderdale. Variety studies, the physiology of fruit setting, and disease control tests will be continued as time and conditions permit.

Mango research work at the University of Miami Experimental Farm has been confined to four general fields: 1) Mineral nutritional studies, primarily studying the requirements of nitrogen, phosphorous and potash for the optimum growth and fruiting of the trees; 2) Methods of propagation, their simplification and the effect of the type of propagation on the growth and bearing ability of the tree; 3) Development of new varieties; 4) Studies toward the control of insect pests of this fruit crop. Experiments are in progress in these four general fields but as the farm is just recently established most experiments have not reached their conclusion. Papers have been given before the Florida State Horticultural Society on the Propagation of Mangos and one this year before the Florida State Nurserymen's Association on the propaga-





tion of mangos, and one bulletin on "Mangos in Florida" has been written for the Department of Agriculture in Tallahassee.

There are now 1,200 mango seedlings from selected seed on the farm which are being studied with the viewpoint of locating new and better varieties. This year 56 of these fruited for the first time at three years of age and there should be increasingly larger numbers fruiting in subsequent years. The fertilizer element study on the effect of tree growth and fruiting in connection with type of grafting is showing some small differences as to tree growth and as these trees will be fruiting next year, will give some results in the near future.

A new method of chip-budding very young mango seedlings has found some success in nurseries. Types of wrappings and methods of top-working old mango trees which were reported on this Spring will probably receive a very good acceptance from nurserymen and growers. In general the mango research at the Experimental Farm has its best years ahead of it and for the next four or five years should yield valuable data.

Also at the University of Miami, in the Tropical Food Research Laboratories, work on the utilization and preservation of the mango has resulted in many good products and considerable valuable data.

It has been found that the mango fruit is ideal for preserving by heat, freezing, drying and pickling. Best results, however, are obtained by the freezing method. All varieties of mangos can be frozen and if prepared and packaged properly will remain good for a year or longer.

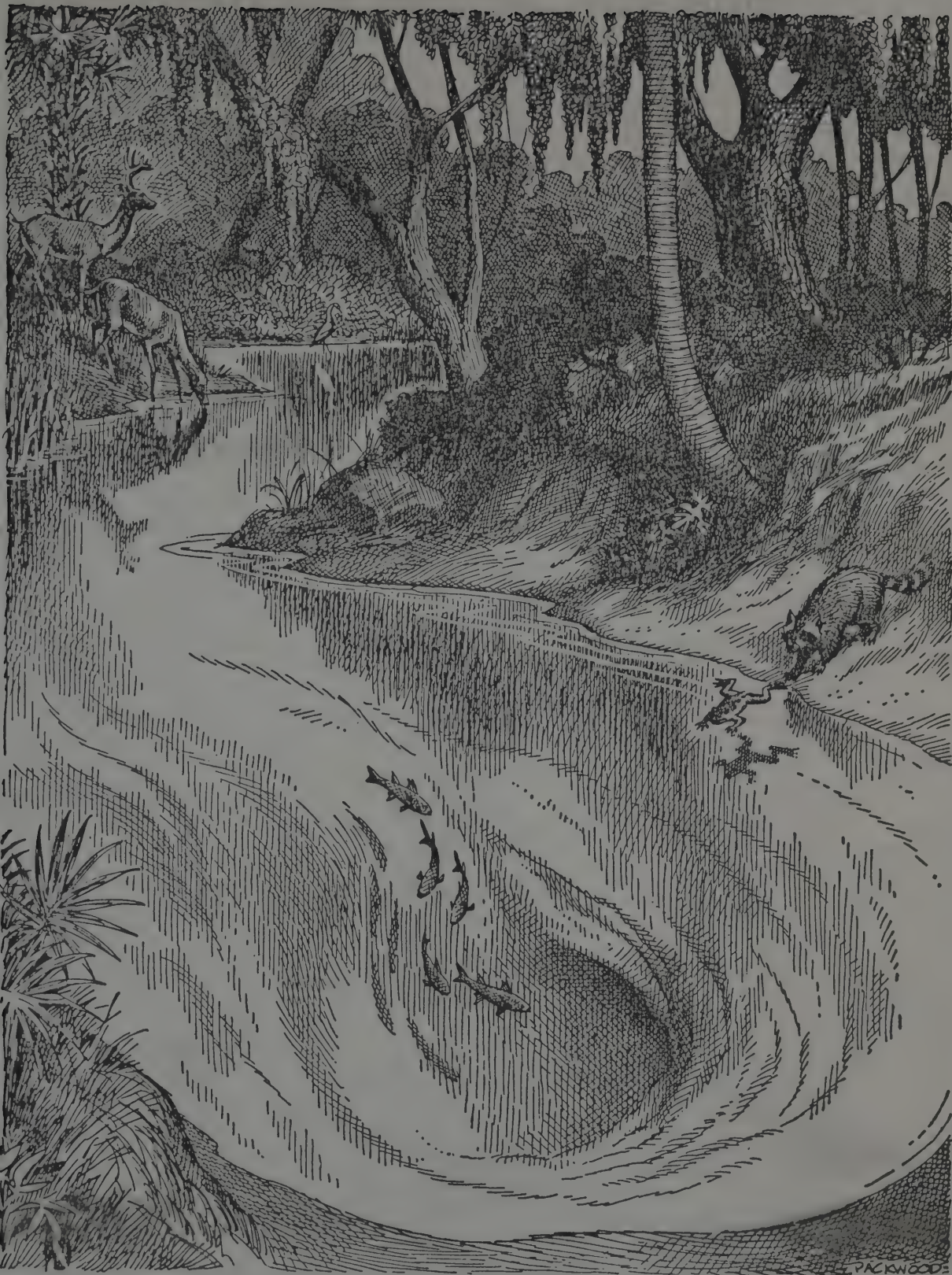
From a study of the effect of temperature of the storage life of mangos, wrapped in various types of material, it has been found that best results are obtained by the use of 20 N-1 Pliofilm and .150 Polyethylene, the moisture loss and rate of ripening being greatly reduced by this method. Refrigeration at 45 degrees F. extends the sale life of mangos from five to fifteen days.

Other studies in the various phases of research are continuously in operation. Work on the nutritive value of the mango is providing beneficial information. The ascorbic acid values of the numerous varieties of mangos have been determined. The use of the mango for the ice cream and baking trades is being investigated. The problem of separating the pulp from the seed is being studied and a mechanical method is now being examined. One of the best products made from tropical fruits is the result of the University's research on mango drinks. There is now a mango frozen concentrate of excellent quality which is expected to be on the market in the near future. It is frozen in six-ounce cans and held at frozen storage until used, at which time three parts of water are added, to make a refreshing drink.

Research on the utilization of the mango is to be continued and expanded to keep pace with the growing industry, the prospects of which appear highly favorable.











# THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN FLORIDA

By the Right Reverend Francis Sadlier, O.S.B.

THE CATHOLIC RELIGION as it is practiced in what is today Florida, is divided into three Ecclesiastical jurisdictions, namely, the Diocese of St. Augustine, the Diocese of Miami, and the western part of Florida which is under the Diocese of Mobile, Alabama. This was brought about by three separate phases of ecclesiastical activity. The first was a missionary plan aiming at the conversion and civilization of the natives. The second aimed at safeguarding the faith of the first colonists, who were Catholics, no matter from what part of Europe they came. The third, when the Church was organized, the beginning of a new spiritual and religious life in Florida.

The first missionaries in Florida came with the Spanish explorers. When Ponce de Leon's galleon landed off the southwestern beaches of Florida in 1521, missionaries were with him and religious services were held—probably the first Mass to be celebrated on the soil of what is now the United States. The country at the time was the home of Indians, who neither knew God, nor anything of Christianity. For the Spanish Sovereign, in their exploration and colonization, the guiding principle was to christianize and civilize the warlike Indians. It was for this reason that there were included in the fleet a band of missionaries, Church vestments and mission supplies. This was attached to every fleet that set forth from the shores of Spain or the West Indies. It influenced all of Spain's efforts in the New World. It brought the first missionaries to the shores of East Florida and the shores of the Gulf of Mexico along with the Spaniards who cruised along Florida's coasts. Beginning with Ponce de Leon's discovery of Florida in 1513, the first landing was followed quickly by a number of explorations and attempts at colonization, always with an accompanying obligation of evangelization. The expedition of Pamphilo de Narvaez landed in Florida in 1528. After marching inland and to the northwest and clashing with the Indians there, it is probable that the priests in this expedition, and the Franciscans, were the first who spoke the words of Faith to the Indians on the West Coast. The identity of only one of the priests has been partly known under the name of El Asturiano. Among the Franciscans was the first Bishop-designate of Florida, Father Juan Suarez. The other known friar in the group was a laybrother, Juan de Palos. The coming of Father Juan established an important point in the religious history of Florida. The whole territory along the Gulf coast from the Cape of Florida to the Rio de las Palmas (Rio Grande) was set up into a diocese to be governed by Father Juan Suarez.

This new See was to be taken over by him following the conquest and settlement of the new lands. This was the first effort of setting up a spiritual jurisdiction. Nothing came of this first missionary effort and attempt to establish a diocese. Undaunted by failure, Spain sent another expedition under the direction of Hernando de Soto. Included in its personnel were twelve priests, eight religious and four secular priests. This expedition landed in Florida in 1539.

As the decades rolled on Dominicans, Franciscans and Jesuits heroically braved the wilderness and the Indians in Florida, founding missions that spread over the state as far as the Escambia River. Among the first Dominican missionaries was







Father Louis de Cancer who with other missionaries sailed from Spain early in 1549 with Florida as the destination. They landed on the west coast of Florida near Tampa Bay. The missionaries made several excursions ashore. The Indians would not allow some of the party to return to the boat, among them were Father James de Penalosa and Brother Fuentes, who were reported to be martyred by the Indians. Father Louis de Cancer went ashore alone and had scarcely left the vessel when he was attacked and murdered. To honor his memory the Catholic Church, built in Tampa in 1859, was named St. Louis.

Pedro Menendez Aviles had just been appointed by Phillip II, Captain of the King's Indian Fleet, when he received orders to sail for Florida. He left Cadiz June 23rd, 1565, with thirty-four vessels and landed on the shores of Florida on August 28th which is the feast-day of St. Augustine. Because of this he called the place where he landed St. Augustine. The account which the Spanish Captain of the fleet left us of the landing of the fifteen hundred men of the expedition of Menendez, with the Cross borne ahead in procession and the Standard of Spain unfurled, shows the spirit of religion and faith which animated these pioneers. Half a mile north of the city gates of St. Augustine on a small eminence near the marshes of the north river, the Mass was celebrated on September 8th, 1565. A chapel was built in honor of Our Lady of the Milk. A few years after Mendenez landed, the Indians who had at first been hostile became friendly. Some of them settled near the fortifications put up by the Spanish. The history of the Spanish occupation centers around St. Augustine and is rather of a religious than political importance.

The permanent establishment of the Christian Religion dates from the founding of St. Augustine. The previous fifty years show a heroic effort, though fruitless, to plant the Cross on the soil. There in St. Augustine was established the first parish. Father Mendoza is mentioned among the priests who landed at St. Augustine in 1565. He was the first of those secular priests who for 200 years exercised the function of parish priests. At the request of King Phillip II of Spain, the Jesuit General, Francis Borgia, and two Jesuits accompanied Menendez. The Jesuits were Father Peter Martinez and Father John Rogel. Two years later they were followed by four more Jesuits.

In 1577 the Franciscans arrived in St. Augustine. When Sir Francis Drake made an attack on the city in 1586, among the buildings destroyed were the parish church and the Franciscan convent.

In 1592 Father Pareja, the author of a Dictionary and Catechism in the Yamese dialect, arrived. The mission of Tolomato was in charge of Father Corpa; while the Mission of La Leche (Of The Milk) was attended by Father Rodriguez. These two missionaries were killed by an apostate Indian and his warriors. Another victim was Father Michael Anon in the province of Guale, Amelia Island. To honor the memory of this priest, the church in Fernandina was named St. Michael.

So many calamities but increased the zeal of missionaries. As early as 1606 they entered the province of Guale for the second time and it is said that more than a thousand Indians received Baptism.

In 1616 when an official visitation was made, the report states that the church in St. Augustine was well provided with everything pertaining to divine worship and that the records were carefully kept. The hundred years which followed marked an era of peace. The Franciscan Convent at St. Augustine was the center of the missions. Forty miles north, at the mouth of the St. Johns River, was another mission, named San Juan del Puerto; further north, Santa Catalina, San Pedro, San Filipe and Santa Helena.

In 1646 mention is made of fifty Franciscans laboring in the missions of Florida. The religious life was carried on in the churches and the ceremonies, confraternities and processions were a great help in stimulating the piety of the Indians.

Mission houses, chapels at one time, in forty or more Indian Settlements disappeared and hardly any traces can be found of them. The Indian revolt in 1644



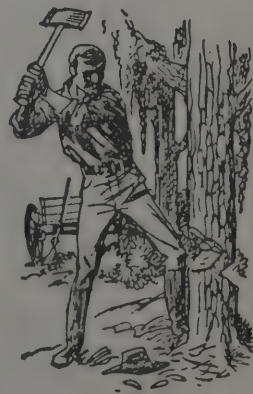


caused all the missions from the Gulf around St. Mark to the Suwannee River to be destroyed. Following the Indian revolt came in rapid succession raids from the English Colonies in Georgia and the Carolinas, which resulted in complete destruction of the missions in the interior.

In 1740 Bishop Tejada of Santiago de Cuba resided in St. Augustine for ten years. He found that money appropriated for the rebuilding of churches was diverted to other purposes. All the Bishop could do was to repair the chapel he had used as a temporary church. The years following witnessed no betterment for the missions, so that the Catholic Indians, who at one time were estimated to be 30,000, were no more than a few hundred.

During the English occupation from 1764-1784, owing to the hostile attitude of the governor who invited settlers, proffering land to immigrants, but debarring Catholics, the Catholics left in a body and thus almost all vestige of the Church disappeared. Among those who availed themselves of the proffer of land, was an Englishman, Turnbull, who brought hundreds of colonists from the Balearic Islands and the coast of Italy and Greece. These were Catholics and came under the leadership of Father Peter Camp. These colonists landed 75 miles south of St. Augustine, in what is now known as New Smyrna, in the month of August, 1768. After nine years of hardship, harsh and cruel treatment, six hundred colonists—only the number which were left of the fifteen hundred who came with Turnbull—moved to St. Augustine in November, 1777, there to seek redress from the British authorities. The first care of Father Camp after landing in Florida, was to build a church and provide it with all the necessities for divine worship. A careful record of every baptism, marriage and burial was kept. A statement written by him refers to the leaving of New Smyrna. It is dated November 9th, 1777: "On the ninth day of November, 1777, the Church of San Pedro has been transferred from Mosquito to the city of St. Augustine, with the same Colony of Mahones, who had settled in said locality and the same Rector and missionary, Dr. Don Pedro Camp." When the refugees arrived in St. Augustine, there were two churches standing and the Bishop's residence and chapel; but they were closed to this priest; hence he had to say Mass in a room. Father Camp died in May, 1790, at the age of sixty.

In 1784, Spain again became in possession of Florida. New settlers came, all Catholics, and a parish priest and a chaplain for the garrison. Father Thomas Hasset was parish priest and Father Michael O'Reilly assistant and military chaplain. The two churches were now in ruin, Mass was said in private homes until the upper room in the former bishop's house was turned into a temporary chapel. The building of a new church was begun in 1791, and completed in 1797. Father Hasset died in New Orleans in 1795. Father O'Reilly, who then became parish priest, died in St. Augustine in 1812. Father Michael Crosby was the next parish priest. The events which occurred at the change of flags in 1821, the seizure by the United States Government of the Church property, preyed on Father Crosby's mind. He feared the Government would also confiscate the church. This anxiety hastened his death which occurred in 1822. Father John Nep. Gomez, who had been assisting Father Crosby, took charge of the parish until December 31, 1823, and then returned to Cuba. Not only with the change of flags in 1821 did the Spanish officials leave but also Catholic families left, so that for many years the only Catholics were the New Smyrna refugees. Many of these had settled in other places, principally Jacksonville, Key West, Fernandina and Tallahassee, forming in every such place the beginning of a Catholic congregation. The unsettled state of the times paralyzed the mission work. Not only did the missions cease, but there was not a single priest in St. Augustine between 1822 and 1827. Only occasionally a priest would visit from Charleston or Mobile, and later on from Savannah. Bishop Portier of Mobile visited in 1827. In 1835, Father Claude Rampon arrived and remained five years, when he was recalled to Mobile. Reverend Benedict Madeore and Reverend Edmund Aubril, both members of the Fathers of Mercy, succeeded Father Rampon. Their





labors were not merely confined to St. Augustine, but extended to all towns of the peninsula where Catholics could be found. Later on in 1857, these two priests were joined by another, Reverend John William Hamilton. In 1857, Bishop Augustine Verot was appointed Vicar Apostolic of Florida. When he arrived in Florida in 1858, he found two priests in St. Augustine and one in Jacksonville. There were six churches scattered as far as Key West, Tallahassee, Fernandina, and a church in the course of construction in Tampa.

As early as 1859, at an invitation of the Bishop, five Sisters of Mercy from Hartford arrived in St. Augustine. The same year three Christian Brothers came from Canada. They opened a day school and later on a boarding academy. The Sisters conducted a day school and an Academy for Young Ladies. During the War Between the States, on the priests devolved the duty of ministering not only to their flock but also of attending to the spiritual wants of the Catholic soldiers of both armies, either in hospitals or camps.

When Bishop Verot arrived in St. Augustine, of the eighteen hundred white inhabitants, three-fourths were Catholics; and about one-half of the nine hundred colored people were Catholics. In a response to a letter of the Bishop to the Bishops of Canada, asking for priests, three priests came from Canada. Soon after the war (1866) the Sisters of St. Joseph of Le Puy, France, took charge of the schools in St. Augustine. They also built a convent in Jacksonville in 1869 and later on in Fernandina and Mandarin. About the same time (1867) Sisters of the Holy Names of Canada established schools, first at Key West and then in Tampa.

In 1868 the frame building in which the Catholics of Jacksonville had worshipped since the burning of their church in 1863 was replaced by a brick building. Thirty-three years later, May, 1901, it was burned in the conflagration which reduced to ash two-thirds of the business section of Jacksonville.

In the period from the year 1857, when Florida was organized an Ecclesiastical Territory by the appointment of a Vicar Apostolic, Bishop Augustine Verot, there were only three priests and six churches in the territory east of the Appalachicola River to the end of Bishop Verot's life (June 10th, 1876), and this period was marked with hardships of the pioneers' lives. The progress of the Church was slow, the number of Catholics was small in the period of the establishment of the diocese of Diocese of St. Augustine in 1870, when the Vicarate was made a Diocese. Bishop John Moore became the second Bishop of St. Augustine. There were then eight churches with resident priests and two churches without a priest; and two colored congregations, one in St. Augustine, the other in Fernandina. During his administration new parishes were founded, and the Benedictine Fathers were invited to take over the Catholic Colony in San Antonio, then in Hernando County, but now in Pasco County.

In 1890 the Benedictine Fathers opened a boarding school with a small number of boarders and some day-pupils. Amidst hardship caused by the disastrous freeze in 1895 and by the Spanish American War, the school made slow progress and has now developed into a prosperous high school and, after seventy years, a dream was realized with the opening of a Junior College in September, 1959. The founder of the San Antonio Colony had in mind a complete Catholic settlement with church, school, hospital, monastery, etc. A church was built in 1883, which was replaced by the present building in 1909. A building intended for a hotel was purchased by Bishop Moore and turned over to the Benedictine Sisters in 1888, who conduct the Holy Name Academy. This building is to be replaced by a modern building the construction of which was begun this year.

The separate town of St. Leo was due to the fact that the priests were asked to work on the the road for the payment of poll-tax. The superior, when he received a notification, answered to the effect that if such a summons had been sent by a non-Catholic, it would be considered as rank bigotry; but to come from a Catholic was beyond words. He continued that he was happy to state that the framers of the





Constitution were more liberal, since they exempt ministers and school teachers from working on the road for poll tax. A move was made, St. Leo was incorporated, receiving its own post office and having a railroad flag station. The Benedictine Fathers' residence was known as a priory. As the number of members increased it was raised to an abbey in 1902, and Father Charles Mohr became the first abbot. His first thought was to build a new abbey building, which was begun in 1904. Since then other buildings have been added and now there is a twenty-year expansion program on, which includes residence halls and an administration building for the future complete four-year college.

In 1929 Abbot Francis Sadlier took over the administration of the abbey and school and continued until 1954, when, on his resignation, Abbot Marion Bowman was elected and is carrying out the plan of expansion. With the progress of the State there is more need of educational institutions under the direction of the Church.

On the death of Bishop Moore the Catholics had gone down to about 7,000. There were fifteen churches with resident priests. In a few years the number of Catholics increased and the successor of Bishop Moore, Bishop Kenny, needed priests to take care of the increasing number. Still greater progress was made during the administration of Bishop Michael Curley, who became Bishop in 1914 to 1921, when he was transferred to become Archbishop of Baltimore. There were 57 priests with 32 parishes and 45 mission chapels, 189 Sisters teaching in 20 schools, two academies for boys and two for girls, one hospital and one orphanage in 1921. Bishop Curley's ideal was more priests and he was deeply interested in all educational and charitable institutions. Thus the first Catholic hospital was opened by the Sisters of Charity in Jacksonville. Later on, under Bishop Barry, other hospitals were started by the Franciscan Sisters in Tampa, St. Petersburg, Miami and West Palm Beach and the Sisters of St. Joseph began to operate a hospital in Miami also. The number of places with resident priests increased. Also the influx of Catholics was felt in the War Work during the first World War. The Church was coming more and more to the foreground and this in spite of the anti-Catholic gubernatorial campaign in 1916, followed by other anti-Catholic invasions.

A Catholic student center was established at the University of Florida, with a resident chaplain. This center is to take care of the religious life of the Catholic students at the University. For the colored Catholics, churches were opened wherever there was a number of colored Catholics.

In 1915 a law was passed by the legislature forbidding a white person to teach in colored schools. Bishop Curley had the law declared unconstitutional when to enforce this law the sheriff of St. Johns County received orders and technically arrested the Sisters of St. Joseph, who were teaching in a school for the colored in St. Augustine.

Another law was passed known as the inspection law; namely, that at the complaint of some citizens, any convent, monastery, house of Good Shepherd, etc., could be inspected by a committee made up of the sheriff and some citizens. This law was never enforced, but remained on the books until its repeal in 1935.

Great strides were made during the Florida boom, and churches and schools were needed in many places to take care of the Catholics coming to Florida. Property was obtained wherever possible and churches built so that at the end of Bishop Barry's regime in 1940, there were 133 priests, with 61 churches having a resident priest; there were also 41 mission chapels, 200 Sisters and 39 parish schools and two orphanages. The Catholic population in Florida was 65,767. This number was greatly increased during the tourist season, when extra priests were needed and facilities for Mass had to be found.

Bishop Barry died in August, 1940, and on the day of his burial a successor was appointed. Bishop Joseph P. Hurley became the new Bishop. He had served in the ecclesiastical diplomatic corps and at the time of his appointment was in the Papal Secretariat of State, in Rome. (Bishop Hurley served as internuncio in Jugoslavia,







was present at the trial of the late Cardinal Stepinac; he received the title of Archbishop as a personal favor of the Holy Father. His correct title is the Most Reverend Joseph Patrick Hurley, Archbishop-Bishop of St. Augustine.)

Since his twenty years in Florida the number of parishes has increased to seventy with 45 mission chapels, ninety-one diocesan priests and sixty-seven religious priests, a total of 158.

Catholic life has been intensified and many activities have been undertaken since Archbishop Hurley has taken over the government of the Diocese of St. Augustine. The program of establishing Catholic High Schools throughout the State has been intensified and the ideal is that every Catholic boy or girl can have a Catholic education. Due to the rapid increase of Catholics, many new churches have been built and with each, if at all possible, a Catholic school.

In 1958 it was thought advisable to divide the Diocese of St. Augustine and the Diocese of Miami, for the southern part of the state was created in August of that year with Bishop Colman Carroll as the first Bishop. The phenomenal growth of the Miami diocese necessitated the founding of new parishes and schools. In the first year of Bishop Carroll's regime, 14 new parishes were opened so that there are now in this diocese 65 parishes and 20 mission chapels. Two new high schools and eight elementary schools have been opened.

A minor seminary for students to the priesthood was opened in 1959. Work is going on now to have a major seminary. Two communities of Religious Brothers and eight Communities of Sisters have come to the diocese within a year, so that in 1960, there are 24 communities of Sisters in the Diocese of Miami. The Passionist Fathers are to build a monastery and operate a retreat house; also a Student Center for Catholic students at the University of Miami was opened. The total number of Sisters is 592. There is one university, Barry College, opened in 1940; eight high schools, four private high schools, 44 parochial schools and four elementary schools; four hospitals, one orphanage, one home for infirm and aged and a total population (Catholic) of 185,000.

After the Diocese of St. Augustine was divided in 1958, it had 91 secular or diocesan priests and 67 religious order priests; 333 Sisters; 70 parishes, 40 mission chapels; six high schools and six private high schools, 44 parochial schools; three hospitals, three orphanages; two homes for the infirm and aged and a Catholic population of 91,290. The Salesian Fathers operated a boys' school in Tampa. The Jesuits also have a private school. The redemptorists and the Josephite are doing mostly parish work, the latter among the colored people.

The history of the coming of the Jesuits the second time, namely in 1888, at the invitation of Bishop Moore is well known. When in 1887 Father Peterman, the pastor of St. Louis Church in Tampa, fell ill of the yellow fever, Father Felix Swemberg, of Orlando, came to assist him. Father Peterman died on October 27 at the age of 43; and Father Swemberg died on October 31st. The church was then taken care of by Father Henry Clavreul, who had come to Tampa when Father Swemberg was taken ill. Later in 1888, Father Denis O'Sullivan became pastor, but became the third victim of yellow fever, September 24, 1888. Bishop Moore had no more priests to send to Tampa and its missions so he appealed to the Jesuits of New Orleans. On October 17th, 1888, Reverend Father Philip DeCarriere arrived and he was followed by other Jesuits. For many years they took care of the southern part of Florida, and at the present time are in Tampa, West Palm Beach, Miami and Key West.

The Church in Florida suffered many adversities from its beginning, perhaps more than in other sections of the country. Nevertheless the Faith was handed down through nearly four hundred years, despite all obstacles and even in the face of baneful influence. The Faith and the labor and sacrifices of those who helped carry the torch of Faith down the years is inspiring. The vigorous life of today in



Florida is due to their labor and patience, and to the patient and persevering tilling of the soil. It is a glorious picture of achievement.

### Father Terence King Relates Church History in Florida

Editor's Note: There's something about war veterans that sometimes brings them a little closer together than members of other fraternities.

The late Father Terence King, S. J., had been a Chaplain (Captain) in the 18th Infantry Regiment, First Division, "over there," as he always spoke of it. When I came to Tampa, in 1930, we met in common community service and in Legion work. I was pastor of the First Christian Church, Father King was a Catholic Educator and Priest in Tampa. We discovered that we had served on some of the same battle fronts and in some of the same battles. I had been only a non-commissioned officer in the Third Division "Rock on the Marne"; he, a chaplain. We did meet overseas but refought the war when we met in Tampa. His mind often turned to his war experience. Once he wrote me a note: (E. C. Nance)

Buddy, R.O.M.

"No, R.O.M. does not stand for Rough on Methodists, nor Ride Our Marines; it does stand for ROCK OF THE MARNE, and that's YUHALL'S outfit. I go CRACKER in my language when I use YUHALL'S.

"When you were Rocking the Germans on the Marne June, 1918, my outfit was getting reinforced to take part as component of the spearhead which was thrust into the German flank north of the Marne below SOISSONS July, 1918. As I write these words the album of memory turns to the picture of July wheatfields under a hot sun blazing down from a summer blue sky, and through the fields we drive east against the Germans. Featuring the skyline along a ridge was a troop of French cavalry in gleaming helmets and cuirasses awaiting the signal to follow through the gap we would take. T.K."

I had written Father King for some information about the Catholic Church in Florida which I wanted for a general history I was writing on "Florida Christians." He had not been too successful in getting a response from the Chancellor of the Diocese when he wrote me:

"I am glad that you are not my regimental commander, for if you were, then you'd have me at attention before your desk while you'd berate me for my not reporting answers to the questionnaire which you sent to me for action thereon some three weeks ago.

"For more than five weeks I have waited hopefully that the Reverend Chancellor of the Diocese of St. Augustine would send me the answers to your questionnaire; he did not. I attempt to give you herewith the information which you requested, yet I warn you that it is only sufficient, not full, nor scientifically accurate. It is like army chow—plentiful and sustaining for your long march into the work you are undertaking. My numerals fit yours in the questionnaire.

"1. Catholicism came to Florida first with the discoverers, explorers, colonizers and settlers of Spain. Their religion was Catholic, and their aim to bring their faith to the Indians of the Peninsula State. From 1521 when Florida was discovered by Ponce de Leon to 1763 when Catholic Spain ceded the territory to Protestant England, the Catholic church was the sole Christianizing and civilizing agent in the land.

"Secular priests, and priests of the three religious orders, the Dominican, the Jesuit, and the Franciscan had chapels built and missions organized both for the Indians as well as for the Spaniards. The Roster of Catholic martyrdom holds the names of many of these priests who died at the hands of the savages they toiled to bring to the knowledge of Jesus Christ.

"Along the eastern and western seaboard of Florida and up and down the inte-







rior these men organized missions among the Apalachees from Apalachicola to the mouth of the Suwannee river; among the Timuquans from the Suwannee to the eastern coast; from the Tocobagans in the area of Tampa to the Calusans southward; from east of the Caloosahachie river to the Miami district, the land of the Tegestans. The Suwannee river takes its name from the mission of San Juan at its mouth. From San Juan it became corrupted into Seguana, Sahwanee, and Suwannee.

"National and political enmity on the part of Spain and England brought a sad ending to the successes of the missionaries. One of the missions, however, was destined to survive the forces that ruined the others. This was St. Augustine. Founded in August, 1565, it is the oldest Catholic Parish in the United States.

"2. The Catholic churches in Florida today number 105; the total number of parishioners, 52,000.

"3. In each of the 105 parishes there are Sunday schools for the children; church societies for boys and girls; likewise church societies for men and women. Memberships I do not know. In each parish there is a Missionary Unit whose purpose is to support by money and other sorts of gifts the labors of Catholic priests and nuns toiling to spread the Faith in America, and also in heathen lands. Membership of the Missionary Units I do not know.

"4. Orphanages: one for girls in Jacksonville; one for boys in Tampa.

"Schools: St. Leo's College, Pasco Co.; Tampa College, Tampa; St. Leo's Seminary, Pasco Co.; St. Joseph's Academy, St. Augustine; St. Joseph's Academy, Coral Gables; St. Paul's School, Daytona; St. Joseph's Academy, Fernandina; St. Anthony School, Fort Lauderdale; St. Anastasia's School, Fort Pierce; Immaculate Conception School, Jacksonville; St. Joseph's Academy, Jacksonville; St. Paul's School, Jacksonville; Mary Immaculate School, Key West; St. Joseph's Academy, Loretto, South Jacksonville; St. Catherine's Academy, Miami; St. Patrick's School, Miami Beach; Blessed Trinity School, Ocala; St. James School, Orlando; St. Ambrose's School, Elkton P.O.; Girls' Holy Name Academy, St. Leo, Pasco Co.; St. Benedict's Boys' School, St. Leo, Pasco Co.; St. Paul's School, St. Petersburg; Sacred Heart School, Tampa; St. Joseph's School, West Tampa; St. Joseph's School, Ybor City; Holy Names School, Tampa; Bayshore Academy, Tampa; St. Ann's Academy, West Palm Beach; St. Peter Claver's School, Tampa.

"5. Homes, none. Hospitals: St. Vincent's, Jacksonville; St. Anthony's, St. Petersburg; St. Joseph's, Tampa; St. Francis, Miami Beach.

"6. One Bishop; one Mitred Abbot; Diocesan Priests, 80; Religious Order Priests, 50; Nuns, 275.

"7. Church paper, none published.

"8. Annual Reunions of Sodalities for High School Boys and Girls held in the chief cities draw 250 attendance.

"9. State Conventions, none. The Knights of Columbus, a Catholic laymen's order, hold annual state conventions. Likewise National Catholic Women's Council, Florida Department, meets each year.

"10. No Yearbook published.

"11. No state history published; but in the Catholic Encyclopedia, article FLORIDA, a brief history of the Catholic church in Florida may be found; but it is 25 years old; hence it lacks recent statistics. This Encyclopedia is on the shelf of the Tampa Public Library.

"12. The Latins (Cubans, Spaniards, Italians) have their churches, church societies and schools in Key West, Ybor City and West Tampa; priests speaking their tongue and nuns care for the religious welfare of these Latins.

"The Negroes have two churches and one school in St. Augustine; one church and one school in Fernandina; one church and one school in Jacksonville; one school in Key West; one church in Miami; one church and one school in Tampa; one chapel and one school in Ybor City. White priests and nuns staff the churches and schools for the Negroes in Florida."





## CHAPTER VII

# THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH (DISCIPLES OF CHRIST) IN FLORIDA - 1869-1960

By Ellwood C. Nance, Lawrence S. Ashley, Mabel Hendrickson

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KENT PENDLETON sat down at his editorial desk in the office of *The Millennial Harbinger*, in Bethany, West Virginia, one July day in 1869. Casually he glanced at the neat little stack of mail waiting for his attention. As his eye caught sight of one envelope postmarked "Starke, Florida," his interest was aroused. "Who could be writing from that far-away place?" he wondered as he slit the envelope. He found its contents so interesting that he published the letter in the July issue of *The Harbinger*. And this letter, written by one William R. Phillips, is the earliest—and only—written evidence we have found concerning members of the Christian Church in Florida up to that time.

"We thought it would be well to write you," Phillips said, "to see if there would be a chance to get a good man who is willing to devote himself to the work here."

Phillips discussed the customs, climate, current religious life, and the general attractions of Florida, and added this significant paragraph: "There is an academy being built here at Starke, and a competent man can get charge of that school, which would bountifully support him for the time being. And by preaching on Saturdays and Sundays there is no doubt a great deal might be accomplished. We are poor, but willing to divide a portion of our substance with a man in exchange for the truth."

Records of the next five years, 1869-1874, would move any historian to assume that there must have been several hundred Disciples of Christ, and perhaps several organized congregations scattered over the Northern part of Florida at that time.

By 1869 this movement, often called the "Restoration Movement" in those days, had a history of sixty years in the United States, and had been planted in every Southern State north of Florida. *The Millennial Harbinger*, leading publication of the movement, had been published for forty years. Alexander Campbell, founder of the movement and father-in-law of Kent Pendleton mentioned above, had been dead for only three years. Before his death he had traveled as far south as Georgia, preaching, lecturing, holding conferences.

*The Christian Standard*, another publication of the Christian Church, was three years old and was growing in popularity under the able management of its founder-editor, Isaac Errett. By 1869 there were at least eight educational institutions where the principles of the "Restorationists" were being taught. Bacon College in Georgetown, Kentucky, and Bethany College in Bethany, West Virginia, had been training preachers for this communion for more than a quarter of a century. Florida had been an American territory and/or a state for forty-seven years, and was growing rapidly in population and wealth.

So it seems probable that many members of the Christian Church had found their way to Florida by the time William Phillips wrote his letter to Mr. Pendleton.

In 1870 *The Christian Standard* published a letter from G. R. Puckett of Jacksonville, urging Isaac Errett to send tracts on the New Testament and, if possible, a "New Testament preacher" to Jacksonville, which Puckett called "this land of dark-





ness." A carpenter who came from Ohio, Puckett was a personal worker, and had talked with so many people about the "Restoration Movement" that he felt sure a preacher could organize a Christian Church within a very short time. Several such appeal from North Florida were published in *The Mellenial Harbinger* and the *Christian Standard* in those days.

Scott R. Bonham wrote to Isaac Errett in 1873, from Lake Butler, saying "There are 300 members of the Christian Church in this part of Florida." Bonham was a judge and attorney who had promised his wife on her death-bed that he would "preach the Gospel."

In 1874 the Christians in Waco, Florida, completed a "new, large brick church home" and celebrated the event by receiving several new members into the congregation. And also in 1874 G. R. Puckett again wrote Isaac Erret from Daytona Beach, informing him that "it will not be long before we can support a preacher here." Puckett also announced that "The next annual convention will be held with the church at McKinney, Collins County, Friday before the second Lord's Day in July, 1875; and a semi-annual meeting was appointed to be held with the church in Austin, Florida, Friday before the second Lord's Day in December, 1874."

That convention of 1875 was changed from McKinney to Concord, in Gadsden County—this is the first mention of the Concord Church—and the date was changed to October. These changes probably were for the convenience of congregations in South Georgia, for a good number of Georgia Christians attended the convention. J. C. Cumbie of Decatur County, Georgia, presided over the convention, the purpose of which was "for the cooperation of all the Christian Churches of Florida," and for consideration of the best means to be used for the spread of the gospel.

There were in that convention, delegates from fifteen Florida congregations, representing a membership of 569. T. J. Gregory, secretary of the convention, announced "We have received no report from East Florida yet; but last year there were over five hundred members in East Florida, and if the increase there has continued, the membership in Florida must be about 1,500."

Among other actions of this convention was a resolution providing that J. C. Cumbie and J. C. Gibson (a converted Baptist minister) be called as evangelists to be kept at work in 1875, and "that money be raised by the congregation composing this convention to pay the evangelists."

Out of the Methodist communion of 1875 came a Dr. D. Mason, M.D., into the Fellowship of the Christian Church. He went about healing bodies and souls and his letters to Isaac Errett reveal a consecrated heart, and a hunger for the salvation of souls.

It was in this same year that J. C. Gibson was evangelizing in Gadsden County. His was no uncertain voice, if one may judge by the number of converts he made.

About this time, E. Y. Pinkerton, recently come to Florida, wrote that he hesitated to accept a call to preach in Port Orange "because the people have not forgotten W. T. Moore's preaching and his power as a preacher of the Word." Moore was a great journalist of the Christian Church, and author of many books on the Bible and the Church. He was a close friend of Isaac Errett and a great and constructive force in the early history of the Christian Church throughout the United States. He later organized churches in Eustis and Clearwater.

The *Christian Standard*, in 1875, reported the need for a preacher at McGirth's Creek Church, near Jacksonville. J. K. P. South of Lexington, Kentucky, preached at "many points" in Florida, and James Hadsel, called "the saint of God," spent the winter with the "brethren at Starke." P. D. Vermillion came from Illinois to preach at Brunson and "other points" in the state. He wrote a long article about his experiences, but his "trunk and article were stolen."

Another event of 1875 was a debate between Scott R. Bonham and a Baptist minister, held at Ebenezer, on "the Baptist doctrine." Bonham reported that nearly all the Baptist congregation came into the Christian Church. Between 1873 and 1875





Bonham had established churches at Archer, Ebenezer (Levy County), Fellowship (Marion County), Crystal River, Inverness (then called "Tompkinsville"), Lecanto, Floral City, Middle Ground, and several other places in Central and Northwestern Florida.

In May of 1875, M. S. Moser came from Indiana to Archer, Florida, and preached in and near Fellowship for thirty years. He brought several of his classmates at The College of the Bible in Lexington, Kentucky, to Florida, including J. R. Farrow, R. M. Giddens, C. P. Williamson, and others who rendered valuable service to the Christian Churches of the state.

There was also in 1875, a debate between J. W. McNamara, who had just arrived in Florida from Georgia, and Dr. Mason, on the subject of "Soul Sleeping." These two ministers debated the subject several times.

The first news from Florida Christian Churches in 1876 was an appeal from Dr. D. Mason to Isaac Errett to send "a New Testament preacher" to Jacksonville. "There has never been a sermon from our brethren preached in this place," he wrote. A few weeks later Mr. Errett received a letter from Mary A. Smith, urging him to help "make Jacksonville the starting point of the Christian Church in Florida." Evidently she did not know that there already were several Christian Churches in the state, and a number of Christians in Jacksonville.

Early in this year, a business man from the north, who signed himself "I B M," was in Jacksonville over Sunday. But he "found no New Testament Church there." This made him "very sad of heart," he told Mr. Errett in a letter. But he went on to say that when he left Jacksonville on Monday, and his train reached Laneville, "there came on the train a young man who sat down before me and took out a paper to read. The paper turned out to be your well-known **Christian Standard**. I made his acquaintance and found him to be Brother J. G. Waggoner, who came to Florida for the benefit of his wife's health, and was returning to her after preaching the day before at Laneville. He seemed to be earnest in the Lord's work."

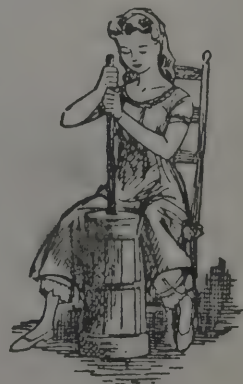
That young preacher was "earnest" in the Lord's work. Two months later he organized the church in Lake Butler, with fifty-eight charter members. He and M. S. Moser had held a week's meeting in a rented hall in Gainesville (then a town of 3,000 people) before Waggoner organized the Lake Butler Church. The meeting failed, they reported, "because of sectarian opposition."

The **Christian Standard** and the **Christian Weekly** (later called "The Christian-Evangelist" and now simply "The Christian") of 1876 carried reports from congregations at Port Orange and Joppa, Alachua County; Woodland, Putnam County; Maxwell, Yellow Water, and Hickman Ford, Duval County; and a notice from William Lake and Wesley Low who were evangelizing and ordaining church officers in that section. Lake and Low reported, "The Christian Church is in a flourishing condition in this part of the country."

The "academy" about which William R. Phillips of Starke wrote to Kent Pendleton in 1869 seems not to have been started until in 1876 when George P. Young came from Lauderdale County, Alabama, to Starke. He established Orange College, a "non-sectarian secular school. Later he was joined by his brother, W. B. Young of Lexington, Kentucky, and these Young brothers built up Orange College to a student body of 120 by 1882. The college was in existence for about ten years. The Young brothers also preached and organized churches in Bradford County and Central Florida. The Christian Church of Starke was organized in Orange College in 1877. G. P. Young accumulated a neat little fortune in orange groves, nurseries, and other property. His brother, W. B. Young, later became pastor of Jacksonville, and Gainesville, and still later organized many other Christian Churches.

In 1877 Andrew Callahan wrote to Isaac Errett, asking him to help find a preacher for Waldo, and the congregations in Wacassa and Gainesville were also wanting preachers, he said. The Gainesville congregation was reported to be "hard at work."

Isaac Errett became ill "with a severe cold and sore throat, and painful symptoms







in the lungs," and on the advice of his physician and friends, he came to Florida in 1878 for a vacation. J. S. Lamar tells us in his "Memoirs of Isaac Errett," that Mr. Errett and his party were in Florida from February until May. But Isaac Errett could not remain idle. He went to work immediately. He preached in Daytona to an audience of sixty, and at New Britain, six miles above Daytona on the Halifax River, he preached to a hundred people—"the largest religious assemblage ever gathered in that place." He preached in Port Orange several times, and wrote back to his paper of his experiences, and of the fame of W. T. Moore and Elisha Pinkerton in those places.

With a view to obeying the instructions of his physicians to "rough it" Mr. Errett and his party chose an overland route from St. Johns to the Halifax and back, a distance both ways of eighty miles. It took them fourteen hours to make the trip, traveling overland through several miles of water varying from six inches to three feet deep. Mr. Errett wrote of this journey in a happy mood, saying "There is not the least danger of monotony. If you tire of the land, you will soon be in the water; if you become weary of water, you will not be long discovering land. It is a grand trip for whimsical people."

We read in the *Christian Standard* that in 1878 "the noble and very zealous brethren in Gainesville have decided to build a house of worship." An appeal was made to the brotherhood for funds, but according to modern historians of this congregation, this church never owned a building until 1921.

In the year 1878 the Christian Church was organized in Falmouth, from an original organization known as the Union Community Christian Church. And also in 1878 came the organization of the Long Bridge Christian Church, six miles from Lake Butler.

In 1879 we begin to hear of the work of Florida Christians among the colored people of the state. H. J. Brayboy, colored minister, reported a meeting at Whitesville in Marion County. This same minister-evangelist established many churches among the people of his race. Although the colored Christian Churches have been holding annual conventions in Florida since 1878, the colored churches are very small and weak yet today.

Dr. Mason reported in 1880 that he had been holding meetings in Bradford, Levy, Columbia and Alachua Counties during the past two years, and that there were in these four counties eight congregations with a total membership of 500. He said he had just closed a meeting at Rock Hill, in Sumter County, with twenty-five additions, sixteen of whom came from the Baptists, and another of whom was a Methodist minister. Two years later he returned to this community and baptised twenty more converts.

E. J. Griffin preached at half a dozen places in Bradford and Levy Counties, in 1880, and "baptised many." The congregation at Joppa had a Sunday School of forty and a congregation of 135 at this time, and this same year saw the organization of the church in Floral City.

In 1881 G. P. Young, president of Orange College in Starke, his brother, W. B. Young, and evangelist E. J. Griffin were preaching, baptising, and debating with the Adventists and other preachers in Bradford, Columbia and Baker Counties. A popular subject in those days was "Soul Sleeping," and it was debated often.

The churches at Pine Level, Tiger Lake and Concord reported successful meetings that year; and E. J. Griffin reported a meeting at Nebo in which a Methodist lady 92 years of age "made the good confession and was baptised." When "she came up out of the water," wrote Griffin, "she thanked God that she had seen the right way before she had departed this life. She was in her right mind."

In those far-away days the pioneers of all faiths held deep convictions, and there was more rejoicing over making a convert from another faith than over the conversion of one who had never believed in God or the church.



It was reported in 1881 that during the previous year, Elder McLean from Kentucky, and Elder Ferguson had organized a Church at Palmetto in Manatee County, and that Ferguson walked fifty miles from Peace Creek "on every fourth Lord's Day" to preach for this congregation. There is no congregation in Palmetto now, but some of the pioneers of this congregation sowed Gospel seed in Bradenton, just across the bridge, and as late as 1918 W. B. Young, who had by this time become known as "Premier of Church Builders," came to Bradenton and gathered in the harvest, and organized Central Christian Church there.

The *Christian Standard* and the *Christian Weekly*, in the year 1882, published several appeals for ministers to come to Florida. Also, in these church journals there were announcements of successful meetings at Midway, Sumpter County; South Lake View, Union Lake, and Ft. McCoy.

#### **A Period of Church Building, and Missionary and Evangelistic Activity—1883-1899**

The year 1883 marks a turning point, a new forward-looking spirit, and an increased activity in the history of the Christian Church in Florida. Without any doubt the previous thirteen years from 1869 to 1882 had been fruitful, but the following sixteen years found Florida Christians more hopeful as they tried to keep abreast of their opportunities. The population of the state had grown from 187,000 in 1870 to 269,000 in 1880. Florida was overcoming many of the difficulties of the reconstruction period; there was a building boom; there were reforms and improvements in education; and Florida was growing in favor with tourists from the north and mid-west. The percentage of increase in new railroads surpassed that of any state in the Union, population-wise. Florida's wealth had increased one hundred per cent during the past decade, and there was a surplus in the State Treasury.

There were also in this sixteen-year period from 1883 to 1899, many heartaches, disaster, much suffering, and innumerable setbacks. A yellow fever, spreading from Tampa to Jacksonville, lasted several months and took many lives. December 29, 1894, was "the coldest day since February 8, 1835." The Great Freeze in this period brought financial ruin to many people, and caused a shift in the population as whole communities moved farther south. On September 29, 1896, a hurricane swept across the state, causing considerable property loss. In 1897 a nation-wide financial panic came upon the nation. And the following year we went to war with Spain.

The late 19th century Christians in Florida took the good and the bad in stride. They had learned the benefits of organization. The church women and the Bible schools organized, and they and the church youth organizations began to think in terms of a "state brotherhood" and "world missions." They met in conferences and conventions to discuss mutual problems, and to formulate strategies for the expansion and enlargement of their services.

During this period the following new churches were organized:

- Jacksonville First Church—1883
- Ocoee Withers Memorial Church—1883
- DeLand First Church—1883
- Hampton Christian Church—1883
- Burnham Christian Church—1887
- Kissimmee Christian Church—1889
- Brooksville Christian Church—1890
- Ocala First Church—1891
- Pensacola First Church—1891
- Bartow First Church—1892
- Eustis Christian Church—1892
- McIntosh Christian Church—1898

A great event in the life of Florida's nineteenth-century Christian Church was the arrival of John Tecumseh Boone, in December, 1898, to become pastor of Jacksonville First Church. He remained with First Church for twenty-nine years, after which he became pastor of Edgewood Church in Jacksonville, rounding out a fifty-year min-







istry in Jacksonville, plus three shorter pastorates in the North before he came to Florida. By 1937 he had baptised 5,310 persons, officiated at 2,200 weddings and approximately 3,000 funerals. During his ministry with First Church, that congregation furnished the nucleus membership, the inspiration and financial aid for eight other Christian Churches in Jacksonville. The influence of "Daddy Boone"—sometimes called the "Grand Old Man of Jacksonville"—was felt throughout the state. Mr. Boone organized the Florida Christian Home for the Aged, in Jacksonville in 1921.

In Central Florida, Ocoee became the center of state missionary and Christian Endeavor Activity, due to the fact that this was the home of the Withers family, leading lights for many years in the state work of the Christian Churches.

The family of W. K. Pendleton, grandson of Alexander Campbell who founded the Christian Church, and son of Kent Pendleton of Bethany, West Virginia; and Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Moore—these were outstanding leaders of the Florida Christian Churches in the early part of the twentieth century. But there were many others working and sacrificing with these leaders, to give the Christian Church a foothold in Florida.

During the years between 1900 and 1940 the growth of this vigorous communion is indicated by the fact that an additional forty-three churches were started.

For about a decade covering the period of World War II there is no report of the start of new churches, but by the mid-1940's, with the close of the war and the tremendous growth in population in Florida, new churches were being started in many sections of the state. From that time until the middle of the 1950's, sixteen churches were started.

### **The Florida Christian Missionary Society**

Before the turn of the century, Florida Christian Churches were beginning to plan for an organization on the state level, to give supervision and aid to the struggling churches, and to start new churches.

Mrs. W. K. Pendleton says that "the Florida Christian Missionary Society was first organized in the home of 'Mother Withers' in Ocoee, on March 11, 1892. . . . Dr. Pendleton was elected president, and served as state president until his death. Other meetings had attempted to get the more-or-less hostile factions to come together, but without avail. From this time on, the work has progressed without any gap."

A layman, C. W. Zaring of Jacksonville, who was active in the Florida Christian Missionary Society for many years, also remembered the organization of the State Society. "After several unsuccessful efforts to get the state work organized," he wrote in August, 1903, "a basis was formed and officers selected in Ocoee in 1892, and a state convention was called for Hampton in 1893. This was a most successful convention, and the work was started in earnest. A state evangelist was employed, and churches were organized in the smaller places, and a great increase was made in the membership in the state. This continued until the freeze in February, 1895, killed the orange trees, and so scattered our membership that the smaller churches were almost ruined. Many of them have not since had regular preaching, although nearly all of them meet for communion, and a large portion of them have Sunday Schools. During the years following the freeze, the State Board did not accomplish very much, but it succeeded in keeping evangelists out most of the time, holding things together as best possible. Now the orange trees are beginning to bear again, and Florida has many other sources of revenue, and the work is brightening up. We now have two evangelists in the state to build up these weak churches, and see that they are supplied with ministers."

Although the state organization was set up in 1892, known as "The Florida Christian Missionary Society," it seems to have been rather loosely knit. It was not until the time of the State Convention held in Starke in 1910 that definite steps were taken to "draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the Florida Christian Missionary Society," with the appointment of a committee for this purpose. However, the work previously





done through the State Society must have been effective, for we find that J. T. Boone, who served as president of that 1910 convention, told the delegates that "the work is better done now than ever before." He urged the need for greater zeal, saying "The rapidly increasing rate of immigration, and our great number of tourists in winter, call loudly to us for immediate and vigorous action. In view of our opportunities, our efforts have seemed weak. Our greatest difficulty is the shepherding of our little flocks, but . . . we are growing in influence. The time to work is NOW."

Records of the Florida Christian Missionary Society of that early date have not been found and it is presumed that they were lost in the two disastrous fires which destroyed the buildings of Jacksonville First Church. The first recorded Minutes of the State Society now available are dated in October, 1921. The records following this date indicate that there were many "ups and downs," along with a great deal of optimism for the future of Florida Christian Churches, and along with a great deal of sacrifice and labor on the part of the members. Many of the difficulties stemmed from the poverty of the churches, and in several instances mention is made of the fact that it was necessary for the Florida Christian Missionary Society to borrow money to meet its obligations to the churches it was helping to support.

Finally, after a considerable amount of talking and planning over a period of several years, the Florida Christian Missionary Society was incorporated in 1942 as "a religious organization not for profit," and a Charter, Constitution, and By-Laws were adopted. The staff, consisting of the Secretary-Director and an office secretary, was part-time and mostly unpaid. For some time the headquarters were maintained in Jacksonville First Church.

After the incorporation, the next step was the calling of a full-time leader who was designated as the "Secretary-Evangelist." T. Boyd Clayton was called to this work, beginning in January, 1942. His work, as defined by the State Board, was "limited to evangelism and helping the churches generally, the first year." Living in Orlando, Mr. Clayton carried on his work on a state-wide basis, giving valuable counsel to the churches and building up a spirit of cooperation, and giving financial assistance from the State Society in so far as the meager funds permitted.

Early in 1944 the State Board began to plan for the location of a permanent office in the central part of the state, and in May, 1944, official action was taken moving the office to Ocala. In February of the following year the State Society voted to purchase a parsonage in Ocala as the home of the State Secretary, and to add an office secretary to the staff. Two office rooms had been secured in the Marion Block in Ocala, and these were supplied with used office equipment and furniture.

Today the Florida Christian Missionary Society occupies a suite of four rooms in the Marion Block, has up-to-date equipment and furnishings, and employs a staff of seven persons: The Executive Secretary, a Director of Church Extension, a Director of Christian Education, an Administrative Assistant, two Office Secretaries, Superintendent of Conference grounds, and a full-time helper at the Conference grounds.

In November, 1946, Mr. Clayton resigned as the State Secretary, and Lawrence S. Ashley was called from Elkhart, Indiana, to become the Executive Secretary of the Florida Christian Missionary Society. He has filled this position since March, 1947.

In the mid-1950's members of the State Board began to express concern for accelerating the establishment of new churches, pointing out the fact that Florida was one of the fastest-growing states of the entire nation, and that many new communities in the state were without Christian Churches although many members of the church had come from the north to live in Florida. Resulting from this concern was the "New Church Program" which began in July, 1956, with the intention of raising \$150,000 and using the funds to start twenty new Christian Churches during the next three years.

T. Howard Oden directed the new Church Program from September, 1956, to November, 1958. Under this program twenty new churches were organized.





Another development of recent years has been the Drive-in Church Service, originating with Orlando Central Church. Several other churches of the state have carried on this type of ministry during the 1950's, conducting services each Sunday morning, prior to the usual hour for church services, in a local drive-in theater. Records of some of these ventures show that thousands of people who would not otherwise have attended church have been reached and ministered to through the Drive-In service. In most cases this is not an organized church, but simply a service rendered by the church.

The program of religious education has grown rapidly among Florida Christian Churches, more especially since the development of the brotherhood's own conference grounds at Silver Springs. This 72-acre tract now provides accommodations for 150 people, with swimming pool, infirmary, and various types of recreation, as well as dormitories, kitchen and dining room, lounge, and chapel. O. Ernest Williams served as Florida's first full-time Director of Religious Education, coming to this position in July, 1956.

The Silver Springs Conference Grounds originally consisted of a twelve-acre tract, given to the Florida Christian Missionary Society by Ray & Davison, owners of Silver Springs. Construction was started in 1953, and two years later an additional 60 acres was purchased, adjoining the original tract. Today the buildings and grounds are valued at more than \$150,000 and are debt-free.

Each year an eight-weeks program of summer camps and conferences is carried on at the conference grounds, reaching more than 1,000 young people from junior age through high school seniors. In addition, the grounds are used frequently by church groups of the Christian Churches, as well as groups from other denominations and organizations.

As the brotherhood of Christian Churches has grown in Florida, the Annual State Convention has grown until it now numbers well over 2,000 registrations each year. In addition, the Florida Christian Missionary Society holds four district conventions each year, and a State Youth Convention. In 1954 the Florida Christian Churches were host for the International Convention of Christian Churches when 5,000 delegates from the United States and Canada met in Miami. This International Assembly has accepted the invitation of Florida Christian Churches for 1963, when the convention will meet in Miami Beach.

In addition to giving financial support to new and weak churches, the Florida Christian Missionary Society also provides funds for carrying on a Campus Christian Life program, ministering to college students in Tallahassee, Gainesville, Miami, and DeLand.

Another area of service of the State organization is the publication of a monthly paper, **The Florida Christian**, which brings to the church members news of the state work and of the national and international activities of the denomination. Started in 1922 with a subscription list of less than 200, **The Florida Christian** has grown from four pages to sixteen pages monthly, and is mailed to approximately 3,000 subscribers.

The Christian Churches of Florida are proud of the missionaries and ministers they have produced over the years. A number of young people are now in training for such work, in addition to those already serving in local pastorates or on the mission field. Among those who now serve the brotherhood in positions of prominence are Dr. A. Dale Fiers of West Palm Beach, now president of the United Christian Missionary Society, which is the Christian Churches' national board of missions; and Mr. and Mrs. George Smedley, missionaries in Mexico.

### **The Negro Christian Churches**

Although the establishment of Negro Christian Churches started in the year 1883, the development of these churches has been a much slower, and at times a very discouraging process. Most of the information about these churches has been supplied





by D. C. Brayboy of Lum, Alabama, and his brother, A. E. Brayboy of St. Petersburg, Florida.

They say that the first Christian Churches organized among the Negroes were started by their father, H. J. Brayboy, and the first such church was started in Summerfield, in Marion County. This church was known as "Galilee Church."

"At the close of 1883 Elder J. H. Rogers came into Florida and took up the evangelistic work and in 1884 he established Antioch Church at Lady Lake." He had, in the year previous, established Bethlehem Church in Lakeland, and in 1887 he started a "mission point" near Ocala. Later he started churches at Santos, Crystal River, and Freeman. In 1910 Rogers organized Salem Church in Tampa, and Mt. Zion Church in St. Petersburg.

"The first Florida State Convention of the Negro churches," the report continues, "was organized by Elder J. H. Rogers in October, 1887. Those who were in the organization were J. H. Rogers, W. H. Willoughby, G. W. Hector, James Hector, Benjamin Daily, and G. Sneed. This State Convention has been held annually."

In 1915 this State Convention elected Elder C. J. Bolling as State Evangelist, and in November of that year he established a church at Webster. The church at Lake Okeechobee was started in 1917, and in 1926 "Elders C. J. Bolling, and S. H. Henderson connected the churches at Cypress, Grayspoint, and Blountstown to the State Convention."

In 1940 it was reported that "Our Hon. E. J. Jones, Mascotte, Florida, better known as the 'hitch-hike evangelist,' " was keeping churches at Webster and Crystal River alive. A. B. Brayboy, who furnished this information, said that "there are only two active Negro ministers this side of Jacksonville doing work among the colored brethren"—he and Elder E. J. Jones. But they had no funds or support, and none of the churches in this part of Florida were self-supporting.

The church at Edward Point, Century, Florida, was reported to have about sixty members on the roll in 1940, with D. C. Brayboy holding preaching services once a month.

The 1959-60 Year Book of Christian Churches lists seventeen Negro churches in the state, but only one of these—St. Petersburg Mt. Zion Church—had made any report of membership and offerings.

The comment of E. C. Nance, in his book *Florida Christians* (published about 1940) is still true in 1960: "The Disciples are far, far behind all other major denominations in Florida, in work among the Negro race, most of whom need more evidence of God's love than a call to repentance."

### Christian Women's Fellowship

That same convention which met in Ocoee in 1892, and which saw the beginning of the Florida Christian Missionary Society, was memorable also because it marked the start of the "Women's Home Mission of Florida," forerunner of the present-day Christian Women's Fellowship.

"Who can ever forget that state convention in Ocoee, 1892?" wonders Mrs. O. L. Thurgood, wife of the minister of the Ocoee Church at that time. "... To that convention were drawn some of the 'whole-hearted and willing-hearted women' of the state. Three steps were taken to organize the Christian Women's Board of Florida Missions. How we did urge our dear Sister W. T. Withers to become president, but she preferred that another should have that honor."

A Constitution, "previously drawn up and submitted to Brother Pendleton, who gave his warm approval to the plans of the Sisters," was adopted, and a slate of officers was elected. The Society recommended "that each local branch shall meet once a week or fortnight, for religious exercises, and shall send a monthly or quarterly report to the State President or Secretary."







The next few years saw rather spasmodic growth in this organization, but beginning in 1895 the records are more nearly complete. Active in this early organization was Miss Mary Longdon of Orlando, later to become a very well known medical missionary to India. By 1895 there were fifteen organizations reporting to the convention of the "Christian Women's Board of Missions" with 237 members, and gifts amounting to \$601.21 for missions.

A year later, when the CWBM Convention was held in Eustis, only eight societies were reported, with \$146.00 raised. Miss Rebel Withers of Ocoee, then state president, pleaded for help, saying, "Although Florida has suffered every form of financial bereavement, it is not our blossomless orange trees that are our first concern, nor the barren wastes left in the track of the tidal wave and storm of this fall. This wail over the loss of things earthly sinks into a feeble moan when compared with the cry of the spiritually starved bands of Christians throughout our state."

"So the years rolled on, some lean, some fat," recalls Mrs. W. T. Baker, of Tampa, First church, "but with the steadfast purpose in the hearts of Florida Christian women to win the state for Christ."

In a history of women's organizations in Florida, Mrs. Baker says that "the report of Mary Longdon's outfit came in 1896. The women of Florida can be proud of the part they had in helping such a fine medical missionary to India as Dr. Mary Longdon, one-time state secretary of the Florida CWBM, and whom we still call 'our Mary.'" In the year that Dr. Longdon went to India, the women's offering amounted to \$751.43, "which goes to show what personal contact and interest can do for missions," Mrs. Baker declares.

"After that freeze in 1896, with dire poverty and want in many homes, it is no wonder that the offerings became less liberal—the marvel is that the gifts were so generous!"

It is interesting to note that the women of that day had considerable amount of prejudice to overcome—they comment that "some of the brethren had the temerity to object to the voice of women on the State Convention program," and that "every CWBM observed Woman's Day with fear and trembling." Mrs. W. T. Baker comments that "there would be a great silence in Florida today if such a speaker could have carried his point."

"In 1903 Dr. Mary Longdon was the beloved visitor, and all the Florida women delighted to do her honor and pledge their love, and again the offering amounted to almost \$700.00."

In 1919 the CWBM became a part of the United Christian Missionary Society, national missions board of the Churches, and by 1925 the number of women's Missionary Societies (as the organization was then known) had growth to thirty-four, and in addition, children's and youth organizations known as "Circles" and "Triangles" had been formed in the state. Total missions giving that year reached \$5,746.32.

The Sacrificial Service for women at the State Convention of the Christian Churches was inaugurated in 1938, and still proves to be one of the inspiring services of the convention. Money given at this service is always designated for a special missions project, over-and-above other giving for missions, and usually amounts to well over \$6,000.00.

Another name change for the women's organizations came later, when the Women's Missionary Society and the Ladies Aid Society joined forces as "The Women's Council," and their work included both missions study and giving, and service projects for the local church and community. Still later the Women's Council became "The Christian Women's Fellowship," and that organization today includes a CWF in each local church; a State CWF, of which Mrs. W. W. Thrasher of Ft. Lauderdale is president and executive secretary; the national CWF; and in recent years, the International CWF.



Florida now lists, for the year closing on June 30, 1960, sixty-seven Christian Women's Fellowships with 8,409 members; total giving for the year amounted to \$42,547.08.

Women of the Christian Churches, like the churches themselves, are concerned about Christian unity, and are active in inter-denominational work, participating in United Church Women and in the Florida Chain of Missionary Assemblies. They give able leadership in both of these agencies, as well as cooperating on the local level in inter-denominational activities.

### **The Christian Men's Fellowship**

The fact that laymen of the Christian Churches were not organized until much later than the women does not indicate a lack of interest or activity on the part of the men, for they have done considerable "lay preaching" and other work for the churches, prior to their organization as a laymen's group on a state-wide level.

In October of 1947 a meeting was held in Lakeland First Christian Church for all men interested in forming a state men's organization to be known as the "Laymen's League of Florida." A few years later the name was changed to "Florida Christian Men's Fellowship."

The Florida CMF has been largely responsible for the development of the Conference Grounds at Silver Springs, providing a good bit of the enthusiasm that started the project, contributing a great deal of labor, and providing funds for the swimming pool and infirmary as special CMF projects. Henry M. Dennis of Ocala is currently president of the state men's work.

These are some of the facts in a fascinating story of development as Florida Christian Churches have started, struggled, and grown. And back of names, dates, figures, statistics, lies the deeper and even more inspiring history of consecration, of bravery, and of sacrifice.

The names of those who have built the Christian Church of Florida are too numerous to be listed here—some are well known already, some are inconspicuous—and all are important, for they have transmitted a rich heritage to all members of today's Florida Christian Churches.





# CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES IN FLORIDA—1888-1934

By Helen Nance

IN THE YEAR 1934 the Church of Christ, Scientist, reported 43 churches in 43 of the large cities of Florida. It had then been an important and growing force in the religious life of Florida for a period of 36 years. The first church of this significant faith had been organized in St. Petersburg in 1888, but long before this date there had been members of this faith in many Florida communities. The Church had been organized in 1879 in Boston and the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy, the founder, had reached every state in the union through her writings and lectures and, particularly, through her now-world-famous book "Science and Health With Key To The Scriptures," published in 1875 when she was 54 years of age. Many people who are not members of this church read this book and other Christian Science publications.

The Mother Church in Boston, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, was organized, as Mrs. Eddy the founder said, "to commemorate the word and works of our Master" and "to reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing." (Church Manual, page 17). This is still the major goal of every Christian Science Organization.

The organization of a Christian Science Church is nearly always preceded by an organization of interested people into a group usually called a "Christian Science Society" who come together to hear lectures called "Sermon Lessons." And a Christian Science Church is rarely ever dedicated until it has been paid for in full. Some of the most beautiful Churches in the world have been built by Christian Scientists.

Between 1925 and 1934 the Christian Science Church more than doubled its membership and the number of churches in Florida. The major doctrines of the Christian Science Church are rather widely known today.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"—page 583—Mrs. Eddy says of the church:

"The church is that institution, which affords proof of its utility and is found elevating the race, rousing the dormant understanding from material beliefs to the apprehension of spiritual ideas and the demonstration of divine Science, thereby casting out devils, or error, and healing the sick."

"Through immortal mind, or Truth, we can destroy all ills which proceed from mortal mind." Ill mind over body: "a sudden joy or grief has caused instantaneous death."

"The author never knew a patient who did not recover when the belief of the disease had gone."

"The cause of all so called disease is mental, a mortal fear, a mistaken belief."

The above quotations by no means cover the full scope of Christian Science teachings and beliefs. The founder of this movement and her teachings have been subjects of controversy for more than eighty-five years, but both believer and skeptic have witnessed the steady growth of the Church throughout the world. Some have scoffed—many have become converts, many thousands of the converts will have testified that they were healed of all kinds of spiritual, mental and physical diseases, and/or made happier and more prosperous by following the





path to God indicated in the teachings of Christian Science. Many religious leaders of the older faiths have accepted in principle many of the teachings promoted by the Christian Scientists.

There follows in brief paragraphs the founding dates of Christian Science Societies and Christian Science Churches since the beginning of this Christian body in Florida:

St. Petersburg—1888. Several members were healed in this year. The Society was organized in 1889. By November 1913, the Society had more than the necessary members for the organization of a church, and a church was organized. The cornerstone of the new church was laid at dawn on Thanksgiving morning, 1925.

Jacksonville—November 1893 marks the beginning here. The first services were held at No. 1 Monroe Street. In June of 1897 a charter for a new church was granted. In 1901 a building was purchased and used for three months when it was destroyed by fire. Mary Baker Eddy sent \$100.00 toward a new wooden chapel. In 1908 the Church purchased a Synagogue, which they later sold and worshiped in the Woman's Club Building until their new church was dedicated, May 5, 1929.

Miami, 1896—The Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Miami, Florida, organized its first Society in 1896 at Coconut Grove. It was reorganized into a church in 1926, and the church building was dedicated May 11, 1919. It was enlarged in 1926. The First Church was organized later, but became an established church before the Second Church.

Key West—1897—Mrs. Ella Hellings interested a few people in attending services in her home. Later a Society was organized which met in the old Masonic Hall. The Church was organized in 1904 and an edifice was built in 1911.

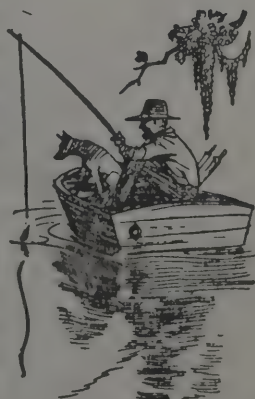
Daytona—1898—Christian Science was first introduced in Daytona, Florida, in October, 1898, through the healing of a devout Christian woman, Mrs. Margaret A. Barnes, who had been a semi-invalid for many years. The healing was received from reading "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy.

The first meetings were held in a private home, then in a store building. The Society was organized January 6, 1911, and met in the Palmetto Club House.

The first Church of Christ, Scientist, of Daytona was organized January 5, 1917, and held services in its new building, which was dedicated in 1918, and built at a cost of \$17,000.

Tampa—1898—A few Scientists were reading together. The next year regular services were being held in the home of a member, on Tampa Street. By 1902 attendance had grown and Sunday Services were held on Franklin Street and later in a rented room on Tibbetts corner. In 1903 a Society was organized. The first lecture was delivered at the Court House by Judge Septimus J. Hanna, in 1905. The Society moved to G.A.R. Hall in 1906. A Christian Science Reading Room was established and a Sunday School was organized with six pupils. In April of 1907 the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Tampa, was organized. There were 18 charter members. Five years later a building committee was appointed. On January 1, 1913, the Christian Church building on Florida and Henderson Avenue was purchased for \$4,500.00. This became the home of the Scientists for the following seven years. The Reading Room was moved to the Citizens Bank Building. This church property was sold for \$6,500 in 1920 and services were held in the K. of C. Hall. In May, 1920, the Church purchased a lot on the corner of Grand Central and Cedar for \$10,250. One week later a contract was let for a new church building on this lot. By 1923 the members were holding services in the basement of this building. In 1926 the building was completed at a total cost of \$125,000.

The above descriptions of the establishments of the Churches of Christ, Scientist, in St. Petersburg and Tampa and Jacksonville, are typical of the procedures and background work preceding the organization of churches throughout the country. One or more believers distribute Christian Science literature to prospects and/or engage them in conversation, and then invite them to meet together in someone's home or a public building to study the doctrines of the movement. Later, when a





sufficient number of people are interested, a Christian Science Society is organized and meets at stated times and places. This group enlarges and ultimately, if possible, and it usually is, a church is organized with the charter members of the Society who have been adequately instructed in the Christian Science faith.

West Palm Beach—1898-1905. "From a tiny sprig, this branch of the Mother Church has grown with the passing years into a strong healing church." Mr. Elwyn Moses was a student of Science, and in 1898 Mr. and Mrs. Mary K. Andrews and Mrs. Mabel D. Powers came to West Palm Beach as winter residents, and these four met and read the Lesson Sermon. Later Mrs. Moses and Mrs. Dyer came to Palm Beach, having had practical experience in Science. Mrs. Nina J. Burkholder was healed of tuberculosis. This healing brought Christian Science to the attention of a number of local people, and soon regular services were held at Holland House. Mr. and Mrs. Moses became First and Second Readers. They were later succeeded by Mrs. Everett and Mrs. Abbie D. Anthony.

The charter was granted in 1905. Mr. Bicknell Young of Chicago delivered the first Christian Science lecture in West Palm Beach. In 1911 or 1912, with eighteen members, they built a church home at a cost of \$10,000. This property was sold in 1926 and the present building was started and completed at a cost of \$385,000. Mr. Frederick G. Guest made a gift of a lot adjoining the property.

Pensacola—1907. The First Church of Christ, Scientist was organized February, 1907. First services were held in the present edifice Thanksgiving Day, 1920. The building was paid for in 1924.

Tallahassee—1908. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Tallahassee, Florida, was organized May 8, 1908. The Church has owned its building since 1923.

Miami—1911. The Christian Science Society was organized in Miami, Florida, September 30, 1911. It became the first Church of Christ, Scientist, January 30, 1916. "The present church edifice is rated architecturally as one of the most pleasing and successful church structures in the United States". The Christian Science Society of Miami Beach, Florida, was organized March, 1927.

Sanford—1911. The first beginning of Christian Science in Sanford, Florida, was in 1911, with Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Packard holding services in their home. In 1913 or 14, services were held in the Woman's Club. In 1921 a Society was organized with nine members and a Sunday School with five children attending. In 1924 a Reading Room was secured and Wednesday night services were held.

Orlando—1911. Private services were held in Orlando, Florida, in 1911. A Society was organized January, 1924, and services were held in a downtown building. In 1917 a lot was bought. In 1920 the Society incorporated and a church organized to build a church edifice. A second church building was built and occupied on Thanksgiving Day, 1927. Delegates from other churches and Societies of the state came to Orlando in 1918 and formally organized for the work which Florida was to accomplish during the first world war.

Eustis—1911. The first Christian Science lessons were read in private homes, then in Wisdom Hall, and later in Lake Eustis Pairllion and the McClelland building. In 1925 the Society organized a church, and dedicated a church building in 1926—known as the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Eustis, Florida.

Bradenton—1912. A Christian Science Society was organized in Bradenton, Florida October 9, 1912. The church, organized in January, 1924, is known as the First Church of Christ, Scientist. The building was built in 1930 and dedicated in June, 1931.

Floral City—1912. Christian Science was first introduced in Floral City, Florida, in 1912. In January, 1924, their efforts became unified and a Society was organized. A building was built and dedicated September 21, 1934. Mrs. E. A. Froscher was the first Reader.

Hollywood—1912. A Christian Science organization meeting was held in Hollywood, Florida, July 9, 1926. However, a reading room had been opened in the Bank





Building as early as 1912. In 1927 the organization became a church and a second edifice was built and dedicated, free of debt, January 31, 1932.

Ft. Lauderdale—1913. A Christian Science Society was organized in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, in November, 1913. The church was organized May 19, 1926, and the building completed during the same year.

St. Cloud—1914. A Christian Science Society was organized in St. Cloud, Florida, in 1914, a building completed in 1915.

New Smyrna—1914. The first beginning of Christian Science in New Smyrna, Florida, was in 1914. The church was organized March 13, 1922, and dedicated November 15, 1931.

Leesburg—1914. Informal meetings were held in Leesburg, Florida, during the years between 1914 and 1923. A Christian Science Society was organized in 1923. The Church of Christ, Scientist, was built and completed July, 1928, and formally dedicated May, 1930.

Winter Haven—1914. The Church of Christ, Scientist, of Winter Haven, Florida, was organized in 1914, the church building erected in 1928 and dedicated February, 1929.

Ocala—1915. A Christian Science Society was organized in Ocala, Florida, in 1915. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, was organized July 1, 1927, and a church was built.

Deland—1915. The first Christian Science Service in Deland, Florida, was held in 1915. A Society was organized May 2, 1916. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, building was dedicated November 24, 1929.

St. Augustine—1916. A Christian Science Society was organized in St. Augustine, Florida, December 31, 1916, with nine members, two of the members being practitioners—Mrs. Eugenia Lee and Mrs. Augusta Wilson. Mr. Paul Stork Seeley delivered the first lecture in 1917.

The church withdrew from the Journal in 1920—but the records show that the church was reinstated in 1921. A church building was erected at a cost of \$3,000. The St. Augustine Church has its own reading room, since 1934.

Clearwater—1916. The first Christian Science service was read in a private home in Clearwater, Florida, January 2, 1916.

In 1925 this Society became the First Church of Christ, Scientist, and the new building was dedicated January 2, 1927.

Fort Pierce—1917. The Christian Science Society was organized in Fort Pierce, Florida, 1917. (Later history was not included in this report.)

Fort Meyers—1918. A Christian Science Society was organized in Fort Meyers, Florida, February, 1918. The church was approved March 15, 1922. The church was incorporated and bought a building by December, 1922.

Lakeland—1918. A Christian Science Society was organized in Lakeland, Florida, December 9, 1918. The Church of Christ, Scientist, was erected and dedicated in 1923. Services are conducted regularly at the National Home for Carpenters in Lakeland.

Vero Beach—1919. A Christian Science Society was organized in Vero Beach, Florida, December, 1919. It became a church in 1925 at which time a building was purchased.

Stuart—1922. A Christian Science Society was organized August 1, 1922. Two lots were bought, but no building had been built in 1934.

Melbourne—1923. The first Christian Science meetings were held in Melbourne, Florida, February, 1923. A Society was organized October 28, 1925, a state charter was secured March, 1926, and in 1927 a new church home was built.

Delray Beach—1923. A Christian Science Society was organized at Delray Beach, Florida, in 1923. The first services were held in an office building. A lot was purchased but no church had been built by 1934, when this survey was made.







Sarasota—1924. A Christian Science Society was organized in Sarasota, Florida, in 1924. The Society was reorganized as a church in 1927. The Church of Christ, Scientist, was built and dedicated in 1930.

Lake Worth—1924. A Christian Science Society was organized in Lake Worth, Florida, November 13, 1924. It became a Branch church July 19, 1926. Their church building was damaged in the hurricane of 1928, and rebuilt in the same year.

South Jacksonville—1925. A Christian Science Society was organized in South Jacksonville, Florida, in March, 1925. The present church building was acquired in October, 1936.

Tarpon Springs—1925. A Christian Science Society was organized in Tarpon Springs, Florida, February 2, 1925. The Society was reorganized by the Mother Church as a Branch in January, 1927. On April, 1930, the Society was given a piece of property with a two-story, unfinished building on it. One room of this building was completed and used for church services. The Society is buying a suitable lot on which to erect a church building.

Coral Gables—1926. In 1926 and 27 Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Volpe and Mr. Dewing Woodward, with the cooperation of Mrs. Ida G. Stewart, were instrumental in establishing a Christian Science Society in Coral Gables, Florida. The first meetings were held at the Coral Gables Country Club, February 16, 1927, and were presided over by Mrs. Ida G. Stewart of the Christian Science Board. Mrs. Arnold Volpe and Mr. Dewing Woodward were elected as First and Second Readers. On August 11, 1931, the Society was granted a charter and it became the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Coral Gables, Florida.

Miami Beach—1927. (No information recorded.)

New Port Richey—1928. (No information recorded.)

Gainesville—1929. A Christian Science Society was organized August 5, 1929, in Gainesville, Florida. Sunday and Wednesday Services were held regularly.

Boynton—1932. A Christian Science Society was organized in February, 1932.

Palatka—1934. A Christian Science Society was organized May, 1934. Services were held in the Woman's Club.

#### **Christian Science Churches and Societies in Florida in The Year 1960**

From 43 Churches and Societies in Florida in 1934 the Christian Science Church in September of 1960 reported 77 Churches and Societies (60 Churches and 17 Societies). The church also reports organizations at the University of Miami, University of Florida, Florida Southern College and Florida State University. The church also reported 450 Christian Science Practitioners and Teachers in Florida, and 13 Christian Science Nurses. Nearly all Churches and Societies support a local or regional reading room where one may obtain literature on Christian Science. Both Nurses and Practitioners receive special training in Christian Science and must be approved by the Mother Church in Boston.



# THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS (MORMONS)

By Kenneth G. Frost

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AT A GENERAL CONFERENCE of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) held in Nauvoo, Illinois, on April 10, 1843, Daniel Cathcart and William Brown were assigned to go to Florida to "build up churches." Their special assignment sent them to Pensacola, Florida. This is probably the first mention of the "Mormon" people being in Florida.

The Missionary work was not really organized until 1895. Early pioneers of the State were such men as J. A. Duggard, Joseph Parker, B. J. Voyles, H. B. Hodges, W. H. Redding, W. J. Lindsay and W. J. Mayo.

In the little town of Coe Mills, Liberty County, Florida, on May 16, 1895, the first Sunday School of record in the State was organized. Following this, Schools were organized during 1895 and 1897 at Ashville, Bristol, Woodruff, Sanderson, Highland, Lake City, Lake Bird and New Zion.

The first regular organized Branch of the Church on record was organized in Ashville, Jefferson County, Florida, on May 9, 1897, and was known as the "Hassell Branch."

In November of 1899 there was a report of successful work being accomplished by the Missionaries of the Church at Quincy, Florida.

The Church continued to grow until at the close of the 19th century and the opening of the 20th there was on record in the State of Florida on Jan. 1, 1900, a membership of 1,036.

Since the introduction of the work into the State of Florida it has been divided into two districts, Florida and West Florida. At present (June, 1937) there are 18 organized Branches of the Church in the State of Florida, with a total membership of about 4,200. Flourishing within the State are 27 Sunday Schools holding weekly Sunday morning classes with an enrollment of 1600. Within the Church an organization known as the Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association provides entertainment for the members 12 years of age and older; also giving lessons in the finer things of art, music, dancing and drama. There are 10 such organizations within the area of Florida. The Primary Association provides similar activities for the younger members; 13 of these associations are in Florida.

The "Mormon" Church has at present within the confines of the State of Florida 14 chapels at a valuation of approximately \$90,000. All properties and holdings of the Church are free of any encumbrances. The most recent one built and made ready for use is in Orlando, a beautiful white stucco edifice, with red tile roof, built on the style of the Spanish "hacienda," fronted by one of the many lakes of that vicinity.

Inasmuch as the "Mormon" Church does not have a paid ministry we have no located ministers within Florida; but the pastoral work in each branch is carried on by Branch Presidents, men who have their regular occupations of labor and devote their other time to ecclesiastical activities. Missionary work at the present time is being carried on by 15 Missionaries, who devote their entire time to the work of the ministry but receive no remuneration in any form.

District Conferences are held at intervals of every three months of one or two







days duration. Branch Conferences are also conducted, being held semi-annually.

The work of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is conducted among all races, but more especially to those of Caucasian birth.

Editor's Note: Here ends the brief history sent to me in 1937, by Mr. Kenneth Frost, when I was preparing for publication a book entitled, "Florida Christian."

Mr. Frost was either not aware of other materials, or did not choose to revive the memories of some very dark history of the Church of Latter-Day Saints in Florida, during the latter part of the Nineteenth Century. The Mormons at that time were persecuted in one manner or another all over the country. Florida was no exception. But, though their good work was hindered and handicapped, they made friends and converts and the Mormon Faith was to become an important and vital force for good in our American Democracy. There is a sample example of what these great people endured in their early Florida history in the November, 1896, issue of the Southern States Historical Record—No. 2098, which follows:

"The usual tranquility of our Mission was somewhat disturbed during this month. Added to the excitement occasioned by the Presidential election was the spirit of Mobocracy which announced In Hellish glee its damnable mission among those striving to serve the Lord. We are grateful to our Master that no lives have been sacrificed. Our Elders are so aggressive, and their success in spreading the truth among mankind has assumed, such gigantic proportions, as to force Satan from his den. About noon of the sixth some 150 armed horsemen passed the school house near the Carter settlement, about seven miles west of Live Oak, Florida, headed toward, Mr. George Carter's where Elder James A. West lay almost dying upon his bed, being nursed by Elders W. G. Fisher and E. F. Wasden.

"Learning of the mob's intentions as they passed the school house, little Mammie Carter, 12 years of age, made a short cut through the fields and woods and reached her home, about a mile distance, some three minutes before the mob arrived there; bruised, brier scratched and well nigh exhausted, she sounded the danger signal.

"Elder West was very low and had just dropped off into a fainting spell (these spells had been coming on him frequently, always leaving him very weak.) The excitement aroused him. The Elders at once dedicated themselves to God and, cool, prepared to meet the worst—let it be life or death.

"The mob was met at the gate by Mrs. Carter and her brave daughter, Hattie, who sternly refused to admit them. The outlaws threatened the women, but to no purpose; in no uncertain language the two heroines said, 'If you pass through this gate you shall walk over our dead bodies.' At the suggestion of Elder West, the three leaders of the gang were admitted to his room. By his cool, gentle, but impressively determined manner Elder West succeeded in melting their hearts. They left the room blessing him while their eyes were filling with tears. The purposes of Satan were defeated for the moment but soon aroused to former bitterness. Mob meetings were held in different parts of the County. It was openly avowed that 'Mormonism must be uprooted, cost what it may.' Whiskey was provided by outside parties and became a factor in the outlawry. There appeared in the Florida 'Banner,' a heretofore friendly paper, the following notice.

#### TO THE PEOPLE OF SWANEE COUNTY

'All the good citizens of the county that are opposed to Mormonism remaining in their midst are requesting to meet at the Old Wilson Mill on Tuesday, the 8th day of December, 1896, at 9 o'clock for the purpose of stamping it out.'

This was signed "Cracker."

"Commenting editorially upon their actions Mr. W. L. Whitfield encouraged the mob proceedings characterizing them as 'very orderly and conservative.' Elder W. G. Fisher wrote Gov. Thomas L. Mitchell at Tallahassee, Florida, relating to him the proceedings in full and giving the names of 30 or 40 leading mobcrats, and praying





for protection. A communication of similar import was addressed to the Governor from his office. The gubernatorial reply came from his private secretary, D. Land, and stated in substance the disturbance was one which the local authorities must deal with according to the laws and constitution of Florida. When they had exhausted their power to quell any disturbance, and upon their report of the fact to the Governor, the State would come to their assistance, not before.

"As the proposition appears to us: our Elders and Saints must first be hounded down, whipped, beaten, then hung, at which juncture the State will come to our assistance, cut the ropes and hold an inquest over the dead bodies. Oh what perfidy! With a view of averting some danger, Elder West moved by wagon about seven miles to the house of Brother Redding, near the Live Oak Station. The move was made in secrecy at night while his condition was so serious as to necessitate sending the following telegram by Elders Fisher and Wasdon: 'President West is very low, we fear it is serious.' The month closed, the mob still agitated. No fatalities to record." (Southern States Historical Record No. 2098)

On the brighter side of the Florida Mormons' history in those far-off pioneer days is this report of how they built their first church in Jacksonville:

### L. D. S. Church at Jacksonville, Florida

"In the fall of 1904 the Elders and Saints of Jacksonville, Florida having for a long time felt the lack of a suitable place in which to worship the Lord, decided to make an effort to obtain aid from the Saints in various parts of the Conference and erect a meeting-house. The matter was submitted to President Ben E. Rich, who sanctioned the movement. A committee was appointed to make all arrangements, and consisted of the following brethren and sisters: President Golightly, Elders A. L. McAlister, C. E. Ferrin, Brother Fred Reimer, and Sisters A. G. Watson and W. V. Colby. Letters signed by this committee were sent to the Saints throughout the Conference, asking their financial help in the undertaking. Many nobly responded, and with their support and that given by President Rich, land was secured and the building erected. Excepting the mason work, the building has been constructed by Elders Elmer B. Mecham, Wilford Whittaker, A. M. Palmer, A. G. Burton, G. A. Phippen and Brother Adams, the former in charge. They pulled off their preachers' clothes, put on overalls and jumpers, and did every bit of the carpentry work, even to building the pulpit and painting the building, inside and out. It was a sermon to the people of Jacksonville, that many of them never tire of talking about,—to see preachers of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ handle the saw and the hammer and build a church from the ground to the steeple,—it was something that opened their eyes."

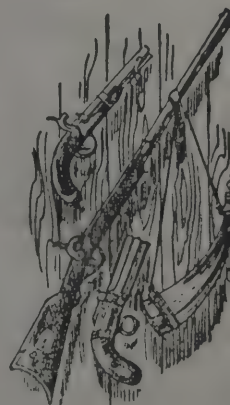
The house of worship when completed cost a little over \$2,000.

Further information concerning the Florida history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints is contained in a letter from the office of The Church Historian, 47 E. South Temple Street, Salt Lake City 11, Utah. It was written by Lauritz G. Peterson, Assistant Librarian, as follows:

"The first missionary that we have record of going to Florida is Phineas H. Young, a brother to Brigham Young. He went on a mission to the Lanamites (Indians) 24 April 1845, and returned 18 June 1845. During this time he worked with the Indians from the Cherokee Nation into Florida. He gave a copy of the Book of Mormon to each of their chiefs. (Journal History 12 January 1856.)

"The Journal History is a day-by-day history of the Church and the West. It is made up of copies of newspapers, letters and excerpts from diaries. Under the date mentioned above, 12 Jan. 1856. Phineas H. Young gave a talk telling of his visits to the Indians. The exact dates of his missionary call was found in our missionary files.

"1 October 1895, the Florida conference was organized with James A. West as its president. (MSS of the Southern States Mission.) On this date Florida became a definite organized part of the Southern States Mission.





"On the 16 March, 1901, the six months report was given as follows:

Number of Elders there 304	Books sold 7,023
Miles walked 47,390	Book of Mormon sold 317
Miles rode 62,298	Books otherwise distributed 2,603
Families visited 68,013	Meetings held 8,310
Tracts distributed 91,312	Gospel conversations 105,865
Dodgers distributed 5,352	Children blessed 205
	Number of baptisms 229

"31 October 1906, Young Ladies Mutual Improvement Association was organized in Jacksonville, Florida, Carrie Tilton, President.

"15 April, 1907, Relief Society Organized in Jacksonville on the 17 March, 1907. The report was given on the 15th April. The name of the President was not given.

"7 July 1907, a Sunday School was organized at Evan, Liberty County, Florida.

"2 September 1904, a chapel was dedicated in Jacksonville, Florida by Ben E. Rich, Mission President.

"24 August 1918, there was a choir organized in Jacksonville, Florida.

"18 May 1918, a Boy Scout Troop was organized in Jacksonville, Florida."

The recent history of the church follows.

### The Florida Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints

By: Clayton J. Perry, Stake Clerk

The Florida Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (commonly known as Mormon) is located about the Jacksonville area, extending to the north to Axson, Georgia, to the south to Palatka, Florida, and to the east to Lake City, Florida.

The stake is further divided into 9 wards, 2 independent branches and 3 dependent branches with a total membership of 3,857 members.

The Melchizedek Priesthood consists of: High Priests, 94; Seventies, 20; Elders, 287; totaling 401.

The Aaronic Priesthood consists of: Senior Members, 220; Under 21 Yrs., 270, totaling 490. This is a grand total of 891.

Sunday School, Primary Association, Mutual Improvement Association (MIA), Relief Society and Genealogy meetings are held in all wards and most branches weekly.

There are 2 other stakes in Florida, at Orlando and Tampa, with a third being organized in Miami. The remainder of the State of Florida is covered by the Southern States Mission of the Church.

As indicated in Mr. Perry's above report there are four "Stakes" of the Mormon Movement in Florida, including the Miami Stake recently organized. The above statistics include only the Florida Stake included in the geographical boundaries indicated by Mr. Perry.

In September of 1949—"some 1,700 members of the Church in the West Florida District of the Southern States Mission made possible the shipment of much food overseas and of canning of thousands of cans of fruits, vegetables and meats."

It was reported that this West Florida District of the Southern States Mission had met its quota of food to be processed, as set up by the Mission Welfare Committee, and had "recently conducted a district project to process additional food" and that "voluntary donations from the members of various branches met the expenses of the additional project." Representatives of the Church had met at the canning center at Quincy where "they had the free services of a specialist in food processing."

In September of 1949 Elder Ralph C. Brown was Mission Welfare Director; Elder Hebron E. Brooks was District Welfare Director and Elder Archie C. Hutchison was District President. These officers reported "chapel building programs under way at Marianna, Panama City and Hosford."





As the above report indicates the Mormons are a farseeing, frugal people. In prosperous times they prepare for "the lean years" and within their Christian brotherhood mutual concern and aid are a part of their creed. It is rarely if ever that one finds a member of this vigorous faith on county or state welfare relief. Their charity is not restricted to the members of their faith.

The new President of the Florida Mission is Karl R. Lyman, of Monticello, Utah, a former counselor in the San Juan Stake Presidency. His appointment was in 1960.

When the division of the Southern States Mission was effected in 1960 to create the Florida Mission, it was under the direction of Elder Delbert L. Stapley of the Council of the Twelve. Elder Stapley and President J. Byron Ravsten and President Lyman toured the new Florida Mission in November of 1960, including the new Florida Welfare Ranches.

### Latter-Day Ranch Holdings in Florida

The Later-Day Saints (Mormons) have always been good business men. In the early days persecution and lack of understanding on the part of the general public caused them to live and work together for mutual welfare. They thrived on patience and hard work and their church grew through the ministries of their dedicated volunteer ministers and missionaries at home and abroad. The courage and consecration of their pioneers live on in their modern leaders and members.

For many years the Latter-Day Saints have owned considerable ranch and farming land in Osceola, Brevard and Orange Counties. In 1957 the ranch lands held by the Church in these counties was increased to 360,000 acres. The Church purchased the Rudolphus Keene ranch of 42,000 acres in Osceola and Brevard Counties. This property stretches along the St. Johns River for 12 miles, and cost the church \$3,700,000. Beside the great amount of timber on this land thousands of acres are in improved pastures. The goal of the Church in this area was set for 500,000 by 1958, and the goal was realized.

The Keene ranch was divided into quarters of 160 acres and Artesian wells were drilled in every quarter. Drainage ditches were long since dug and more than 200 miles of road constructed. The property was incorporated and although the land owned by the Church would have been tax exempt, the Mormons believe in paying taxes on their holdings. No one had believed that this land could be turned into profitable pasture land. The Mormons did—and they have some of the finest cattle in the country grown on "Desert Farms of Florida, Inc.," (the incorporated name of this Church-owned enterprise) and a desert has been made to bloom and 30,000 cattle are now flourishing on land once believed worthless for such purposes.

One of the great leaders of Florida's Newest Stake is its first President, Alvin Canova Chace, who served for two years between 1947 and 1949. Mr. Chace, a graduate of Jacksonville University, is a prominent realtor in Jacksonville where he was born April 16, 1912. He is the son of Dr. William Henry Chace and Adaline Canova Chace. President Chace's grandfather, George Paul Canova, of Spanish descent, was an early convert to the faith in the Jacksonville area; but was killed by a mob a year after his conversion while he was returning from a conference of the Church in Jacksonville. Mr. Chace served three years in our Armed Forces and several years in important offices of his Church.

Beside their belief in the Book of Mormon the Latter-Day Saints have much in common with other Christians who are guided in their personal life by the teachings of the Christian Bible, particularly the New Testament: They are a wholesome people. The farming and cattle ranching supported by the Latter-Day Saints is mostly to take care of the poor of their Church.

Editor's Note: LaMar C. Berrett, of Orem, Utah, completed in 1960, a "Thesis on the History of the Southern States Mission—1831-1861." In writing his history, Mr. Berrett did extensive research on the entire period from 1931 to 1960.







He wrote the Editor (E. C. Nance) of "The East Coast of Florida" that he had "over 400 pages of typed notes" from the Missions History in the Historian's Office of the Latter-Day Saints Church in Salt Lake City. Mr. Berrett went through his typed notes, pulled and sent to me 148 pages on which there were references to the work of the Church in Florida. Copies of these have been made and deposited in the University of Tampa, Florida. This material is rich in names, places and reports on the work of the pioneers, and is listed under "Unpublished Material: History of the Latter-Day Saints Southern States Mission." The Church Historian's Office is in Salt Lake City, Utah. Whoever writes a full book-length story of the Latter-Day Saints in Florida will want to refer to this material, as well as to Mr. Berrett's "Thesis on the History of the Southern States Mission, 1831-1861." This chapter has statistics on only one of the Four Stakes of Florida. (Not the Editor's fault.)



## CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN FLORIDA

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THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT known as "The Churches of Christ" appeared for the first time in the census of religious bodies in 1906. As a separate and distinct group of churches, previous to 1906, these churches and the ministers thereof were counted with and were considered one and the same as "The Disciples of Christ" or "Christian Church." It is a fact, however, that their separation from the Disciples of Christ in beliefs and practices originated in the latter part of the nineteenth century. "It was only their antidenominational principle that prevented them from declaring an actual division." Actually, the early history of the "Churches of Christ in Florida" is, organically speaking, the history of the Disciples of Christ, or as more popularly known, "The Christian Church," a chapter on which church appears in this work. The division on doctrines and practices existed long before the development of organic division. Each of the two groups would claim that the other deviated from it, which is true, in a sense.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century and the early part of the twentieth century controversies developed among the Disciples over national and foreign missionary societies, the use of instrumental music in worship, open communion, whether the elders or pastors are the heads of local congregations, the use of the distinctive title "reverend" instead of "elder," and the government of the local church by the pastor alone rather than by a plurality of elders. The Churches of Christ are very emphatic in claiming "that according to the New Testament a local church must be ruled by elders and not by the pastor. The majority forbid even membership in pastoral associations."

The Churches of Christ represent but one conservative and independent group of churches that separated themselves from the Disciples of Christ, a group known as the "progressives" and, sometimes, "liberals." The "Churches of Christ in Christian Union" left the main body of the Disciples of Christ in 1865; "Churches of Christ in Christian Union of Ohio" became a separate group in 1909; and "the social brethren" left the Disciples to form a separate body in 1909.

In modern times there have been other separations, the most prominent of which is "the restoration movement" which advocates "the return to the original position of the founding fathers of the church, and to the Gospel of Christ as recorded in the New Testament." The chief journalistic support of this movement comes from "The Christian Standard," published in Cincinnati. A few ministerial training schools have been organized to prepare leadership for this group of churches, including "The Cincinnati Bible Seminary."

By the Disciples, the "progressives," the "restorationists," are called the "conservatives." Both the conservatives and the Disciples of Christ speak of the Churches of Christ as the "anti brethren." There are some who would and do say that in fundamental doctrine the gap is not wide enough to justify these divisions in the Body of Christ. But there is no evidence that these separate groups will come together in the near future. The Disciples will, no doubt, hold to their belief that certain church policy is permissible if not expressly forbidden by Christ and His apostles, such as missionary societies, instrumental music in worship, latitude in architecture, innovations in worship and organization, cooperation with other Christian bodies in bringing







Christ to the world, etc. The conservatives will stand by their beliefs that unless Christ, the New Testament, and the apostles command specific practices in the Church they will not be tolerated. Among all these and other groups there are great and sincere Christians.

The members of the Churches of Christ in Florida are loyal and devoted Christians. They love their church and make great sacrifices for its welfare and progress. They are a wholesome and great moral and Christian influence in the community. They are evangelical and evangelistic, even more so than many other groups. Their ministers are men of deep religious convictions and have the courage to preach their convictions. They are not anti-missionary but have their own methods of practicing their missionary zeal. They support some excellent colleges throughout the country, including the Florida Christian College in Tampa, of which James R. Cope is president, and Pepperdine College of Los Angeles. Their zeal for the Lord and his work is indicated in the large number of new churches organized each year. Whether they use a million-dollar organ in their congregational singing matters not so long as they sing praises to the Lord out of their sincere love for and devotion to Him.

The Churches of Christ in Florida owe much of their progress to great and revered preachers such as Alan Cameron (1870-1957), who preached, evangelized and built churches in Florida for a period of fifty-seven years. During this time his labors and achievements set records unequalled among fellow ministers of his faith. In the sixty-five years of his active ministry Alan Cameron "delivered 11,000 sermons, baptized more than 2,000 converts, traveled approximately 110,000 miles, and established from the ground up 36 churches, many of which are still active." He helped organize sixty other churches. Sixty years ago this grand leader of the church came to Florida when there were only three struggling churches east of the Apalachicola River. There are more than two hundred churches in this area today and one out of six of these is the result of his labors. In the years between 1897 and 1908, as an example of his pioneer work, he traveled 30,000 miles, preached 1,930 sermons in fifty-six different places, baptized 806 people, and established nineteen churches. These activities were before our modern methods and conveniences of travel. When these notes on Pastor Cameron's ministry were written, February, 1957, Pastor Cameron was nearly eighty-seven.

Dr. James R. Cope, president of the Florida Christian College, wrote a resume of Pastor Cameron's life, "This Is Your Life's History," which he read at a meeting in honor of Pastor Cameron, who passed to his eternal reward November 19, 1959.

Another great preacher and leader of the Churches of Christ of Florida was George Bell Hoover, who was eighty-seven when he passed away in 1958. Pastor Hoover was born in Bell Buckle, Tennessee, June 23, 1871. He was the son of a Church of Christ minister, Rufus Arthur Hoover. He was educated in secular and religious subjects at the Nashville Bible School, now David Lipscomb College, and the Winchester Normal College, Winchester, Tenn., and later preached in Tennessee and Mississippi. He was married to Mary E. O'Kelley on June 23, 1896. When he moved to Tampa in October, 1903, because of his wife's health, they had twin daughters and a third infant daughter.

Pastor Hoover's daughter, Mrs. Murray O'Berry, of Tampa, from whose writings about her father the material about Pastor Hoover has been gleaned, says:

"The first Sunday he was in Florida he preached at Bushnell and the next Sunday at Bartow. He began work in Tampa where the Church of Christ was practically nonexistent." The first services were held in his home until the church grew in numbers and others were trained to take charge of the services, so that he could branch out in all directions from Tampa. At first he earned his living by working, and by teaching in the Tampa Business College. He preached in more than one hundred communities . . . evangelizing, debating, establishing new churches. He learned to speak Spanish and established a mission among the Spanish people of Tampa. The major portion of his time was devoted to the Nebraska Avenue Church although he went into other





states to promote the work of the church and into other sections of Florida. The years of 1917 and 1918 he preached in and around Birmingham, Ala., and later in North Carolina. He later returned to Florida and preached in cities throughout the state until his death. From his pioneer work begun at Nebraska Avenue there are now twenty-two congregations in Tampa and Hillsborough County.

The Churches of Christ in Florida have approximately 19,000 members and 328 congregations, as of 1959, the latest statistics made available by C. L. Overturf, pastor of the Nebraska Avenue Church of Christ.



# THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN FLORIDA

By Lena Clarke

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THE FIRST KNOWN "Congregational" Church, so-called, is claimed by Scrooby, England, and was fathered by Rev. John Robinson. When their native country became too stormy for the free church, they went to Leyden, Holland, and thence to America, aboard the "Mayflower," in 1620. There were about one hundred settlers in the Pilgrim Colony at Plymouth, but they were augmented in 1630 by eleven ships bringing about one thousand more settlers who formed the Puritan Colony at Salem, Massachusetts.

As the population increased, the growing masses of free people moved out across the country, and many "Union Churches" were organized by the Congregational Societies. It was no uncommon thing for a church on the Frontier to become overcrowded and break up into several churches of various faiths, as missionaries of other denominations threaded the wilderness along the Atlantic shores, building as they advanced.

We do not find any record of Congregational churches in Florida before the War Between the States, although the "American Missionary Association" had been active in States and Territories since 1826.

1866 found the Southern States left with thousands of citizens, both white and colored, completely lacking educational and religious buildings. Hearing of this condition from friends, Rev. Sullivan F. Gale came from Vermont in 1871 to establish a church at Jacksonville, Florida; but it was not reported to the Congregational Year Book until later.

The 1870 Census showed that Florida had 96,057 white persons, and 91,689 freed slaves listed. 71,803 of these persons could neither read nor write. Only 12,778 children under 18 were in schools; 4,524 of these being negroes. 18,904 white citizens could neither read nor write. The 1870 Census also showed that there were only 408 Protestant churches in Florida, with 1 Mormon and ten Catholic churches listed. From these ten churches, Catholic priests made frequent missions to hold mass in isolated districts before churches could be erected. The Catholic churches at New Smyrna and Saint Augustine are said to be two of the oldest in the United States. Before railways and boat lines went down through the State, priests and ministers held worship services wherever they could find a place to gather their people together. The educational work of the South was a challenge to many Christian workers who longed to help those States where the war had left its mark from 1860 to 1866. Both Freedmen and men born free were almost too bewildered to "strengthen the things that remained." The best elements in the Nation combined to rebuild the broken places.

Home missionaries from the Congregational Societies in Boston and New York were at work in Florida from 1870 to 1880, bringing together groups of persons of many faiths who were willing to be united in a common "Union Center." Men from growing colleges and seminaries had been trained to serve as both minister and teacher in frontier locations where the increasing population needed help.

Rev. John A. Ball of Boston was one of the early ministers. In 1883, Rev. Sullivan F. Gale was asked to increase his Jacksonville pastorate by traveling over the state as the way opened. In the fall of 1883, having learned through the National Society of





the need for a Conference Center, a meeting was called, and the "General Congregational Association of Florida" was organized at Winter Park. Rev. S. F. Gale was elected State Superintendent by Rev. C. M. Bingham, Rev. John A. Ball, Rev. Perrin B. Fiske and Rev. Moses C. Welch. We remember with pride that several of these ministers had carried on in lonely and difficult circumstances ere they knew that they had brethren near them laboring for the cause of faith in Florida. The avowed purpose of their 1883 meeting was "to attract generous and progressive brethren into our fold, while we adhere inviolably to the great evangelical doctrines of these self-governing churches who believe that Christ is the only Head of the Church, and that we all are one in Him."

The second annual meeting of the Association was held at Orange City, January 27-30, 1885. At that meeting a paper was read upon the mission of Congregationalism in Florida, and Rollins College emerged from a dream to become an actual Christian College in the State, at Winter Park, where it remains to this day (1960). The college was established in accordance with the laws of the State of Florida, and incorporated before the first college year opened in November, 1885. There were fifty-five students enrolled and a faculty of five professors and teachers. At this 1885 meeting, nineteen churches reported a membership of 374 adults, and 506 Sabbath School members. Florida was one of a few state organizations supporting a college.

In Lake Worth Town, far down the East Coast, there had been no established church of any kind, until Rev. A. B. Dilley, a Congregational missionary, came down the Coast in 1883. For several years he held services in the reception hall of a hotel owned by Senator and Mrs. E. N. Dimick. He was installed as pastor in 1884, and in the summer of 1886 a small frame building was completed to be used for both church and school purposes. At that time there were 900 children of school age who were without educational privileges in Dade County (which extended then from Saint Lucie to the Keys). This building was remembered by pioneers who were members as "the first established religious institution of any kind in Dade County." It was a cradle of faith in the wilderness. (Lake Worth Historian, 1896. Palm Beach Daily News, 1904. Post-Times, 1960. Congregational Year Book, 1885.)

Progress came to the shores of Lake Worth. Henry M. Flagler built his large hotels; the town of Lake Worth was renamed "Palm Beach" at his request, and the newly built "Royal Poinciana Chapel," owned by Congregationalists, was purchased by Mr. Flagler to be used as an interdenominational house of worship "forever and ever." Dr. George Morgan Ward, President of Rollins College, 1896-1905 and again 1916-1917, was also pastor of Royal Poinciana Chapel, Palm Beach, Florida, from 1901-1930. Dr. Ward was spiritual adviser to Mr. Flagler and was a great comfort to the developer during the years while Palm Beach and the Flagler railroad were achieving prominence. It was due to the influence of Dr. A. T. Clarke and Dr. Ward that Mr. Flagler endowed the Chapel, so that it has been perpetuated as an international spiritual center, where Palm Beach visitors of all faiths may find a church home during the Season.

Dr. Clarke and his wife, Marietta Whitney Clarke, had been educated for missionary work. They delayed their marriage until after the War Between the States ended in 1866. After filling several pastorates in the North, they moved into the Southern work, and it was said of them: "Dr. and Mrs. Clarke came South—they loved the South—the South loved them—they never left it." His first Southern work was done in Florida where he aided Christian Education and Union Church work, and was a Trustee of Rollins College before he went to Atlanta to establish and edit the *Southern Congregationalist* for the Southeastern States. From 1883 to 1929 he kept indisputable records of the work; and since his death, these have been carefully kept by his children.

From 1885 to 1895, the Florida Association increased its list from nineteen to seventy churches in Florida, with 53 pastors serving 2,500 members. At the 1895 meeting, Rev. E. P. Herrick reported that he was holding services in Ybor City and





West Tampa missions, speaking the Spanish language with which he had been familiar for years. There was unrest in Cuba even then, and thousands of Cubans were seeking to come into the United States. Congregational women formed Mission Societies to give help to these refugees. A faithful worker among them was Rev. Fred P. Ensminger, who, with his beloved wife "Miss Annie," aided the Latin mission work in Tampa until 1914. Their son, Rev. Ross Ensminger is now president of Southern Union College at Wadley, Alabama.

Another beloved member of the Florida family is Mrs. R. G Williams, of Lake Worth, Florida. She has held important positions in our State Conference; represented Florida and the United States at the first World Council of Churches held in Amsterdam in 1948; and in 1954 was first president of the International Congregational Council of the Women's Fellowship. During 1961 she took a group of Florida women on a world trip to promote peace among the nations. But she continues to serve the Youth Work of Union Church at West Palm Beach, Florida. One Sunday, as she walked through the Church School room, a small child remarked: "She shines!" Yes, Mary Ann's smile is a guiding light to all who know her and she has devoted friends among the women of many lands.

### Looking Ahead

Superintendents of the Florida Association have been Rev. S. F. Gale, Rev. George B. Waldron, Rev. W. H. Hopkins, Dr. W. C. Gillett, and Rev. William T. Scott. After the union of the two denominations, in 1944, the Association changed its name to "Florida Congregational-Christian Conference." Dr. Wiley R. Scott, pastor of Community Church, Miami Beach, for twenty years, was State Moderator of our churches when the Conference voted to become self-supporting during the annual meeting at West Palm Beach, Union Church, in April, 1944. After a unanimous vote in favor of the proposition, he led the assembly in the singing of "PRAISE GOD FROM WHOM ALL BLESSINGS FLOW."

Dr. William Nathaniel Tuttle, born in Iowa, was called to be Superintendent of the Conference when it became self-supporting. He had filled several national positions with honor and had helped numerous churches near military bases to establish "Homes Away from Home" for service men, in churches where rooms were available. Dr. Tuttle moved with the State Office, from Jacksonville, Florida, to a central location at Avon Park, where a disused hotel was available in 1945. In 1945, also, he was given a degree of Doctor of Divinity from Piedmont College, Demorest, Georgia, for his distinguished service in building up so rapidly a working, self-supporting Conference.

Dr. Tuttle retired in 1957, but remains as one of the busiest ministers in the state, as Registrar and Secretary for the Conference, editing the *Florida State News* for the churches, and Historian for our State Conference. His son, Rev. Henry William Tuttle, II, is pastor of our church at St. Petersburg, and a leader in Florida youth work.

Another father-and-son combination was established when the Rev. Philip W. Ralph, pastor at Madeira Beach, Church-by-the-Sea, called his son from Northampton, Massachusetts, to help with the work. After six years as associate pastor there, Dr. Robbins Ralph became Associate Superintendent and Minister of Church Extension to meet the growing needs of the Florida Conference. At the close of 1957, Dr. Robbins Ralph was appointed State Superintendent to succeed Dr. Tuttle, and is the seventh State Superintendent for Florida.

Church-related colleges in the South include Rollins College in Florida; Piedmont College, Demorest Georgia; Southern Union, Wadley, Alabama; and a new "International Theological Center," Atlanta, Georgia. The Florida Conference is planning to build a University at Sarasota, Florida, which will be endowed if it is "open to all without racial, nationalistic, or denominational discrimination."





Forty-nine churches comprise our Florida Conference and more are being established soon. These churches form a unit which works as one church through the Conference, to carry forward a unified program of state, national, and world-wide missionary, educational and social services. Under its present policies, one third of the money given to the Conference supports the State work, and two thirds goes to our Christian World Mission and to our Church Extension plans. We have a Board of Directors, elected at the annual meeting of the Conference, to work with the Conference Staff. Fifteen able lay workers and ministers meet at least three times a year for the review of the work. Also, there are more than one hundred men and women who give their time and thought to the work of State Committees. The Conference is supported by member churches and has no endowment or other support than the current benevolent giving of its members. "We have been on our own since 1944, and proud of it." As the year 1961 advances we have a number of churches seeking to join our Conference, affiliating with the "UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST IN AMERICA," which will, we believe, be enlarged and perfected rapidly. Thousands of our members in each one of the divisions, seek to drop three words of this cumbersome title and become, once more, simply "CHURCH OF CHRIST." One Congregational leader declared: "We do not let dead men rule our church. We let each new generation govern itself in accordance with the age. Why should Twentieth Century church members carry by-laws prohibiting its members from riding horseback, dipping tallow candles, or shelling corn on SUNDAY?" As we unite with other groups in the United Church of Christ, let us live by the living Gospel of the Living Christ, that we all may be one, "even as He and His Father were one, before the foundation of the world."



# THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN FLORIDA

By Lena Clarke

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THE EARLY HISTORY of the Protestant Episcopal Churches in America was outlined briefly by Charles Comfort Tiffany in a treatise published in 1904. The writer, a Doctor of Divinity, was ordained a priest in 1866 and was Archdeacon of New York from 1893 to 1902. He wrote, in part:

"The Society for the Propagation of Religion in Foreign Parts was incorporated in 1701, and up to the end of the Revolutionary War it was the great support of the struggling Episcopal Churches of the Colonies. During the eighty years in which it ministered to the religious wants of the Colonies, it maintained 310 ordained missionaries, established 202 central Stations, and spent nearly a million and a quarter of dollars in their behalf.

"At the close of the War the Episcopal Church consisted only of widely dissevered fragments; Church property had been destroyed; Church clergy and their congregations had been scattered. In March, 1783, a month before the formal proclamation of peace, Episcopal clergymen met secretly in Woodbury and nominated two clergymen, one of whom had consented to seek Episcopal consecration abroad. The consenting one was Rev. Samuel Seabury, a native of Connecticut, who had exercised his ministry chiefly in New York State. Finding the political complications too great to enable him to secure consecration at the hands of English bishops, he applied for it and obtained it from the non-juring bishops in Scotland, and was consecrated in November, 1784, eighteen months after his arrival in England.

"Other Bishops were elected to the Diocese of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, Rev. Samuel Provost, D.D., Rev. William White, D.D., and Rev. David Griffith, D.D. In September, 1786, at a special meeting a permanent union of Eastern states was formed, and a Constitution was adopted. Thus the Protestant Episcopal Church was organized as a national church, essentially as it now exists.

"This name for the Church was recognized rather than adopted. It had been first used by Rev. William Smith in calling a meeting of the parishes of England in Maryland in 1780 toward the end of the hostilities with the mother country, and again in 1783. It had grown in the meantime into familiar recognition by reason of its fitness. The admission of the laity to the counsels of the church was an innovation in the religion of Episcopal Churches. The movement, however, was not only just to the laity, but it has proved an element both of power and progress to the Church.

## The Platform of the Church is Ecumenical

- "(a) The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, as 'containing all things necessary to salvation,' and as being the rule and ultimate standard of faith.
- "(b) The Apostles Creed, as the baptismal symbol; and the Nicene Creed, as the sufficient statement of the Christian faith.
- "(c) The two Sacraments ordained by Christ Himself—Baptism and the Supper of the Lord—ministered with unfailing use of Christ's words of institution, and of the elements ordained by Him.





“(d) The Historic Episcopate, locally adapted in the methods of its administration to the varying needs of the nations and peoples called of God into the Unity of His Church.

“The Evangelicals may specially emphasize the first article, the Broad Churchmen the second, the Ritualists the third, and the High Church the fourth; but every one joins heartily in them all, and, through them, all exhibit a hearty desire for the reunion of Christendom, and repudiate the content with the divisions which now exist.

“In view of these three manifestations of its spirit, we think we are justified in the assertion that the Episcopal Church stands for the intellectual breadth, spiritual earnestness and **Christian union.**”

A painstaking and complete history of the growth of the Church in Florida is presented by Dr. Edgar Legare Pennington in his book, “THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SOUTH FLORIDA, 1764-1892.” Dr. Pennington, S. J. T. Rector of the Holy Cross Church in Miami, and Associate Editor of the Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church, gave this writer special permission to quote from his book, which was published in 1941. The following excerpts outline the growth of the Church in both North and South Florida:

“The Right Reverend William Crane Gray, D.D., became its first bishop. Afterwards the missionary jurisdiction achieved sufficient financial independence to gain admission as the Diocese of South Florida.

“During the British occupation, there was only one settlement of consequence in that territory now embraced in the Diocese of South Florida; and during the seventy-odd years between the acquisition of Florida as a possession of the United States and the division of the diocese, the peninsula was very thinly settled. Still the Episcopal Church has a history in that southern portion which parallels that of the more populous northern section. There were Church of England ministrations in New Smyrna at the same time that clergymen were active in St. Augustine, Pensacola and Mobile; and Key West, in spite of its isolation, was one of the seven parishes which secured the incorporation of Florida as a diocese in 1838. (Page 47.) It is with the activities of the Anglican communion in that part of Florida now included in the Diocese of South Florida that we are concerned.

“In the beginning of the British occupation, the inhabitants of the whole of Florida numbered scarcely more than seven thousand; and they were gathered principally in the towns of St. Augustine and Pensacola. . . .

“During the time in which East and West Florida were British provinces, no fewer than nine clergymen were licensed for service by the Bishop of London, who was the diocesan head of the Church of England in America. . . .

“Clergymen were appointed for Saint Augustine, Florida; Pensacola, and Mobile as early as 1764; but the history of the Anglican communion in the Florida peninsula begins with the New Smyrna colony. In 1768, some fourteen hundred Minorcans, a number of Frenchmen, and about 75 Greeks, under the leadership of Dr. Andrew Turnbull, formed a settlement on the North Hillsborough stream, which was named New Smyrna. The Reverend John Forbes, priest in charge of the congregation at St. Augustine and the first American minister in East Florida, made visits to this colony before the appointment of a regular incumbent.

“John Forbes was a man of exemplary qualities . . . and from the time of his arrival in the province (1764) to his departure and death in 1783, he was one of the leading men in Florida . . .”

Author Pennington mentions several other clergymen who served in Florida during the British Occupation. The Reverend John Fraser was licensed to East Florida by the Bishop of London in 1769, thus becoming the first Anglican clergyman resident in the bounds of the present Diocese of South Florida, just as New Smyrna became the first established parish therein. He died in 1772. The Reverend John Leadbeater was nominated for the St. Marks Mission, received passage to Florida in 1773, but repaired to the New Smyrna colony until ill health caused him to return home in





1775. The Reverend John Kennedy, a young clergyman from England, arrived for a short stay in 1777.

Since Florida remained loyal to England during the American Revolution, there were Tory refugees from the colonies. One was the Reverend James Seymour of St. Paul's Parish at Augusta, Ga. He found work in St. Augustine and the surrounding districts.

When Great Britain in 1783, through the Treaty of Versailles, returned Florida to Spain, the British rule in Florida ended. Eighteen months were allowed the British subjects to sell their effects, leave the province and take up their abode elsewhere. With the coming of the Spanish, the Roman Catholic religion alone was tolerated. (East Florida Papers, Escrituras, Library of Congress, 1792, p. 559.)

On the 19th of February, 1821, Florida passed under political control of the United States under the treaty of purchase which had been signed by the King of Spain and the American government on February 22, 1819. Thus it became an American territory. So far as the Episcopal Church was concerned, matters forthwith began to assume a favorable aspect. Within the next few years, missions were established at Pensacola, Tallahassee and several smaller places in the northern part of the territory.

It was chiefly through the efforts of a leading citizen of Key West, Mr. William A. Whitehead, that the Episcopal Church of Key West was organized. On March 7, 1831, a resolution of the town council, proposed by Mr. Whitehead, called for a public meeting of the citizens to adopt measures for obtaining the services of a clergyman. The opening of a school was included in the list of the duties of the clergyman. At another meeting on March 9, with Judge James Webb presiding, further plans were made. The upshot of these efforts were the adoption of the name Protestant Episcopal Church, and the arrival of the Reverend Samson K. Brunot of Pittsburgh, Pa., to become the first minister. Thirty families pledged themselves to his ministry upon his arrival. As ill health required his return to the north, the Reverend Alva Bennett of Troy, New York, arrived in October, 1834, to assume the duties. At this time the population of Key West was said to be about 350, including about forty slaves. Reverend Bennett's successor was the Reverend Robert Dyce who came in September, 1936.

It was during Mr. Dyce's stay at Key West that the Diocese of Florida came into organic being. The "Primary Convention" of the Church in Florida met in St. John's Church, Tallahassee, January 17, 1838, according to the Convention Journal of 1938, for the purpose of organizing the clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church who were living in Florida into a Diocese to be in union with the General Convention of the Church.

The seven parishes which took part were: Christ Church, Pensacola; Christ Church, Apalachicola; St. John's Church, Tallahassee; St. John's Church, Jacksonville; St. Joseph's Church, St. Joseph; Trinity Church, St. Augustine; and St. Paul's Church, Key West. All these churches had lay delegates entitled to seats, with the exception of St. John's, Jacksonville. On September 7, 1938, at the General Convention in Philadelphia, the Diocese of Florida was received into union with the General Convention. Thus the Episcopal Church of Florida assumed the mature organization of a diocese seven years before the territory of Florida became a state.

At the meeting of the Diocese of Florida the following year, the Reverend Robert Dyce reported that land had been given for a church in Key West, and that the vestry there would erect a church to cost \$6,500. By 1846, Reverend Dyce and two successors had departed. When another missionary, Reverend Charles Coffin Adams, was en route to Key West he learned that the hurricane which struck Key West in October, 1846, had blown the church down. He proceeded to Key West to assume charge of the parish and departed the following January to seek funds for rebuilding. He returned in December, 1847, with about \$3,300. A frame structure was then erected and the first service held in it on July 30, 1848. It was consecrated January





4, 1851, by the Right Reverend Christopher Edwards Gadsden, Bishop of South Carolina. (Judge Jefferson B. Browne, History, pp. 28, 29.)

Up to 1851, the Diocese of Florida had not had a bishop of its own. Bishops from nearby states had given such assistance as their time would permit. On the 9th of January, 1851, the Reverend Francis Huger Rutledge, rector of St. John's Church, Tallahassee, was unanimously elected to serve also as the first Bishop of Florida. He served until his death in 1866.

At the Convention of 1852, Ocala was recommended for receiving the ministrations of the Church, the new parish to be known as Grace Church.

Tallahassee had seemed an appropriate city for the Episcopal Church of Florida to use for its organization meeting. Betty Parker Anderson wrote in the May 22, 1938, issue of the Florida State News that the Tallahassee Episcopal Church was organized as early as 1828. At that time, she wrote, "both the Rev. Ralph Williston and the Rev. Nelson Gray, serving as missionaries in Florida, had conducted services in the capital, reporting that a large majority of the families were Episcopalians or had a decided preference for the Episcopal church. It was not until the fall of 1829, however, that St. John's Parish was incorporated. Rev. Jonathan Koring Woart, who was Rector of St. John's Parish, Tallahassee, at the time the Diocese was organized, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, December 19, 1807. He served as Rector of St. John's Parish from November, 1835, until his death on June 14, 1838."

The Right Reverend John Freeman Young was the second Episcopal Bishop in Florida. Previous to July 25, 1867, when he was consecrated second Bishop of Florida, he was serving as assistant minister in Trinity Parish, New York. Bishop Young was born in Pittston, Maine, October 30, 1820. After his graduation from the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1845 he went immediately to take charge of the St. John's Church at Jacksonville, where he was Rector for about two and one-half years. The churches in Florida prospered while he was Bishop. More than forty churches in new fields were built, five damaged churches were replaced and the increase in membership was great. Bishop Young died in 1885.

The Reverend Edwin Gardner Weed was elected to succeed Bishop Young in 1886. He was born in Savannah, Georgia, July 23, 1847. While still a student at the University of Georgia he enlisted in the Confederate Army. At the close of the War he went to Europe and entered the University of Berlin. After graduating there, he attended the General Theological Seminary of New York City. He was rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd at Augusta, Ga., when he was called to become head of the Diocese of Florida.

Four years after Bishop Weed was consecrated, he found the work of the State of Florida becoming more and more difficult to handle alone. The Council Journal for the Diocese of Florida reported in 1890 that Bishop Weed and his associates had increased the work of the Church to forty resident clergy, forty self-supporting parishes and 16 growing missions. Bishop Weed traveled by foot, sail boat, ox cart and train.

It was brought out in his 1892 report that during 1891 he had made 127 visitations covering 20,000 miles, in 335 days. Bishop Weed told the Council:

"It is impossible for me to direct the affairs of the Diocese and at the same time visit the parishes and missions as they ought to be visited. As I have said, I think a division of the Diocese will become a necessity for proper growth of the Church in the State. . . ."

The Council as a result of this situation petitioned the General Convention of the Church to create a Diocese of South Florida, which they did five months later, in October, 1892. Bishop Weed's dream was realized.

The newly created Diocese of South Florida contained five self-supporting parishes, fifty-four missions, twenty-five clergymen and 1,902 communicants. There were thirty-nine cities and townships seeking to have Protestant Episcopal churches estab-





lished in their communities. Many of the communities included Seminole Indians and Cuban refugees from Spanish rule.

The Reverend William Crane Gray was consecrated to be Bishop of the South Florida Diocese. He was a native of Tennessee and had, like Bishop Weed, "stayed with the South" during the War Between the States. His ministry began at the Church of the Advent, Nashville, Tenn., in 1892. On January 5, 1893, he reached Orlando, Florida, with his family, and Bishop Weed made the formal transfer of the clergy to him on January 12. On the following day the transfer of property was made from the Diocese of Florida to the Missionary Jurisdiction of Southern Florida. Bishop Gray and his family occupied a home on North Orange Avenue in Orlando until the Bishopstead on the corner of Central Avenue and Liberty Street was completed.

In 1908, after fifteen years of service, Bishop Gray reported at the Convocation that the clergy in his Diocese had increased from twenty to thirty-three, parishes from five to ten, and missions from fifty-five to over one hundred. The value of church property had risen to \$525,000; forty-six churches had been erected along with two large buildings for the Cathedral School, two were erected for the Church Home and Hospital, and another was to be added.

From 1908 to 1913 the work of the Southern Diocese of Florida increased so rapidly that Bishop Gray asked for a younger man to be put in charge of the work. He had completed nearly twenty-five years in the Episcopate and fifty-five years as a Priest.

The meeting of the Convocation in Orlando, January 14 and 15, 1914, marked the formal transfer of work to Bishop Cameron Mann. The new Bishop was a native of New York and had served churches in New York, North Dakota and Kansas before his transfer to Southern Florida.

Bishop Mann guided the South Florida Diocese during the troubled years of the first World War, from 1915 until peace was declared in 1918. After 1919 he started raising a \$100,000 fund for the endowment of the Episcopate, and at the 1922 Convocation he announced the completion of the fund. In 1925 Bishop Mann called a special convention for the election of a Bishop Coadjutor to supervise all of the missions in the South Florida Diocese. The Reverend John Durham Wing of Chattanooga, Tenn., was elected.

Bishop Wing arrived in his new field at the end of October, 1925. He was a native of Atlanta and had served in several parishes. After Bishop Mann's death in 1932, Bishop Wing left the post of coadjutor to become the Bishop of the South Florida Diocese.

In the meantime, the Florida Diocese was experiencing changes in leadership. When Bishop Weed died in 1924, Bishop Frank A. Juhan became the fourth Bishop of this Diocese. He was consecrated in St. John's Church, Jacksonville, on November 25, 1924, and was with the Church during the trying days of the 1926 and 1928 hurricanes. He helped the church through the "depression" years, and through World War II. Bishop Juhan's assistance to service men and their families could not be over-estimated.

When Bishop Juhan retired to Sewanee, Tenn., he was succeeded by the Right Reverend Edward Hamilton West, D.D., who is now Bishop of the Florida Diocese. Bishop West is carrying on the Youth Work to which Bishop Juhan was dedicated. In this he is aided by the present Bishop of the South Florida Diocese, Bishop Henry Irving Louttit, who was consecrated to this position upon the retirement of Bishop Wing. Before this he had been Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of South Florida in 1945. And before that he had been Rector of Holy Trinity Church in West Palm Beach. Bishop Louttit's first charge, after he was ordained to the priesthood, was the Holy Cross Church at Sanford, Fla.

Under the direction of Bishop West and Bishop Louttit, the student counsel work at Colleges in the State is carried on with constant effort to aid young persons who are away from home.





Bishop West expressed the need for help when he said, in his annual message of January, 1960, at St. John's Cathedral at Jacksonville:

"The real work of the Church in any generation is not in putting one stone upon another, be it for a humble chapel in a small community or a great cathedral in a metropolitan city—the real work of the Church lies in the men of God living among the people of God, and as faithful shepherds, leading them to green pastures and living waters."

We are indebted to archives of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Florida, for the opportunity to quote from Edgar LeGare Pennington, *The Episcopal Church in Florida, 1763-1892*. From *Council Journals of the Diocese* of various years from 1881 to 1960. From *Convention Journals*, of the South Florida Diocese from 1923-1932.

From *The Church Herald*, a Diocesan Newspaper, Volume VII, No. 7. From *The Florida State News*, Episcopal Centennial Edition, Tallahassee, Florida, May 22, 1938. From *The Twentieth Anniversary Program*, of the Consecration of Frank Alexander Juhan, as Bishop of Florida, 1924-1944.

And for more recent information from a Thesis by Paul A. Leonard, *The Growth of the Episcopal Church in South Florida, 1882-1932*. University of Florida, February, 1950, Gainesville, Florida.

Also, from annual reports of the Diocese of Florida; the Diocese of South Florida, and a letter of information from the Executive Secretary of the Diocese of South Florida, the Reverend Canon William L. Hargrave, S.T.M., Winter Park, Florida.

**Report of The Archdeacon for Negro Work Diocese of South Florida, May, 1960**

Following his greeting to the members attending the 38th Annual Convention of the Diocese of South Florida, Archdeacon, John E. Culmer, LL, D.D., Rector of St. Agnes Church, Miami, Florida, made the report for his group, comparing present day enrollment with the 1933 statistics:

One score and seven years ago, the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Diocese of South Florida was held in Trinity Church, the Rev. G. Irvine Hiller was then the new Rector of Trinity. Then there were 44 canonically resident clergymen in the Diocese, now there are 175, more or less. Then there were 23 parishes; now, 65. Then there were 46 organized missions; now 89 and 7 unorganized. Then, there were 11,250 communicants and 15,441 baptized persons; now, 51,033 communicants and 79,600 baptized persons. Then Property values were \$3,000,000.; now, \$22,000,000.

These figures are of unique significance. For the reputedly conservative Episcopal Church, these figures are phenomenal! Our Church is moving on.

### Clergy

Two Negro Clergymen have been added to our clergy list by Ordination since our last Convention: The Rev. Nelson Pinder and the Rev. Samuel J. Browne. Father Pinder is the Vicar of St. John the Baptist Mission, Orlando. Father Browne is the Vicar of St. Augustine's Mission, Saint Petersburg.

There are 21 Negro Congregations in our diocese—two parishes, eighteen organized missions and one unorganized. These congregations are served by nine Negro priests and one perpetual deacon. Five White priests minister to our congregations, part time, at Tampa, Fort Pierce, Stuart, Delray Beach, Deerfield and Homestead.

In our congregations there were 377 baptisms, 285 confirmations, 6,469 baptized persons, 4,493 communicants and 1,588 Church School scholars and teachers.

These reports show gains of 41 baptisms over the previous year. Our total receipts were \$118,884.77 but fell short by \$40,347.51 of the previous banner year of \$159,229.28. Property values were estimated at \$1,045,960, showing a gain of \$4,503 over the previous year. . . . May I respectfully remind you that according to the 1933 Journal of our Diocese, the total receipts of the combined giving of our congregations amounted to only \$11,440.57. Last year our total giving was \$118,884.77. This does





not mean that we think we are turning the world upside down by our good works. Certainly these figures cannot be phenomenal; but they do mean that we are not unmindful of our increasing responsibility to God and his One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church. May God give us the vision and the will to give an even better account of our stewardship.





# THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF FLORIDA

By Harry Simonhoff

THE TOTALITARIAN RULERS of Spain prohibited the settlement of non-Catholics in their vast colonial possessions. Christians suspected and condemned by the Inquisition for secret adherence to Judaism were burned at stakes on the squares opposite the great cathedrals of Havana, Mexico City and Lima in Peru. Yet by the end of the 18th century, either because of the growing tolerance or the decay of bigotry, non-Catholics began to trickle into the Spanish lands of the new world.

Thus in 1816 Moses Elias Levy, a successful lumber merchant from St. Thomas, moved to Cuba. Florida was then governed by the Spanish Intendant stationed in Havana. Moses Levy, 36 years old and with quite a flair for adventure and speculation, set out to inspect the "flowery" domain which Ponce de Leon had discovered almost three centuries earlier but for which the sleepy grandees of Spain could find little use. Here was a vast earthly paradise lying fallow, waiting for settlement while Levy's coreligionists in Europe and North Africa were confined in squalid ghettos, surrounded by hatred which forbade marriage among them without special permission from the police. He envisioned a Zion in Florida and began to assemble property to realize his daydreams. He appears to have purchased 52,900 acres for \$40,000 and exchanged or acquired 36,000 acres in Alachua and an additional 14,500 acres further south.

While the record is not too clear as to the number of acres accumulated, yet Levy felt he had sufficient, for immediately he set sail for Europe to implement his project. In London he met Frederick S. Warburg of Hamburg, probably of the famous banking family, and commissioned him to send Jewish settlers to Florida. When he returned he learned that the King of Spain had granted the Arredondo family of St. Augustine 289,000 acres in Alachua, soil far more suitable for colonization than the land he purchased. Through agents he swapped his land for some of the Arredondo tract, paying slight attention to the clause inserted by the King that the grantee must settle 200 families within three years; probably the reason for the Spaniards' willingness to exchange for land without the limitation of a settlement clause.

Meanwhile Spain ceded the Floridas to the U.S.A. and the transfer took place on July 17, 1821, with the exchange of flags. While in Philadelphia Moses Levy heard that citizenship would automatically be granted to anyone residing in Florida on the date of the cession. On July 8th he appeared before the U. S. Circuit Court and declared his intention to become a citizen. Although travel was slow he would normally have reached St. Augustine on time but his boat was becalmed for eight days within sight of land on the Florida coast. This delay caused his son no end of trouble when he became prominent in Florida politics.

On his return Moses Levy was welcomed with a dinner by the foremost citizens of St. Augustine. Everyone felt that he had the means, the ability and the will to bring colonists into a region badly in need of settlers. Realizing finally the seriousness of the limitation in the deed to the Arredondo tract he wrote to London frantically urging Warburg to send colonists, Jew or Gentile, regardless of creed or nationality.





In February, 1822, the first group came from Germany and France. Others arrived from New Jersey and New York. His expense for the thirty who came from the latter state amounted to \$11,000. Immediately he constructed an extensive sugar plant and brought a whole cargo of sugar cane from Cuba. He contracted the building of 15 houses, planted sugar cane, cleared 25 acres for corn and brought in a quantity of tropical fruit, roots and seed, all in the first year. He planned the cultivation of the vine, olives and other products of southern France, expending by the end of 1822 the sum of \$18,000 in connection with his plantations. Levy continued to increase his holdings by purchasing thousands of acres as far as Tampa Bay.

During the following year Levy constructed a road with adequate bridges to reach Picolata, 45 miles away. He increased the number of dwellings to 25 and built an outhouse, stable, blacksmith's shop and cornhouse which he stocked with corn sufficient to last the settlers for a year. He supplied water power and erected a mansion for himself on a plantation in the heart of the wilderness while his family continued to live in St. Augustine.

The energies of Moses Levy seemed endless. He spent time and effort in the flourishing Jewish communities of Charleston, Philadelphia and New York furthering his project. He planned a Hebrew agricultural school as early as 1821. He travelled to England and achieved a reputation as speaker and pamphleteer, opposing Negro slavery, pleading for the removal of Jewish disabilities in Europe and promoting his colony in Florida. But his project was proceeding slowly. Settlers were not rushing to the Florida paradise. The young republic to the north, an empire stretching from the Atlantic to the Rockies, inhabited by scarcely 10,000,000, was also bidding for immigrants.

The Florida colonizer displayed considerable resourcefulness and ability, yet he was destined to suffer keen disappointments. The Zionist dream in Florida did not materialize. His colony might have developed and expanded but the restive Indians posed a threat to all the white settlements. Under the leadership of Ocoola, the Seminoles burned farmhouses, attacked and scalped his men. Further progress was halted until the Seminoles were driven into the Everglades and the entire country recovered from the economic depression following the panic of 1837.

By 1840 Levy found himself a big farmer but land poor. Numerous law suits affecting the title to his lands were plunging him into debt. His attorney, George R. Fairbanks, borrowed the necessary money to save his properties and spent years unsnarling the litigation. Finally Levy was out of difficulties and land values rose in the ante-bellum prosperity. Yet he was a sad, disappointed man and somewhat of a tragic figure. A lonely seer and man of action, he watched his life work dwindle and fritter away. He believed in the grand scheme of colonizing Florida but, advancing in years, he could not accomplish his aim singlehandedly.

With his two capable sons alongside, Levy might have carried his daring schemes to dizzy heights. The marvelous development of Florida might have begun a century earlier. But the hostility between father and son stymied any manner of cooperation. The elder son, Elias Levy, stayed in Georgia while David entered politics and rose to be the top figure in Florida's ante-bellum history. Yet such ambitions could have been aided and abetted by the success and prestige of being the leading colonizers of Florida subsequent to the Spanish occupation.

Moses Elias Levy was not the only Jew to settle in Florida during the Spanish occupation. In St. Augustine he found George Levy, age 26, a planter, and Lewis Solomon, age 30, a watchmaker, both from London. Levy M. Rodenberg, a 29-year-old grocer, came from Amsterdam, and Isaac Hendricks, 47 and married, was from South Carolina. These received their certificates of citizenship on March 23, 1822. Abraham M. Cohen of Philadelphia and Antonio Fernandes Mier figure in some of Levy's early land transactions. In 1825 the number of Jews in Florida was estimated to be about forty. The attempt in London to form a Jewish colony in Florida, perhaps projected by Levy in 1825, never materialized.





## The Ante-Bellum Era

During the Seminole War, Jews from the nearby states joined the armed forces to defend the white settlers. Levi Charles Harby, originally from Charleston, resigned his captaincy of a vessel in the United States Navy and took part in fighting the Indians in Florida. Leon Dyer of Baltimore, commissioned a major by President Burnet of the Texas republic, served in the Seminole War as ranking major on the staff of General Winfield Scott while George B. McClellan, the future Commander-in-Chief of the Union forces and candidate for the Presidency during the Civil War, was simply a lieutenant. David Camden De Leon who later distinguished himself in the Mexican War as the "Fighting Doctor," enlisted in the army and was sent to heal the sick and wounded soldiers in Florida. Among the volunteers from Charleston came S. Hyams in the Hamberg brigade, Solomon Heydenfeldt who ultimately served on the Supreme Court of California, J. Cohen, Jr., and Columbus Moise. Captain Isaac Moise organized and commanded a company of sixty volunteers from Columbia, S. C. J. E. Peixotto and T. W. Mordicae were in the draft of the 16th regiment. Dr. P. Melvin Cohen was surgeon to the Florida detachment in Charleston Harbor and Hyman Cohen was assistant paymaster. Lieutenant Meyer M. Cohen, a volunteer from Charleston and member of the South Carolina legislature, left an eye-witness account of the Seminole War in his humorous, entertaining yet authentic book, **Notices of Florida and the Campaigns**, printed in 1836.

During the ante bellum period the few Jews who drifted into Florida found conditions too unfavorable to remain. The most pressing problem was making a living. They felt little need to struggle and suffer in the undeveloped area when the vast U. S. A. with unlimited possibilities beckoned to the newcomer. The story of Raphael J. Moses, a young Charlestonian who subsequently became prominent in Georgia as a lawyer, politician, planter and commissary of the Confederate army, reveals the adversities of the pioneer.

In Florida the 22-year-old settler ran into the first of those many land booms which helped to settle the state. The town of St. Joseph was sizzling with prosperity—lots 80 x 100 were selling at \$5,000. Raphael Moses obtained a position at \$2,000 a year as secretary of the Winneo and St. Joseph Railroad, the source of the town's wealth. After five years the railroad failed, and St. Joseph went dead. The house which he had tried to rent for \$600 a year he now bought for \$37.50. Without money or a business, he decided to become a lawyer. After studying for six weeks, he took the examination and was qualified for the Bar by his friends on the board. He opened an office at Apalachicola, 24 miles away and would come home every week-end. But St. Joseph was fast becoming a ghost town. So when a neighborhood fire burned down his house, he took the \$900 insurance and moved to Apalachicola, which was enjoying prosperity and shipping 130,000 bales of cotton a year.

A flair for politics spread the reputation of Raphael Moses within the state. He was elected a Florida delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1847 and made an effort to have Lewis Cass, the Presidential nominee, commit himself on the right of Southerners to carry their slaves into the western territories. Failing to carry the motion, Moses, together with William L. Yancey, the Alabamian who was more responsible than anyone else for the ultimate secession of the southern states, protested against the party platform and the Presidential nominee. They walked out of the convention and Moses received a warm letter from John C. Calhoun commending his action. Apalachicola soon followed in the wake of St. Joseph. Subsequently, not a single bale of cotton was shipped from the formerly busy town. Its business, its shipping, and its active citizens including Raphael J. Moses moved to Columbus, Georgia.

### David Levy Yulee, Florida's First Senator

David Levy was born in 1810 on the Island of St. Thomas in the Caribbean.





Shortly thereafter, his father Moses Elias, acquired extensive lands in Florida for a Jewish colonization project. David spent his boyhood in a private school at Norfolk, Virginia. Between father and son began a coolness which continued throughout life. We do not know the cause. Possibly the young blade spent money too freely, vieing with the sons of Virginia slave-owning planters. Could it be that the boy showed a leaning for the dominant religion? In his 17th year David Levy had his allowance cut off and thereafter shifted for himself.

After staying a while on one of his father's plantations, David found his way to St. Augustine and studied law in a private office. His father's precipitate action might have been conducive to developing a self-man man out of a potential spend-thrift. The young fellow entered politics and became clerk of the Territorial Legislature, a coveted post. He took an active part in the State Constitutional Convention and then made a successful race for the Congressional Representative-at-large for the Territory of Florida.

In Washington he attracted attention through an incident which proved fortunate. His seat was contested on the ground of non-citizenship. His opponent had the backing of former President John Quincy Adams, the future President Millard Fillmore, and such eminent personalities as Everett, Giddings, Roosevelt, and Cushing. But his maiden speech in defense of his title made a marked impression. It gave him standing as well as popularity. He was able to do an effective job in hastening the admission of Florida as the 27th state in the Federal Union.

David Levy's work was evidently recognized. For in the very first campaign in the new state he was elected to the U. S. Senate. A strong advocate of slavery, he lined up behind the leadership of John C. Calhoun and at the age of 36 was an important member of that body. He then met the daughter of ex-Governor Wickliffe of Kentucky, a former member of President Tyler's Cabinet. He must have put forth some effort to win the beautiful girl, known in Washington as "the Wickliffe Madonna." We find the Florida Legislature changing his name, or to be more exact, adding a patronymic. On the roster of the U. S. Senate, he appears thereafter as David Levy Yulee.

Here we must pause a moment and inquire into the necessity for this move. If David Levy actually intended to obscure his origin, he might have selected an Anglo-Saxon name. Wilson, Lowell or Williams would have served his purpose far better. Yulee sounds quite Seminole and serves to emphasize rather than hide his foreign origin. Besides, he moved in Washington society and everyone knew of his Jewish antecedents. A clue is furnished by Charles F. Fairbanks, a prominent attorney of St. Augustine, who represented Moses E. Levy, yet remained on friendly terms with his son. On account of their strained relations, the father was never able to reveal his family history. Mr. Fairbanks told the Senator the fantastic story of his grandfather's position as Grand Visier to the Morocco Sultan; of a plot by the heir-apparent to dethrone the ruler; of the Crown Prince's succession to the throne following the sudden death of the old Sultan; of the Visier's sudden flight. The love-struck senator must have used the story with telling effect upon the romantic young girl. Instead of a Jew, his grandfather was a Portuguese who became the Mohammedan Prince Yulee, married to an English Jewess. But since his father had to go into trade, he didn't want to sully the princely name, he merely adopted his mother's surname Levy as more suitable for a business career. The Wickliffe Madonna must have clapped her hands excitedly and demanded the reinstatement of the princely Yulee.

On the next election, Yulee was defeated; but in 1856 he was elected for a second term. In 1861 he was the first senator to announce the secession of a southern state and took a sorrowful but courteous leave of his colleagues. This marks the high point in his career. He served in the Southern Congress, but without distinction. After the defeat of the Confederacy, the Governor of Florida appointed Yulee on a commission to proceed to Washington and have his state peacefully reconstructed into





the Federal Union. But the ex-senator was arrested, and on orders from Washington confined at Fort Pulaski near Savannah. After a year's imprisonment he was released upon the intercession of General Ulysses S. Grant.

Ex-Senator Yulee now retired from public life and devoted all his energies to rehabilitating the Florida Railway system, of which he was president. It is a tribute to Yulee's persuasive talents that on the eve of the Civil War he was able to induce northern capital to invest \$5,000,000, a large sum for those days, in a prospective Florida railroad. During the war he exposed himself to the animosity of Jefferson Davis in his efforts to prevent the rails from being torn up and converted into cannon. Cars, locomotives and tracks were all rusting together. For 20 years he fought unremittingly to restore the decrepit railway. His efforts were finally rewarded when English capitalists bought out the stockholders.

Senator Yulee was, without doubt, an eminent American and a loyal southerner. His services to Florida earned him a permanent and important niche in the state's history. Today the frenzy for secession and slavery may seem queer even in the south. Yet the chivalrous Confederates can only be judged by the state of mind that obtained during such a highly emotional era.

### Between The Civil War and World War I

During the Civil War the Jewish population was minuscule in Florida. That accounts for so few enlistments, scarcely half a dozen, in the Armed Forces. After the peace of 1865 individuals, chiefly from Germany, began to trickle in. Few German Jews had trades, professions or skills of any kind, except tailoring. The newcomers would go peddling, chiefly in the small places or in the open country.

The peddler was an embryonic merchant and carried the germ of the future store in his pack as he trudged the highways or with increasing prosperity drove a horse and wagon. It is now generally forgotten that he filled a real need in the days before automobiles raced over well-paved thoroughfares, when roads were virtually impassable after heavy rains, when railways connected few towns. The peddler was welcomed in the farm house, in the village or the crossroad by the country folk who could on rare occasions get to the city to buy the necessary merchandise they required. As soon as he was in a position the peddler opened a store, preferably in a larger city, but often in a town or village.

Orthodox Judaism had the genius to devise a religious institution out of ten desultory males who might meet anywhere at all and conduct services without priest, rabbi, altar or temple. This *minyan* could assemble at any home, store or room and constitute a portable congregation independent of paraphernalia or building. But the dead had to be buried in consecrated ground. So the first Jewish organization was usually a burial society which acquired a plot of ground for a cemetery. The congregation and synagogue usually followed.

Thus S. M. Goldbach dedicated in 1876 a ten-acre tract in Pensacola for a burial ground. Two years later the congregation Beth El was organized. A wooden synagogue followed, small but roomy enough for the needs of the congregation. In 1895 a fire completely demolished the building and all its records. By this time the members had become affluent. Immediately they commenced constructing a synagogue of red brick with two front minarets on each side of the pediment. Temple Beth El was dedicated by Max Heller, the highly regarded rabbi of New Orleans.

For the next half-century the history of Pensacola Jewry paralleled more or less the story of most communities of American smaller cities. The earlier residents stemmed mainly from Germany or Central Europe. In each place a benevolent society functioned for the local needy. These charitable organizations were mainly directed by men. But in Pensacola a Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Society was composed of the more prominent women while the Young Ladies Aid Society was managed by the younger set.





Following German customs a social organization called the Progress Club flourished. It occupied the entire second floor of the Grand Opera House Building and had a large ballroom for euchre parties every Wednesday as well as regular dances or entertainments during the winter. While relations with Christians were cordial social life was mainly confined within the Jewish fold and there it split into the Reform and Orthodox groups. The former were older residents largely of German extraction and better integrated within their environment; the latter were more recent arrivals from Russia or other East-European lands, Yiddish-speaking "green-horns" waiting for their children to achieve complete Americanization.

B'nai Israel, the Orthodox congregation formed in 1899, met at first in the vestry of Beth El. The Reform group generally regarded the Orthodox as a queer sect which would shed its quaint, old-world ritual for the more enlightened form of American Judaism. They seemed unable to estimate the spirit or vitality of Orthodoxy in America. For the Reform set Jewish education was confined to the Sabbath School which met on Sundays in four classes attended by sixty children. The Orthodox boys either went to the old-fashioned *hedar* or were taught by the incompetent Yiddish-speaking teacher to read Hebrew mechanically and chant the *Haftorah* for the bar mitzva on his 13th year. The Alpha Lodge 219 of the I.O.B.B. for adults and the Montefiore Auxiliary of the B'nai B'rith for the youth under twenty-one furnished scope and inspiration for activities outside the Synagogue.

In Pensacola Jews were engaged chiefly in business. As a group they stood quite high in the estimate of their fellow townsmen. The merchants were reputable, trustworthy and "solid." They were among the largest grocery firms, wholesale and retail, or both. They were largely represented in the wearing apparel such as clothing, millinery, shoes and general men's furnishings. A department store such as Louis Friedman and Co. contained all varieties of dry goods. Some sold crockery and fine chinaware. Several operated jewelry stores while others dealt in wines and liquors. Some as competent managers directed departments or firms of prominence in the city. The attraction of the professions did not start until after the 20th Century began to advance. The only Jewish lawyer in the city, Richard H. Fries, was known in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Florida.

During the half-century under consideration the pattern of the Jewish community in Jacksonville follows closely that of Pensacola. The settlement in Jacksonville began earlier; a tombstone in the Jewish section of the cemetery dates back to 1857. An attempt was made to form a congregation in 1867. It lasted until 1875 and expired. The Ahabath Chesed congregation was organized in 1882 and its president, Morris A. Dzialynski, was also mayor of Jacksonville. Jacob Huff, a trustee of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, was city treasurer for a number of years. Thus the desire for public office marks a difference in the strivings of the two communities. Yet the similarities were quite close. The earlier settlers came from Germany and by the end of the 19th century the large-scale emigration started from Czarist Russia. Even the constant change of rabbis in the Reform Temple Ahabath Chesed repeated the experience of Pensacola's Beth El. The cleavage between the Reformed or German extraction and the Orthodox of East European origin in both cities continued well into the 20th Century. The formation of a Young Men's Hebrew Association and the existence of a Zionist society in Jacksonville marks a difference in attitudes and influences.

Jews were no doubt present in 1886 when the city of Tampa was incorporated. In 1894 they were numerous enough to obtain a charter for the Congregation Schaarai Zedek. The Orthodox ritual was gradually changed to Reform so that by 1903 Schaarai Zedek could join the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. In 1904 the Orthodox formed the Congregation Rodolph Sholom to satisfy the growing needs of immigrants from Eastern Europe. The year 1917 saw the birth of another Orthodox Congregation subsequently named Keneseth Yisroel. The com-





munity did not attain real stature until after the First World War. In 1959 the Jewish community ranked third in Florida.

During the half-century between the War of Secession and World War I Jews trickled slowly into many cities and towns of Florida. They laid the foundation for communities that arose subsequently. In 1875 the estimated population of Jews in Florida was less than 1,000 and by the turn of the century the number exceeded 3,000 souls. In Key West the Congregation B'nai Zion was organized in 1905 while the Orthodox group of St. Augustine formed the Sons of Israel in 1908.

The newcomers as foreigners were chiefly concerned with achieving a firm economic basis while taking root in their various localities. Yet they did not neglect their public duties. As far back as 1837 J. R. Cohen was a petitioner for Orlando's charter and a member of the city council. Morris A. Dzialynski was mayor of Jacksonville in 1881 and served two terms. In 1880 Edward Weil served on Jacksonville's school board and later Morris Slager and Bernord Baer were members of the city council. Philip Walter took part in framing the state constitution in 1885. Herman Golaski was from 1886 to 1894 the first mayor of Tampa. Michael Davis was during the 1890's mayor of DeLand for several terms. Jack Diamond acted as chairman of the commissioners of Leon County for 24 years. Arnold Greenberg served as Judge of the Criminal Court of Duval County from 1905 until he retired 25 years later. Adolph Greenhut was in 1913 elected mayor of Pensacola. From 1912 to 1915 Henry Cohen was Judge of Tampa's municipal court while O. Folk and Adolph Greenstein served as aldermen. In 1914 Harry Goldstein was elected to represent Fernandina in the state legislature for the third time. Max Wyner served as city Judge of Kelsy City in 1918 and two years later was elected mayor.

This record of political activity is neither remarkable nor distinguished; yet it serves to demonstrate that Jews were widespread in small groups throughout the state, taking part in its public life. It must not be overlooked that they were largely foreigners and not completely at home in the English language. Florida Jewry did not reach maturity till after the First World War. The phenomenal rise of the Miami community to 8th place in American Jewry was the work of the second generation, native-born and integrated. The Miami community reflects more or less the activities, the institutions, the problems, the expansions, the organizations, the tensions, the religious and cultural strivings, the philanthropies, the political and economic emergence, the social attitudes, in short, the evolution of the lesser Jewries throughout the state. For that reason Miami requires a fuller treatment here since it contains the essence of Florida Jewry.

### The Miami Community

Rarely does anyone witness a village of less than 100 settlers grow into a metropolis close to a million inhabitants. Yet such is the story of that urban cluster known as Greater Miami. The rise of its Jewish population is equally phenomenal. Half a century saw a community in excess of 80,000 souls begin with a sole individual.

At the extreme point of southern U. S. A. the group of cities that make up Metropolitan Miami contain little of the spirit, tradition or atmosphere which distinguishes the deep south. Miami is neither regional nor provincial. Urban as New York, glamorous as the movie colony in Hollywood, Greater Miami is cosmopolitan and surrealist.

On a smaller scale the Jewish segment approximates its far greater Christian counterpart. Constant impact from visiting tourists prevents ossification or stagnation. Drawn from every region of the U. S. A., the Miami community is a typical fragment of Jewish America. In a sense, Miami Jewry reflects in miniature the larger perimeter of American Jewry.





It was February, 1893. The sky was blue; the atmosphere serene. Trees and shrubs extruded a warm odor. A boat manned by a skipper and mate carried a wooden case of merchandise. The sole passenger, a young fellow sitting on a small trunk, contemplated the dazzling sunlight and concluded that the season was midsummer, regardless of calendars or almanacs. The "captain" was attempting to dock at a spot where the Miami River flows into Biscayne Bay, the only wharf in sight. It was closed to private dockage.

The skipper doubled back with his cargo to a landing place seven miles away, called Lemon City. Isidor Cohen remained. The din of sawing and hammering called attention to stores and houses in process of construction. He went into a small wooden store on the south bank of the river. The excited shopkeeper was telling how he had just shot and hit a six-foot rattlesnake, "round as your fist" but the "criter got away." An old negro whom they called Mose said, "Boss, he show gwine to come back for revenge."

Isidor Cohen liked people and thus found pleasure and stimulation in social intercourse and civic duties. During the long summer months when business and fraternal activities were at a standstill, he whiled away the hot hours in reading voraciously. This pastime proved rewarding. Books filled some gaps in the education of the self-taught, self-made immigrant. Reading also gave him mastery over English, which he could never acquire in his Russian birthplace. He developed a flair for writing. Both newspapers recognized his journalistic talents and gladly printed his readable, personalized articles.

Jewish settlers began to trickle into the growing town. Leadership naturally fell upon the pioneer who had standing with the Christian population. For a generation, Isidor Cohen was the undisputed head of the growing community. All Jewish activities centered around him. Under his leadership the first congregation was formed. And when David Afremow donated \$5,000, the building on N.W. 3rd Avenue and 2nd Street was acquired from the Methodist Church and named Beth David Synagogue. Organizations were started on a modest scale. Shortly after the First World War, a Zionist Society, a Welfare Bureau, and a Chapter of the National Council of Jewish Women were organized. A single building was sufficient for all the religious and fraternal activities of the community. But as the congregation grew, the usual schisms arose. A faction inclined towards Reform found the established service too Orthodox. They fell away and founded Temple Israel in 1922.

The small community followed the set pattern in most American cities. It would grow slowly through natural increase and gradual infiltration. But something happened rarely duplicated in the experience of communities. A land boom, possibly the most fantastic in the history of speculation, struck Miami. In 1925, a large influx of Jewish newcomers descended upon and engulfed the community. The impact was sudden and somewhat violent. The leadership was brushed aside and replaced by new elements coming from older cities with a more developed sense of communal responsibilities. Almost over night the town assumed the air and attitude of a metropolitan city.

A curious quirk in Isidor Cohen's make-up serves to disprove the conventional belief that all Jews possess an uncanny faculty for accumulating wealth. Isidor Cohen was never fond of money and consequently not over-anxious to amass riches. He had, however, a unique opportunity. When land speculation zoomed into absurd proportions, he was the outstanding Jewish personality in the community. Popular with old timers, conversant with real estate and intimate with influential land traders, he should easily have made several millions. Instead, he withdrew from all business activities and devoted his energies to writing about the beginnings of Miami, a subject he knew quite well. Thus while newly arrived speculators were making fortunes daily, Isidor Cohen produced *Historical Sketches and Sidelights of Miami*,





a book that is source material of the city, its founders, its growth, its politics, its civic and fraternal life.

The pioneer Isidor Cohen is a symbolic figure. His life demonstrates that the Jew can also be a beginner, a builder. Storekeeping in the wilds and supplying sorely needed merchandise also contributes to the upbuilding of a pioneering community. Numerous cities in the Forty-eight States had their Isidor Cohens. They also helped to build the U. S. A.

### B'nai B'rith

The feverish boom of the twenties threatened to submerge organizational activities. The sudden influx of many newcomers almost capsized the frail communal bark. The hectic real-estate frenzy left scant energies for institutional interests. And yet fraternal matters were not completely ignored. The International President of B'nai B'rith, Adolph Kraus, wintering in Miami, exerted pressure for a lodge.

On March 10, 1925, some of the newcomers were invited to meet the oldtimers at a Restaurant dinner. Everyone agreed to the founding of a lodge. For a dozen years Sholem Lodge lingered on quiescently. Suddenly it took a spurt forward. With the rise of Hitler and the increase of anti-Semitism, Sholem Lodge became the largest society in the Fifth District, comprising five southern states and Washington, D.C. Its activities attracted attention of the national leaders. Henry Monsky, International President, and Richard Gustadt, Director of the Anti-Defamation League, came to Miami in 1940, and discussed with its leaders ways and means of combating anti-Semitism that was then seething in Florida.

By the 1930's, B'nai B'rith was sadly on the decline. Tepid and placid, it offered little to a revolting youth, stirred by economic and social inequalities that broke out into a rash of isms as the century was advancing. These found their way into Socialism or Communism. The East European, with memories of pogroms and denial of human rights, turned to Zionism's promise of a Utopia for Jewish homelessness. The rising generation of intellectuals could find little stimulus in the stuffy ritual and tedious discussions that ruled out any controversial issue.

But the recrudescence of medieval theory and practice brought home the ultimate Jewish insecurity. Mobilized action for defense, even if defective and insufficient, was better than none at all. B'nai B'rith offered the best equipment available for popular participation in organized defense against defamation and attack. Lodges increased numerically to their all-time high. Sholem Lodge became too numerous to function and consequently was split in two segments. It soon became necessary to form other lodges in the vicinity. Chapters for women complement and implement the male lodges. A.Z.A. groups prepare the youth for future B'nai B'riths. In 1959 there were 8 lodges, 18 chapters, 27 youth groups, aggregating a full membership of approximately 7,500 souls in Greater Miami.

In 1937 the Greater Miami Jewish Federation was organized. Its immediate success surprised partisan and critic alike. Pledges aggregating \$72,000 doubled the amount raised the preceding year in the hit-or-miss drive. Donations doubled, tripled, and quadrupled until they reached the maximum of \$1,800,000 in 1959. The first president, Stanley C. Myers, was still active in the Federation which he helped to found.

Collections usually started with the occurrence of some calamity. Usually the wealthy philanthropist, a Baron de Hirsch, would come to the rescue. But World War I brought about a new phase. The exposed, perilous position of millions in the war zones called for the strenuous efforts of a dozen funds operating simultaneously in the U. S. A. It took the organizing ability of American Jewry to forge all the war chests into one organization. From its inception, the Joint Distribution Committee never ceased to function in the American or world scene.

After the British Mandate secured a legal basis for the building of the Jewish homeland in Palestine, the Keren Hayesod was set up to obtain the necessary funds. The





J.D.C. and the U.P.A. operating separately gradually joined forces and collected its quotas in United Jewish Appeals. These annual systematic campaigns operating in a big way brought a certain grandiose dignity to fund raising. Charity collections become trivial alongside the gigantic tasks of rehabilitating displaced refugees and rebuilding the ancient Jewish commonwealth. Erecting synagogues, community houses of eleemosynary institutions declined to secondary importance. The U. J. A. took precedence over the multifarious activities in Jewish life.

The union of agencies on the national plane furnished the example for the local level. Within a generation Federations sprang up throughout the land. The United Jewish Appeal became the annual event in each community. In Miami the lesser institutions, local and national, found it easier to accept the allocations from the Federation than go to the public for a larger quota. The mighty pull that drew huge sums derived its power from pride in the gallant struggle that established the Jewish State, the final solution to the eternal problem of the Jewish refugee, the growing power and prestige of Israel. The emotional appeal induced by the memory of 6,000,000 martyrs, the Displaced Persons wandering over land and sea, the miraculous resurgence of Medinat Israel continued to benefit local charities, Jewish education, the Old Folks Home, the former Y.M.H.A.'s under new names, the defense organizations, the religious schools, the institutions of higher learning. Vast sums will continue to flow as long as the Jewish people are shocked by the deepest of tragedies and elated by the most extraordinary of victories.

### After World War II

Greater Miami, which attracts more tourists than any other resort, implies a geographical area that embraces Miami, Miami Beach, Coral Gables and Hialeah, besides 20 contiguous, smaller municipalities. In 1959 the Jewish population was approximately 80,000—the fastest-growing community anywhere outside of Israel.

Jews have participated in the development of Greater Miami. They are engaged in building and manufacturing, in the retail and wholesale business, in banking and amusements, in real estate, hotel and apartment operations. They constructed some of the finest hotels in the world and have had a major share in glamorizing the Beach; moreover, they built about 100,000 homes, especially after the Federal Housing Authority made funds available for mortgages. Of the 400 hotels on Miami Beach, at least 90 per cent are Jewish-owned, operated or built. There were in 1959 about 750 Jewish lawyers, 350 physicians, 138 dentists, 250 accountants, 35 architects. Among them also are handicraftsmen, skilled laborers and workers. Jewish tourists and winter residents have contributed considerably to the prosperity of the area.

RELIGION: Religious activities of Greater Miami have kept pace with the expansion of the community. The two synagogues of 1925 increased to 35 by 1959, of which 18 were Conservative, 11 Orthodox and six Reform. The oldest congregation, Beth David, remained Conservative though it moved to a more fashionable neighborhood. Rabbi Yaakov Rosenberg and Cantor William W. Lipson served its 770 families.

The second in point of time, Temple Israel, Reform with a membership of 1,244, has remained in its original 1927 structure of Moorish design. Its Rabbi, Joseph R. Narot, succeeded in 1950 the late Colman Zwitman, who as Chaplain in World War II became at 37 a war casualty. An innovation in keeping with the modern Reform trend toward more ritual was the installation of Jacob Bornstein as Cantor in 1952. The aged and venerable Rabbi Emeritus, Jacob H. Kaplan, still delivered the benedictions.

Beth Jacob on Miami Beach, founded in 1926 by the deceased Louis Topkis of Wilmington, Delaware, and the oldest Orthodox synagogue in the area was served by Rabbi Tibor H. Stern and Cantor Maurice Mamches. The wealthiest congregation in Florida, The Conservative Temple Emanuel, began humbly as Miami Beach





Community Center and with the rapid increase of population grew by 1959 to a membership of 1,000. Located in the hotel section near the ocean front, this Byzantine structure with its mosque dome attracted large crowds of tourists on ordinary Sabbaths and overflowed on holidays. Rabbi Irving Lehrman, called to the pulpit as a young man, matured with the expanding congregation. He was assisted by Cantor Israel Reich. Samuel Friedland, head of the Food Fair chain, served as president a number of years.

Temple Beth Sholem, which called itself Liberal, demonstrated individualism in its modernistic building, suggesting a turtle shell. A member of the Reform Union of American Hebrew Congregation, its worshippers yet wore skull caps and silk prayer shawls in nostalgic memory of Orthodoxy in which a majority of the members were reared. A former Cantor often reverted to Chassidic chants. Rabbi Leon Kronish and Cantor David Conviser ministered in 1959 to a membership of 780. In 1949 Rabbi Marris A. Skop left his pulpit in Orlando and accepted a call of a small congregation in Coral Gables. Under his energetic pastorate Temple Judea was built and became a flourishing Conservative institution of almost 500 families in which Herman K. Gootlieb officiated as Hazan. Most of the remaining 29 synagogues follow a similar pattern with brotherhoods and sisterhoods, social gatherings, Sunday and Hebrew Schools.

**ZIONISM:** In 1926, M. J. Slonim, who moved to St. Louis, and Harry Simonhoff organized the Miami Zionist District. This society kept alive the necessity of a Jewish Homeland. It provided a forum for speakers, annual Herzl Memorials, mass meetings for such occasions as the 1929 Arab attacks in Hebron and Motza, or heated discussions about partitioning Palestine as recommended in 1936 by Lord Peel. The district assumed the shekel sales, collections for the Jewish National Fund, and in 1939 called a huge mass meeting to protest Chamberlain's White Paper that stopped land purchase by Jews in Palestine and barred immigration during the dark period of Nazi persecution.

Miami Beach was increasing in numbers, in wealth, in religious and communal activity. From many cities came Zionists, well-to-do or retired, veterans in the movement willing to devote time and effort. It was fertile soil for Zionism when Jake Felt founded in 1942 the Miami Beach Zionist District, which soon outstripped the older organization in membership and accomplishment. It became influential with the national organization, and such eminent leaders as Stephen S. Wise and Abba Hillel Silver addressed the huge audiences, composed chiefly of eager tourists.

Jewish affairs were approaching a climax. Those who managed to escape the Nazi borders could find no refuge in war-torn Europe. Palestine was closed and guarded by the British Navy. Alarming rumors were trickling through the censorship of wholesale exterminations in German concentration camps. As in 1916, American Jewry felt impelled to voice its demand for a Jewish homeland. In 1943 a vigorous campaign was conducted throughout the land to elect delegates for the American Jewish Conference in New York. Harry Simonhoff and Rabbi Max Shapiro, both Zionists, were elected to represent Southern Florida. A non-Zionist, D. J. Apte of Miami, represented the rest of the state. The almost unanimous vote for the Commonwealth Resolution evidenced the earnest desire of American Jewry for a Jewish State in Palestine.

Throughout the critical 1940 decade Zionists and the Miami community met the challenge. The Miami chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Committee flew to Washington to attend four conferences called by Abba Hillel Silver and Emanuel Newman. Senators and Congressmen were personally contacted. Books and pamphlets upholding the Zionist cause were distributed among prominent Christians and to public libraries. Open air mass meetings were held in the city and on the Beach. Through a hot summer day in July, 1946, men and women carrying placards picketed the British consulate. A spectacular demonstration staged in 1947 by marchers carrying banners asserted the need of a Jewish state. Substantial sums





were quietly gathered for the embattled Haganah and when the Israeli-Arab war erupted, planes were reconditioned and equipment with materiel were secretly shipped notwithstanding the danger of arrest for violating neutrality laws. The Federation closed its 1948 campaign with \$1,250,000, the largest sum as yet gathered in Greater Miami. But under the impact of the Israeli war, an additional \$250,000 was raised.

Since the emergence of Medinat Israel the Zionist movement had lost its former primacy. Yet Zionism retained a strong hold on the affection of the people. Miami businessmen Samuel S. Friedland, Max Orovitz, Sam Blank and Dan Ruskin built the Dan Hotel in Tel Aviv and one in Haifa, acquiring the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, drilled near Gaza and found oil, and invested substantially in Israeli industries. The sale of bonds for Israel has reached \$9,000,000. In 1959 Greater Miami had five Zionist districts numbering 2,100 members and a regional office functioning on Miami Beach. The Jewish National Fund continued its collection through a permanent committee. The Histadrut supported a professional director and the Far-band Labor Zionists had four branches of approximately 250 members.

The Women's Zionist organization known as the Hadassah was organized in 1926 and a single chapter sufficed Greater Miami for 15 years. With the influx of people more units came into being. In 1959 two chapters subdivided into twenty-three groups with a membership of 5,800 functioned in the metropolitan area. Funds raised through donor luncheons produced annually about \$100,000 for hospitals, medical centers and other institutions in Palestine and later for Israel. Perhaps Hadassah's most appealing task was saving children from Hitler's crematoria and settling them in Palestine. After the war the Youth Aliyah continued transporting children from East Europe and North Africa to Israel.

**Organizations:** Paralleling the work of Hadassah in other levels, the Pioneer Women with eight clubs of 550 members collect at annual dinners their allotments for 770 institutions in Israel. The Miami division of the National Council of Jewish Women organized in 1918 rendered outstanding service in re-settlement work during the Nazi terror. Devoted women met the incoming refugees at boats, trains, buses or planes and cared for them until jobs were found. The eight divisions of 1,970 members continue to carry on their tasks of Americanization, nationalization and assisting societies for the blind.

The Mt. Sinai Hospital, started in 1949 by Max Orovitz, opened in a Miami Beach hotel which had been taken over by the U. S. Army during the Second World War. The rent-free structure became inadequate and the trustees solicited contributions to build an up-to-date hospital costing \$10,000,000. Completed in 1960, it consists of 417 beds with laboratories, research facilities, a library, quarters for nurses and modern equipment. This undertaking stimulated Jewish physicians in the City of Miami to construct the Cedars of Lebanon Hospital; a campaign to sell bonds for \$2,000,000 has been launched. Cautious residents viewed these undertakings with apprehension. They feared that the Federation would be called on to supply the annual deficit incurred in operation. They felt that such an excessive burden might disrupt the Federation.

The Jewish Home for the Aged originated in a bequest from a Christian resident of Jacksonville. The home occupied modest quarters until 1951 when a 7½-acre tract with buildings thereon was acquired. In 1959 it housed 112 residents and a committee of U. S. senators pronounced it an excellent institution, a model of its kind. The Jewish Family and Children Service, formerly a social service bureau, has enlarged its program and gives advice to such as are handicapped with special problems or in need of psychological therapy. The Greater Miami Jewish Community Center is a reorganization of the former Miami Beach Y.M.H.A. and the Miami Jewish Community Center. It serves central and outlying areas and provides programs for teen-agers and adults, for pre-school children and older men and women, the Golden Agers.





The local committee within B'nai B'rith which fought anti-Jewish tendencies induced the Anti-Defamation League to open its Miami office. The A.D.L. continued to maintain a permanent local and state committee to keep up its struggle against prejudice and discrimination. In 1952 the conservative American Jewish Committee established a local branch which increased to 675 members. The more radical American Jewish Congress had a woman's division since 1940. After several unsuccessful attempts to organize a male group, the A.J.C. finally succeeded in 1958 and developed into six branches with a membership close to 1,000 of both sexes. These defense agencies fight not only anti-Semitism but are concerned with the civil rights of all people.

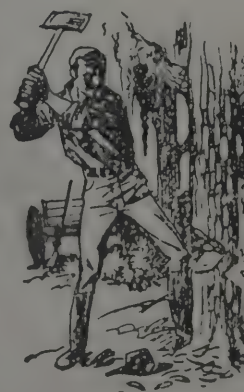
**Education:** Jewish education is conducted in 32 Hebrew Schools operated by synagogues and gives instruction to more than 8,000 children. These schools are supervised by the Bureau of Jewish Education which coordinates, sets standards, imposes curriculums, examines and approves the teachers. This Bureau also conducts a high school, offers seminars to adults, and has a library of 8,000 volumes. Biblical history is taught in Sunday Schools, maintained by most of the synagogues. The Hebrew Academy for boys and girls founded by Dr. David Andron is an all-day school with high standards. The County School Board gives credit to any student for time spent in the Academy.

The University of Miami has about 50 Jewish professors and 3,000 Jewish students. The University creates an extracurricular climate of culture for the entire area with its emphasis on the theatre, the Symphony Orchestra, the Opera Guild. This institution has several Jewish trustees and receives contributions from Jewish philanthropists. Baron de Hirsh Meyer has donated \$250,000 for a Law School Building.

Miami has a group devoted to Yiddish which is eager to keep alive the language and its literature. During the winter season forums are held on Saturday nights and prominent literary figures lecture in Yiddish to appreciative audiences. Labor groups support two schools in which Yiddish is the language of instruction. Several radio television stations broadcast programs on Sunday in Yiddish.

The Jewish Floridian, founded in 1927 by the late J. Louis Shochet, is owned and edited by his son, Fred K. Shochet. This flourishing weekly covers all local activities, prints the important national and international events in Jewish life and carries the syndicated columns and articles of noted Jewish writers.

**Politics:** The political climate was not quite conducive to Jewish participation until the increase of population. The rift in the cloud came in 1930 with the election of Baron de Hirsh Meyer to the City Council of Miami Beach. In 1943 Mitchel Wolfson became its mayor. In 1959 the Jewish population of Miami Beach exceeded 60 per cent and there were six Jewish councilmen who served with the seventh, the Mayor, a Protestant. In 1953 Jews numbered but seven per cent of Miami when Abe Aronovitz was elected Mayor. Yet it was no indication that anti-Jewish sentiment subsided completely. For while in 1951 dynamiting was attempted on four synagogues, in 1958 the Beth El was actually bombed. Attempts on several others were unsuccessful. Such bombings were generally attributed to Jewish sympathy for the desegregation of Negroes and their admission to white public schools. Yet Richard E. Gerstein was twice elected State Attorney, the chief prosecutor of Dade County. Anna Brenner Meyers was first appointed then elected on the important Dade County School Board, which expends millions annually on education. In recent years Jews have been appointed and elected to minor judicial posts. Joseph N. Morris in 1951 and Irving Cypen in 1959 were appointed on the Circuit Court. The latter was elected in 1960. Alexander S. Gordon was elected in 1958 on the newly formed Metro Commission. William D. Singer holds a distinguished record in civic affairs. As a member of the State Road Board, he took an active part, completing (in 1959) the \$14,000,000 Julia Tuttle Causeway, connecting Miami with Miami Beach.





## The State at Large

The upswing of Miami has during the past half century been repeated to a lesser degree throughout the state. In all cities and towns the Jewish population has increased. In the larger places Judaism is observed in its three forms: Orthodox, Reform and Conservative. Reform no longer commands the exclusive prestige it had before the First World War. Nor is Orthodoxy adhered to as rigidly as in former times. The tendency to avoid extremes can be seen in the rise and growth of Conservative Judaism, which is spreading through the land as Reform did in the 19th century. A new synagogue in most cities or towns of Florida is more likely to be Conservative than either of the other branches of Judaism.

The institutions and organizations in Miami are duplicated more or less throughout the state. B'nai B'rith, Zionist societies, Hadassah, the National Council of Jewish Women, and branches of other national organizations are found in most of the larger communities. Fund raising, which is indigenous to Jewish life, is conducted with similar techniques and with the same type of inspirational speakers sent from the headquarters of the national organizations. Everywhere in the state relations with Christians are cordial. Yet the Jewish group has its own social life, not restricted or secluded, yet separate and apart. There is Jewish participation in philanthropy, in the cultural, civic and political activities of most localities. During the 19th century Jews were, in the main, storekeepers. Today they enter every type of business and profession. Some even find careers in the army-navy and air force.

The increase of population from 3,000 at the beginning of the century to about 125,000 in 1960 bids fair to go on. While the largest concentration is in Greater Miami the spread as well as the increase hold good throughout the state. The estimated numbers in the larger cities are: Jacksonville, 5,000; Tampa, 4,200; the Palm Beach environment, 4,000; Hollywood, 3,500; St. Petersburg, 3,000; Orlando, 2,700; Sarasota, 2,500; Ft. Lauderdale, 2,000; Pensacola, 1,000; Daytona Beach, 900; Lakeland, 800; Ft. Myers, 700; Key West, 600; Clearwater, 600; Tallahassee, 350; St. Augustine, 300; Gainesville, 250. The Jewish population of Miami runs about 10 per cent of the total. Some feel confident enough to prophesy that by the end of the century Greater Miami will contain about 300,000 Jewish souls which would approximate about 10 per cent of the census for the year 2000.

(Some of the foregoing has appeared in Mr. Simonhoff's published works.)





## CHAPTER XIV

# THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN FLORIDA

By Rev. George F. Snyder

Bethlehem, Lake City

THE BETHLEHEM CHURCH of Lake City is the oldest United Lutheran Church in Florida, having been organized in 1859 by Rev. C. H. Bernheim. The names and number of the charter members are not known.

The following pastors have served the congregation:

Rev. C. H. Bernheim, D.D., 1859-61; Rev. Hicherson, 1862; Rev. S. W. Bedenbaugh, 1869-79; Rev. G. A. Hough, 1881-84; Rev. J. H. Summit, 1885; Rev. Jacob Clouninger, 1886-87; Rev. J. B. Shoup, 1880-90; Rev. P. E. H. Derrick, 1891-92; Rev. W. A. Julian, 1893-99; Rev. J. L. Buck, 1900-02; Rev. E. C. Witt, 1903-06; M. G. Richard, 1907-08; H. C. Peterson, 1911-13; E. C. Witt, 1916; J. K. Efrid, 1918; C. H. Armstrong, 4 months, 1919; J. E. Zerger, D.D., 1920-21; E. C. Witt, 1922-23; J. C. Miller, 1925-26, and E. C. Witt, 1927-30.

### St. John's, Jacksonville

St. John's was organized in the fall of 1877 by Rev. C. F. Bousemer, D.D. The following are the names of the pastors and the terms of service:

Rev. C. F. Bausemer, D.D., 1877-89; A. G. Delfs, 1889-90; J. F. Probst, 1890-95; Max Dederer, supply, 1895; S. S. Rahn, D.D., 1896-1911; T. G. Hartwig, 1911-15; W. H. Hiller, D.D., 1915-28; O. F. H. Krueger, 1928—. Soon after organization the congregation bought the corner lot on Laura and Ashley Streets, upon which was erected a church. This was destroyed by fire in 1891. A new brick church and parsonage were then built. This property was sold in 1925. The congregation then divided, forming a new congregation, Trinity. The money received from the old church property was divided, and St. John's built the educational building and parsonage on Tenth and Silver Streets, and Trinity built a new educational building and chapel on McDuff Avenue and Park Street.

### Grace, Lakeland

Probably the first Lutheran service held in Lakeland was conducted by the Rev. Herman Arndt, a Missouri Synod Pastor, in the summer of 1908. In response to a request of local Lutherans, the Rev. W. C. Schaeffer, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer of Atlanta, Ga., came to Lakeland and organized "Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church," Feb. 28, 1909. The place of worship was the Van Huss Opera House. During the winter of 1909-10, Rev. A. N. Warner, a retired pastor of the Susquehanna Synod of Pennsylvania, supplied the congregation once a month, coming from St. Petersburg. In Oct., 1910, Rev. H. J. Mathias became the first regular pastor, remaining with the congregation till Nov., 1912. During his pastorate a lot was bought and the present church building was erected. Supply services were given by Rev. John Hall of St. Petersburg, and Student Charles J. Shealy. On October 1,





1913, the Rev. W. E. Pugh became the pastor, and served till July, 1918. During his pastorate the church was furnished, the parsonage built and other improvements made. On Nov. 1, 1918, the Rev. H. C. Bell began work as pastor, and remained till Oct. 1, 1920. Rev. A. Z. Fryberger, D.D., supplied the church in the winter of 1920-21.

During the next pastorate, that of M. H. Wichman, June 21, 1921, till October 12, 1923, the Florida Conference of the Synod of Georgia and Adjacent States, was organized in Grace Church, and the publication of The Florida Lutheran began. After Pastor Wichman's death, the Rev. J. C. Miller supplied until the coming of Rev. B. D. Wessinger, the present pastor, who came to this field May, 1924. On September 24, 1928, the Florida Synod of the United Lutheran Church in America was organized in this church.

### **Trinity, St. Petersburg**

Trinity was organized in 1911, by Rev. A. N. Warner, D.D., member of the Susquehanna Synod of Pennsylvania. It began with a charter membership of 18. The following pastors have served the congregation:

Rev. H. J. Mathias, 1911-12, during whose pastorate a lot on the corner of Fifth Street and Second Avenue was bought and a chapel built. Rev. John Hall (now Chaplain of the U.S. Army) was the next pastor, 1913-17, and built a parsonage on the church lot. On July 1, 1918, Rev. W. E. Pugh became pastor, serving till Dec. 31, 1926. During his pastorate the church property was sold, and a lot was bought on Fifth Street and Fourth Avenue and a brick church erected and a parsonage was bought for \$15,500. The next pastor was Rev. Theodore K. Finck, from September, 1927.

### **St. Mark's, DeSoto City**

This church was organized in 1920 by Rev. H. C. Bell, the pastor of Grace Church, Lakeland. There were 16 charter members. Rev. J. L. Yonce was pastor from 1920-25, during which time a beautiful brick church was built, a gift of Mrs. Jacob Austin, whose husband served many years as a Lutheran minister. The lot on which the church stands was the gift of Dr. E. J. Etheredge. Since then a parsonage has also been erected, the gift of Mrs. Austin. Rev. J. C. Miller was the last regular supply pastor, beginning his work in 1927.

### **St. John's, Weirsdale**

This church is located near Summerfield, Florida and was organized November, 1923, by Rev. M. H. Wichman, pastor of Grace Church, Lakeland, and Rev. John A. Howe, who has been its only pastor to date, July 1, 1935.

The seven churches following, with the exception of Trinity, Jacksonville, were organized as mission churches, under the supervision of General Superintendent of the Board of American Missions, Dr. A. D. R. Hancher.

### **Memorial Church, St. Augustine**

The Board of American Missions placed Field Missionary, Rev. E. B. Keisler, in St. Augustine, October, 1924. Dr. W. H. Hiller, pastor of St. John's, Jacksonville, had conducted occasional services. Rev. Keisler organized a congregation with 18 charter members. In February, 1927, a lot was bought, and that summer a chapel was built. In September, 1927, Rev. Keisler relinquished the field. On June 14, 1928, the Rev. J. T. Gillison served in the Synod as Field Missionary and was located in St. Augustine. Since his removal the church has been vacant. Dr. H. B. Shaeffer was sent to St. Augustine by the Board of Missions, and the church was revived and reorganized on Sunday, April 7, 1935.





### **The Church of the Resurrection, Daytona Beach**

This church was organized on Easter Sunday, 1925, by Field Missionary E. B. Keisler. Charter members, 14. Rev. E. B. Keisler served as pastor until the coming of Rev. F. Raymond White, who assumed the work as regular pastor, January 1, 1927. With the assistance of the Board of American Missions the congregation bought a well-located church lot. On March 10, 1929, a beautiful and commodious church building was dedicated to the service of Almighty God. Mrs. Dreyfus presented the congregation with a large and handsome residence as a parsonage. She was also very generous in gifts for the construction and furnishing of the church building.

### **St. John's, Hollywood**

St. John's was organized January 31, 1926, by Rev. J. L. Yonce, with 27 charter members. Rev. Yonce is its first and only pastor. The Land Development Company of Hollywood gave the church a building lot upon which a beautiful hollow-tile-and-stucco building has been erected, use of which was begun early in 1928.

### **First United Lutheran Church, West Palm Beach**

This church was organized Easter Sunday, April 4, 1926, by the Rev. Luther DeYoe, D.D., member of the East Pennsylvania Synod, and resident supply pastor. There were 43 charter members. From June till October, 1926, Rev. M. E. Shaffer, member of the East Pennsylvania Synod, served the congregation as a supply. In October, 1926, Rev. J. H. Richard, became pastor and served until April 13, 1938. For about three years the congregation worshipped in the Woman's Club Building. Early in 1929 a building lot, located on Lakeview Avenue, was bought, and during the summer a church building, adequate and of splendid appearance, was erected. Rev. W. E. Fox succeeded Rev. Richard Feb. 4, 1934.

### **Trinity, Jacksonville**

This church was organized as a self-supporting church, the most of its membership having been former members of St. John's. It was organized by Rev. W. H. Hiller, pastor of St. John's, on October 3, 1926. When the property of St. John's was sold the money and the membership were divided. The charter membership of Trinity was 95. Rev. W. E. Pugh became pastor in January, 1927. A large lot, located on the corner of McDuff Avenue and Park Streets, was purchased. The first service of the congregation was held in a temporary building erected on the lot, January 23, 1927. The present building was erected in 1927-1928, and was dedicated February 12, 1928. The parsonage at 23325 Herschell Street was bought in January, 1927. Rev. Pugh, D.D., is still pastor in 1925.

### **Holy Trinity, Miami**

Holy Trinity was organized, January 9, 1927, by the Rev. Luther DeYoe, member of the East Pennsylvania Synod, and who was resident supply pastor. There were 96 charter members. The following have served as supply pastors: Student M. G. Bishop, May-October, 1926, who made a survey and established the nucleus of a congregation; Dr. Luther DeYos, October to May, 1926-27; October to May, 1927-28; Student A. N. Gourley, May to September, 1927; Student W. E. Eisenberg, June to September, 1928. The Rev. Paul G. McCullough assumed charge as regular pastor January 1, 1929. Since organization, services have been held in the City Y.M.C.A. building. On Sunday, Feb. 7, 1932, the new church building was occupied for the first time, with an attendance of 308. The building provides on one floor a large auditorium, and S. S. accommodations for ten separate classes.





## St. Paul's, Tampa

St. Paul's was organized January 16, 1927, by the Rev. G. E. Snyder, D.D., former pastor of St. Paul's, Altoona, Pa. There were 60 charter members, and 13 tourists became Associate charter members. In response to the call of the Board of American Missions of the United Lutheran Church, Dr. and Mrs. Snyder came to Tampa Nov. 6, 1926. Thirty days later, Dec. 5, the first service was held in the City Y.M.C.A. building with 66 persons present. On January 9, 1927, a Sunday School was organized with 61 persons present. On Jan. 29, 1927, a Ladies' Guild was organized. The following month a Woman's Missionary Society was organized, and a little later a Luther League. The services were held for four years on the third floor of the Y.M.C.A. On March 4, 1930, a large lot was bought at the corner of Central Avenue and Wilder Street. The large residence on it was remodeled into a Parish House, with an auditorium on the first floor, and a social room and three classrooms on the second floor. The building was occupied for the first service, on Pentecost, June 8, 1930. Rev. Theodore K. Finck, president of the Florida Synod, and Rev. Herbert Finch were the speakers. In the afternoon a fellowship meeting was addressed by the local ministers.

### The Organization of the Florida Synod of The United Lutheran Church in America

At the Convention of the Florida Conference of the Synod of Georgia and adjacent states, at DeSoto City, on June 18, Dr. G. F. Snyder, pastor of St. Paul's, Tampa, offered a resolution requesting the Georgia Synod to permit the Florida Conference to withdraw and form a Florida Synod. This was granted by the Georgia Synod at its Convention at Atlanta, January 24-26, 1928. At the Convention of the Florida Conference at St. Petersburg, June 18-20, a Constitution for the proposed synod was adopted, and at a special meeting of the Conference at Grace Church, Lakeland, September 24, 1928, the Organization was completed by the election of the following officers: Pres., Rev. B. D. Wessinger; Vice Pres., Rev. T. K. Finck; Rec. Secy., Rev. J. H. Richard; Statistical Secy., E. R. Sheldon; and Treas., G. A. Schroeder. The Florida Synod was admitted, as one of the constituent synods of the United Lutheran church in America, at its convention at Erie, Pa., October 9, 1928.

(What you have read of the United Lutheran Church in Florida, up to this point, was prepared and sent to me in 1935, by my good friend and fellow minister in Tampa, the late Reverend George Snyder. There follows now an up-to-date report on the present status of United Lutheran Church in American of Tampa, President of The Florida Synod.—Ellwood C. Nance—Editor.)

## THE FLORIDA SYNOD OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA—1960

By Rev. Royall A. Yount

About 1851 there began a migration of settlers to this section of Florida from Newberry and Edgefield counties, South Carolina. These settlers were Lutherans, and under the leadership of The Rev. Charles H. Bernheim organized the first congregation. It is interesting to note that the charter membership of this congregation was composed of both white and negro (slave) people.

Today the number of congregations in the Florida Synod is 52. Of this number, 41 have been organized since the close of World War II. Plans are laid to organize about seven new congregations a year for the next five years.

The Roll of Pastors in the Florida Synod totals 74—10 are retired, 5 are in the general work of the Church, 1 doing graduate study, 8 developing new congregations, 48 are pastors of congregations, and 2 are inactive.

The baptized membership of the Synod is in excess of 22,000 and will likely reach 24,000 by the end of 1960. The Sunday Church School enrollment is almost 10,000, involving some 51 schools. Of this number about 1,000 are officers and teachers.





There are seven week-day Church Schools, which meet one hour a week, with an enrollment of 414. These schools involve some 43 leaders. There are no parochial schools in our Synod.

The congregations of Synod own property valued at \$6,500,000 and expend about \$1,500,000 annually in congregational budgets. The Synod organization itself operates on an annual budget of \$240,000 and has three full-time employees—a president, a director of Home Missions and an office secretary.

Other Lutheran groups represented in our State are: The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod; The American Lutheran Church; The Augustana Lutheran Church; The Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church; The Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Church; The Joint Synod of Wisconsin and The Synodical Conference.

## THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD—IN FLORIDA

By The Reverend F. W. Lorberg, President  
Florida-Georgia District

According to E. P. Weber's "History of the Lutheran Church in Florida," the first Lutheran settlement in Florida "was in 1851 when a group of Lutherans from Newberry and Edgefield, South Carolina, came to Florida and settled in Columbia County, a few miles south of Lake City." These people organized Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, Columbia County, Florida.

Inasmuch as you specifically mention "The History of the Missouri Synod Lutheran Church in Florida," the following statistics apply only to the Missouri Synod:

1. Number of churches in Florida: 76
2. Number of Active Pastors: 73. (This does not include those who are retired, vicars, etc.)
3. Total number of Baptized members as of January 1, 1960: 21,286.  
Communicant members: 13,315.
4. Sunday Schools: 76. Enrollment (including Bible classes): 10,449.
5. Lutheran Day Schools: 24, in which 2,232 pupils are being taught by 16 men and 76 women.

## CHURCHES OF THE AMERICAN LUTHERAN CHURCH IN FLORIDA

By Miss Mary M. Biggs, Secretary to Dr. Gordon S. Huffman, D.D.,  
President, The Eastern District

1. When and where the first Lutheran Church was organized in Florida and by whom:  
Biscayne Boulevard Lutheran Church  
7610 Biscayne Boulevard  
Miami, Florida  
Organized in 1934 by William C. Wahl, assisted by Dr. E. H. Meuser. (Both men are now deceased)
2. Number of Churches in Florida?  
As of September 16, 1960—19 churches.
3. Number of Pastors?  
As of September 16, 1960—19 serving congregations; 1 executive; and 6 retired.
4. Total number of Members:  
As of last Annual Parochial Report—December 31, 1959, 16 organized churches reporting at this time: Baptized membership—8,595. Confirmed membership—5,203. (3 missions have been established since these figures were reported)
5. Sunday Schools: 19. Lutheran Day Schools: 6. Officers and Teachers: Sunday School—390, Day Schools—49. (As of December 31, 1959)





6. Other statistics or facts—none.

The 19 Churches of the American Lutheran Church and the four of the Evangelical Lutheran Church will all become a total of 23 that will be under the American Lutheran Church after its merger is complete January 1, 1961.

## EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCHES IN FLORIDA

By Pastor Stephen M. Tuhy

1. The first Slovak Lutheran Church to be organized in Florida was on September 17, 1912 at Slavia in Seminole County, Florida by a group of faithful Christians who came here as members of an organized colony from Cleveland, Ohio. This group had no pastor for the first 23 years. It enjoyed pastoral services now and then for a week or two during summer vacations by pastors who were not afraid of Florida snakes and mosquitos.

2. There are two Slovak Lutheran Churches in Florida, St. Luke's Lutheran Church in Slavia and Holy Trinity Lutheran Church at Masaryktown (Hernando County, nine miles south of Brooksville on Highway 41). The Church at Masaryktown was organized as a mission congregation in 1942 by Pastor Stephen M. Tuhy of Slavia, who made the round trip of 232 miles over bad roads once or twice a month for a period of 14 years. Later this congregation received the services of a vicar for one year and one summer. He was followed by a full-time minister, the Reverend Paul Grexa, for three years. The present resident pastor there is the Reverend Andrew Bomba, who lives in a new parsonage next to the new red brick church built five years ago. Until then Church services were held in a dance hall, unused public school buildings, and the community hall.

3. Number of pastors—two.

4. Total number of members: St. Luke's, Slavia—311 souls (by souls, we mean adults, children and infants.) Holy Trinity, Masaryktown—138 souls. Total: 449

5. Sunday Schools—2. Lutheran Day Schools—1—at Slavia. Sunday School teachers at Masaryktown—5. 40 pupils. Sunday School teachers at Slavia—16. 107 pupils. Bible Class at Masaryktown—1. 14 pupils. Bible Class at Slavia—4. 68 pupils. Christian Day School at Slavia—145 pupils. (1959-1960 school year) 4 teachers and the pastor—Total 5.

6. The Synod of Evangelical Lutheran Churches owns and operates the Lutheran Haven, Home for Children and Old Folks at Slavia, Florida. This is a non-profit, charitable institution, chartered under the laws of the State of Florida. Pastor Stephen M. Tuhy is the Superintendent of the Lutheran Haven. He is also Secretary of the Synod of Evangelical Lutheran Churches. He is the first resident of the St. Luke's congregation at Slavia, serving since July, 1934. The St. Luke's Congregation was the second congregation in the State of Florida to organize a Christian Day School supported by the local congregation, with eight grades and kindergarten. The original Christian day school of the Lutheran Church in Florida was organized in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, by Pastor Dallas Gibson at Grace Lutheran Church.

Editor's Note: Dr. Philip S. Dybvig, Executive Director of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, made this report on September 8, 1960: "During the period 1958-60 we have established four congregations in Florida. They are the Bethel Church in St. Petersburg, the Grace Church in Clearwater, the Faith Church in Orlando and the Holy Cross in Sarasota."

To obtain a life-size picture of the far-flung, world-wide activities of Lutheranism one must browse in the year books of the various Lutheran bodies. They support hundreds of colleges, hospitals, missions, schools, publishing houses, medical centers, orphanages and homes for the aged all over the world. Much and careful attention is given to their youth. The church is effectively organized. They are evangelistic, progressive and alert to the spiritual needs of the world. While some of the older denominations seem to have slowed down in their expansion programs the Lutherans





are aggressive and have a passion for spiritual and physical progress. They are rapidly expanding their old facilities and building new churches and schools wherever these are needed. Every Lutheran pastor is a dedicated Apostle of Christ. Highly educated, thoroughly trained in churchmanship, the Lutheran pastor is a leader in any community.

## AUGUSTANA LUTHERAN CHURCH IN FLORIDA

By Rev. Thorsten A. Gustafson, President New York Conference

The first Augustana Lutheran Church in the State of Florida was the church at Upsala, near Sanford. That is no longer in existence. The mother church now is Ebenezer Lutheran Church, Pierson, Florida. The pastor is the Rev. Wallace B. Johnson.

There are 19 organized Augustana Lutheran Churches in Florida and one mission, located on Elm and Beacon Streets in Jupiter, Florida. Wayne R. Johnson is pastor of the mission.

There are 19 pastors in parish ministry, and seven retired pastors. The total number of members in Florida is 5,514 baptized, and 3,709 confirmed. There are seventeen Sunday Schools with 291 officers and teachers; and eight Lutheran Day Schools with 112 officers and teachers.

## Lutheran Church in American History

What contribution has the Lutheran Church made to American History? She has had her part in everything that was calculated to be of real benefit to our great nation. In this connection the following specific facts are noted:

1. The first pastor to land in North America was a Lutheran.
2. The first pastor to die in North America was a Lutheran.
3. The first country to make a stand against slavery was a Lutheran country.
4. The first president of the House of Representatives was a Lutheran.
5. The first book translated into any American Indian language was Luther's Small Catechism.
6. It was a Lutheran boy who called to a Lutheran sexton to ring the Liberty Bell.

In 1776 the Rev. Peter Muhlenburg, Lutheran pastor of Woodstock, Va., roused his congregation and all Virginia to the point of noble patriotism when he declared, "There is a time to fight, and that time has come!" and collected a company of volunteers in his own congregation.

Since the Lutheran Church has been so closely identified with all the great undertakings of the United States, she has naturally enjoyed the good will and high praise of those who have held high offices. The late President W. G. Harding, on the 400th anniversary of Luther's appearance at the Diet at Worms, wrote: "On the occasion of the 400th celebration of Luther's stand before the Diet of Worms, I think there will be general agreement that Luther's firm advocacy of unfettered opinion deserves commemoration as one of the notable contributions toward mankind's intellectual emancipation. Its fitting celebration will be a testimony to the fact that the world has, since his time, travelled far on the way to realizing his ideal of full individual liberty."

On October 16, 1924, President Coolidge sent his greetings to the Chicago meeting of the United Lutheran Church in America, saying in part: "Made up in such large degree of the descendants of that sturdy Lutheran stock which played such an important part in the development of the Colonies and in the success of the Revolutionary War, the United Lutheran Church has a proud heritage. . . ."



# THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN FLORIDA

By Lena Clarke

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THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH began in England in 1738. It was at first confined to the limits of the existing Church of England, but it soon burst forth with "tongues of fire" under the leadership of John Wesley and his brother Charles.

"Revive us, O Lord, fill each heart with Thy love; let each soul be rekindled with fire from above," was the keynote of the movement. Congregations which followed the regular ritual of the Church of England, despite the fervor of the revivals which had given birth to the new faith, retained the word "Episcopal". Others were "Free Methodists."

The name "Methodist" was given to the Wesley movement because of the regular schedule of religious duties which were set forth in a program and which was followed closely by converts. Methodists spread out through the world and into America, and they called for pastors; but the Church of England would not recognize the new movement and none were sent except those who were ordained by the Wesleys without benefit of the Bishops.

Although almost all clergymen of the Church of England returned to England when the Revolutionary War began, one distinguished pioneer missionary remained in the New World. He was Bishop Francis Asbury, the first Bishop of America, (1745-1816). In 1784 he organized "The Methodist Episcopal Church of America" with fifteen thousand members and eighty-three preachers. In 1785 the first Conference of the newly organized church was held in April in North Carolina. It is believed that the Methodist Episcopal Church of America was the first religious group to formulate a national church in the Republic.

John Slade was called the "Father of Methodism in Florida," although it is conceded that he was not the first Methodist minister to preach in Florida. He worked for the "glory of God" in the best revival fashion from 1814 until 1845 and then retired to a small farm in Florida, whence he made frequent excursions to "speak to those whom he loved." Another pioneer missionary was John Triggs from the South Carolina Conference who in 1821 had a rather undefined circuit which took him up and down rivers in Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

While Methodist services were held almost simultaneously in Pensacola and in Fernandina, Florida, it was in the latter city that Methodism "entered the State," according to Sara Singleton King. In the October 26, 1959, issue of *The Christian Advocate*, this author stated that the South Carolina Conference in February of 1922 added Florida work to that of the preacher in St. Mary's, Georgia. This was done by changing the appointment to read "St. Mary's and Amelia Island" and assigning Elijah Sinclair to the charge.

Fernandina is located on Amelia Island, a small coastal island north of Jacksonville. Today the Memorial Methodist Church in Fernandina honors the men and women who contributed to the Methodist success and support through the years. The builders of the new church did not forget to erect a monument to Elijah Sinclair, their first and daring minister. Within the church is a small chapel—Memory Chapel—which commemorates all their yesterdays, honors all their departed saints, and





serves the present congregation. It is used for small weddings and christenings and is kept open all day for worshipers to enter and pray at its sacred altar. The altar stands were brought from an old church at King's Ferry, Florida, where many of the builders had worshipped before moving to Fernandina.

There are some who believe that Fernandina's Methodist congregation is the second-oldest in the state—that one had been organized nearby at "Old Town." In 1855 the railroad had reached Fernandina and the town was rapidly building up in its present location. In that year Bishop Capers and Rev. R. M. Tydings organized the Nassau Mission. There was a church in Old Town but reference is made in Rev. Tydings' diary that he preached in a hotel named "Pioneer." This might have been the first sermon preached in the present city of Fernandina.

Dr. S. B. Halliday, in his book, *The Baptism of Fire*, seems to confirm the fact that the Methodist congregation in Fernandina was, beyond doubt, the first Methodist group in Florida to erect a building for the purposes of worship and instruction.

While Alexander Talley was sent to Pensacola in December, 1821, it was probably several years before he could establish a regular mission with its own building. Bishop Francis Asbury, already mentioned as having organized the first Methodist Episcopal Church in America, held camp meetings from Maine to Florida. In speaking of the Circuit Riders of the West Florida Mission, Bishop Asbury said: "They gathered their congregations, unheralded and unaided, and WITHOUT HOUSES OF WORSHIP, for some years."

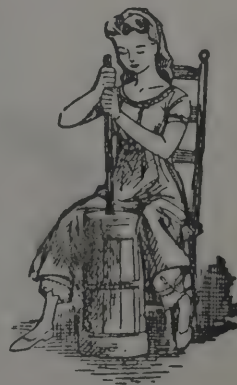
Charles Tinsley Thrift, Jr., President of Florida Southern College, in his book, "The Trail of the Florida Circuit Rider," said that exactly when or where Methodism first entered Florida is yet a secret locked in that mysterious chest of long-forgotten memories of the past. He wrote that the finger of probability points, however, at first one place and then another, lingering longer over the northeastern corner of Florida. He noted that the river route to Amelia Island, (Fernandina) and the King's Road, via the Cow Ford (Jacksonville) to St. Augustine, were the highways by which untold numbers of men and movements from the United States entered Florida.

The South Carolina Conference in 1823 sent Joshua N. Glenn to establish a Methodist mission at the seat of government in East Florida, and he was assigned to St. Augustine on February 28, 1823. He immediately encountered difficulties which were worse than storms at sea. Several Protestant denominations were out-vying each other, and the Roman Catholic Church was so well established as a result of the Spanish occupation. The prospect was anything but good. He returned to Charleston January 20, 1824, and Noah Laney was sent to the mission. The work prospered for several years and in 1829 a meetinghouse was built during the ministry of Isaac Boring. Then the work dwindled and from 1836 to 1846 no minister was assigned to the church in St. Augustine.

Pensacola, Amelia Island and St. Augustine constituted the Florida appointments of the Methodists until January, 1825, when the year-old capital, Tallahassee, became a preaching appointment and the center for the first district established. Thus, the Tallahassee District has been in continuous existence since 1825. Methodist circuits increased with the increasing population and there was some talk of having two Floridas, "East and West Florida," but sentiment in Central Florida tended to prevent this division, both politically and religiously.

While Methodist Circuit Riders were busy establishing their church, there were ministers from Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopalian and other denominations working to evangelize the Territory. Their advance was slow. By 1838, however, the Protestant Episcopal Church of Florida had organized the Diocese of Florida with seven parishes.

At times between 1821 and 1840 the membership of churches of other denominations outnumbered the Methodists, and at times the Methodist Church was the only one with regular preaching appointments. The itinerant system enabled the





Methodists to keep up with evangelism, not only in Florida, but throughout the entire country.

Isaac Boring was a typical trail blazer, serving Pensacola, Quincy, St. Augustine and Tallahassee from 1828 to 1842. At one time his missions were scattered over a two-hundred-mile area. He sought to reach Negroes and Indians with his evangelism, but the Indian War broke out in 1835 and put a stop to his efforts with them. Many Negroes who supposedly had been converted cast in their lots with the Indians and went into the Everglades to help Osceola fight.

It was in December, 1827, that the first educational institution for Methodist young persons of Florida was incorporated, and according to the records at Tallahassee, this was the first school of any kind to be incorporated in the State of Florida. Mrs. Peter W. Gautier had come from Georgia to establish the academy at Webbville, near Marianna.

Although the territorial schools in Florida were not very successful, due to the fact that the population kept shifting as new fields were opened and new cities built up, Methodist ministers continued to build educational facilities. In the early days of the Church in England, as well as in America, Methodists had been anxious for an educated ministry. John and Charles Wesley had received an education fitting them for their "mission of Good Will to the world." To this day (1960) the best-loved and most numerous hymns in hymnals of all faiths are those which were given to believers from the burning heart of Charles; and it was said of John that "he spoke with such rhythm and fervor that it was like music from an organ to hear his voice resound through the room." John Wesley's appreciation of properly educated churchmen was indicated by his selection of men he sent to America to help with the new movement in 1769, Richard Boardman and Joseph Pilmoor; and in 1771, Bishop Francis Asbury, whose remarkable evangelism has been mentioned.

College opportunities were found at Randolph-Macon College in Virginia in 1830, and La Grange College in Alabama. Students who wished to attend these colleges were prepared for entrance examinations in the studies of various Methodist ministers. After several schools failed because of financial conditions, Emory University was set up in 1836 and chartered in 1837 by the Georgia Conference, as was Georgia Female College, now Wesleyan College. In 1960, Emory had 3,431 students and 1,020 teachers. Wesleyan had 418 students and 52 teachers.

### A Florida Conference Is Formed

Methodism was advancing in Florida, though slowly, from the close of the Seminole War until the Civil War again precipitated trouble. In 1844 the Florida Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was created and the ministers who were to have it as their charge met at Eatonton, Ga., for the last time. Bishop Joshua Soule and Bishop James O. Andrew became the first bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Bishop Soule and 32 preachers who had not received Georgia appointments set out for Tallahassee where the new Florida Conference held its first convention on February 6, 1845.

Besides the task of organization and action on the pending proposal to ally with the Southern Conference, the new conference devoted its attention to four items of great concern. They were: First, the forming of a legal corporation to administer funds supplementing the incomes of preachers and widows; second, the forming of a corporation called the "Trustees of the Fund for Special Relief"; third, making provisions for better educational facilities in both the churches and the schools; and last, an action for a "Florida Conference Missionary Society."

Two days later, on February 8, 1845, a meeting was called for the purpose of establishing a Society to send the Gospel to Negroes and the destitute whites within the bounds of the Conference. The officials had expected a good response, but were not prepared for what occurred. One member of the audience arose and proposed





that anyone might be made a life member of the Society upon the payment of ten dollars. He thereupon offered to constitute Bishop Soule a life member. This proposal struck a hearty response and immediately people began to clamor, offering to make first one and then another life members. In this manner Bishop James O. Andrew, Mrs. Andrew, Reverend H. B. Bascom, Reverend John Slade and many others were honored with life memberships in the Florida Conference Missionary Society at its initial meeting.

Bishop Soule, a native of Maine, was sixty-three years of age when he guided the Florida Conference through its organizational meeting. Later it was his duty to distribute thirty-two preachers between thirty-six stations, and keep up with them in the vast, uncultivated field. He was a guiding light until his death in 1867.

The East Florida Seminary, established by the Conference, was forced to close in 1860 because of increasing tensions in the national scene.

Reverend Simon Peter Richardson was assigned a difficult task soon after the Florida Conference was formed. He was sent to Key West, where the Methodists suffered the same fate as their Episcopalian brethren—their church was leveled by the 1846 hurricane. This was their second building. Their third building stood for half a century. By 1860, 492 members were reported. In 1877, John C. Ley found three thriving churches there, each with its own pastor; and in 1886, when Robert H. Barnett became the pastor of the First Methodist Church there, he extended the services to many on the surrounding keys.

At the Lake City session of the conference in 1869 Robert Howren Barnett was admitted on trial, thus bringing into the conference the son of one of its members, Thomas H. Barnett; and the namesake of another, Robert Howren (Pastor at Newmansville, Fla., 1839). Thomas R. Barnett had been a member for fifteen years when his son was admitted. Another son, James S. Barnett, was admitted in 1886. Andrew A. Barnett had preceded his father, James S., into the conference in 1874. One of the sons of Robert Howren Barnett was admitted to the Conference in 1903, and is well known in the annals of the Florida Conference. For ninety of the one hundred years of the Conference the names of Thomas R. Barnett or his son and grandsons have been on the rolls of the Conference. Robert Howren Barnett was a member for sixty-six years. There are a number of other three-generation families, including the Nortons, who have had five ministers in the Circuit.

A beloved figure in the history of the Florida Conference is described in the May, 1931, issue of the Tampa Tribune:

The coming of Rev. C. Fred Blackburn to Tampa to assist his son, Rev. Henry W. Blackburn, in a series of evangelistic services, brought to the West Coast the outstanding Methodist of the East Coast of Florida. Long before the Florida East Coast Railroad extended to the lower extremity of the state, Rev. Blackburn was traveling by boat, by horse and buggy, and bicycle, down the Indian River country, organizing and building churches and laying the foundations for the great Methodist churches that stand as monuments to the fidelity of the early settlers on the East Coast. He had served as pastor or presiding elder in practically every town from Fernandina to Key West, and has assisted in the erection of more than thirty churches in that section of the state.

A native of Hosford, Yorkshire, England, Rev. Blackburn spent his boyhood on the estate of his father, the late Henry W. Blackburn, where he received his education, according to the custom of the day, from the family tutor. After the death of his older and younger brothers, while still in his teens, he started on the long journey to America and Florida. Arriving in New York he came directly to this state and settled for a time at Madison, later going to Tallahassee, where he entered the pastorate by association with Dr. H. H. Partridge.

During his forty years in the active ministry many honors have come to him, among which are his presidency of the Florida State Epworth League, secretary of the Cabinet of the Annual Florida Conference, presiding elder of the Miami,





Bartow and Orlando districts, member of the delegation to the General Conference, and membership on many important boards and committees of his church.

Among the noteworthy achievements of this churchman is the founding of Trinity Methodist Church in Miami in 1898. Trinity Church was the largest church of the Southern Methodist denomination on the East Coast, and is the mother of fifteen other Methodist churches in that city. Twenty-six years later his son, Rev. Henry W. Blackburn, founded the first Methodist Church in Miami Beach.

Some of the cities in which Rev. Blackburn has served leading churches are Miami, West Palm Beach, Jacksonville, Leesburg, Madison, Arcadia and Bartow, Florida; and Farmington and St. Louis, Missouri. . . .

In Miami, Florida, there was a Methodist minister holding revival services in a tent at the depot when the first F.E.C. train rolled into the city on April 15, 1896. This minister, Rev. William Dean, had been working by day and preaching by night, and the tent was one that was used to house the workmen until better rooms could be built. In October of that year the presiding elder serving at that time stopped off in Miami on his way to Key West and asked if any Methodists lived in the area. According to the Temple Times of Nov. 11, 1956, published by the White Temple Methodist Church, the Elder was directed to the houseboat of William Wilson on the Miami River and it was there that the First Methodist Church of Miami, which was later the White Temple, had its beginning.

"The first minister," said the Times, "was the Rev. E. V. Blackman, who held his first services in a Presbyterian tent over on First Street (opposite the present Miami Herald building). However, Rev. Blackman persuaded Mr. Flagler to donate three lots on N.E. First Street and First Avenue, and on March 28, 1898, the cornerstone of Miami's First Methodist Episcopal Church was laid. . . . The popular name, 'White Temple,' was accepted during the building of the present building under the pastorate of Dr. P. S. Merrill . . ."

Miami's Rev. E. V. Blackman showed his Christian spirit by persuading Mr. Flagler to donate lots also to the Baptist Church in Miami.

### MIAMI'S RADER MEMORIAL CHURCH

Dr. Luther S. Rader began establishing Methodist churches along the west coast of Florida in 1890 and after ten years of this work he became pastor of the church now known as the Snyder Memorial Church in Jacksonville. After serving as pastor in St. Augustine he served from 1902 until 1908 as District Superintendent and in 1908 became pastor in Miami. In 1912 he again became District Superintendent. In Miami he helped establish the Little River Methodist Church which is now a memorial to him—the Rader Memorial Methodist Church.

### The Methodists Are One People

On June 9, 1939, the Florida Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, assembled for the last time. A merger of the three leading groups of Methodist churches had been achieved. At the meeting in Tampa on this date Bishop B. Kern of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Bishop Charles W. Flint of the Methodist Episcopal Church were successful in bringing about the first two meetings under the merger. They stated: "The Methodist Church is now one church."

Bishop Kern was head of the Conference until June, 1940, when Bishop Arthur J. Moore was assigned to the Florida Conference. Serving as Bishop after him was John Brandscombe. In 1960 the Rev. Dr. James W. Henley of Nashville was consecrated as Bishop at the Southeastern Jurisdictional Conference at Lake Junaluska, N.C.





The year 1944 marked the Centennial year of the original Florida Conference. At the 1943 Conference a committee was chosen to arrange for the celebration of the anniversary and Governor Spessard L. Holland was made honorary chairman. Temporary chairman was Rev. Henry W. Blackburn, presiding elder and distinguished son of Rev. C. Fred Blackburn. Permanent officers chosen were: Bishop Arthur J. Moore, chairman; Fred B. Nobel and J. Edwin Larson, vice-chairmen; J. A. Phifer, treasurer, and John Brandscombe, executive secretary.

In the early years of the First Methodist Church at West Palm Beach its pastor, Rev. C. Fred Blackburn, organized the first "Ministers Committee" at a meeting in the Palm Beach area in 1902. The members, who were pastors from various denominations in the rapidly growing area, gave efficient and prayerful assistance to the affairs of citizens of every creed. On November 16, 1958, at the First Methodist Church of West Palm Beach, a pioneer member, Emil D. Anthony, received a certificate from the church for "Sixty Years of Devoted Service." Mr. Anthony, of the Anthony Stores on the East Coast, had helped the Church from the days when it was housed in a small white frame building, then in an imposing brick building, to the present structure—a beautiful, Spanish-type Cathedral.

### Rehabilitating Education

The Methodist Church maintains strong programs for student counseling at the University of Florida at Gainesville and at Florida State University at Tallahassee. The University of Miami has Wesleyan Foundation, sponsored by the White Temple Methodist Church of Miami.

At the Florida Southern College (which the Methodists founded in 1885), there is the Stanley Jones Foundation, a million-dollar, three-story edifice which serves also as a part of the administration building. Now located at Lakeland, this college has had a long career of moving first from Orlando to Leesburg and then from Leesburg to Southerland and then in 1922 it moved to Lakeland. Dr. Ludd M. Spivey accepted the Presidency in 1925. Overcoming conditions caused by the depression and later by World War II, Dr. Spivey steadfastly led Methodist and other Christian young persons to higher planes of education and advancement. He is now President Emeritus.

The 1960 World Almanac lists Florida Southern College with Charles T. Thrift, Jr., as President, and the school as having 2,159 students and 135 teachers.

### Conference Gains

The Florida Conference continues to grow, according to the 1959-1960 report. There were 233,151 members in the 503 churches, and 498 pastors. The churches in the "panhandle" of Florida are included in the Alabama district as a matter of convenience. The report showed that the Florida Conference led all others in the membership gain. The combined membership of the United Methodist Churches in the United States was given in 1959 as 12,059,400. These members belonged to 39,359 churches, for which there were 24,081 ordained clergymen. The 38,000 Sunday Schools reported an enrollment of 7,084,188. These figures from the Conference report were furnished by Mrs. H. W. Blackburn of West Palm Beach and Reverend H. Stewart Austin, pastor of Cason Memorial Methodist Church at Delray Beach, Florida. The Bishop, Reverend James W. Henley, is resident in Jacksonville. Mrs. Blackburn is the 1960 president of the United Church Women of the Palm Beaches and very active in the Florida Chain of Missions.

### Facing The Future

"Just as the resourcefulness of the trail-blazing Florida circuit rider enabled the Church to contribute to Florida's past, so today with his dismounted younger





brother, success can come only through a long process of social effort as the Church leads and shares the concrete task of helping people live in a real world." With these words, and others just as inspiring, Charles T. Thrift, Jr., answers the question: "What of the Future?" as he concludes his famous book, **The Trail of the Florida Circuit Rider**.











## CHAPTER XVI

# THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN FLORIDA (1824-1960)

By Albert W. Pierce

MANY FAITHFUL, devoted men have given of their lives to the Presbyterian Church in Florida. Nevertheless, special mention is made of the labors of Dr. William McWhir, Dr. James Hair Potter, Dr. Henry Keigwin, Dr. William Wallace Faris and Reverend Rees W. Edwards. The interest of the story and the copiousness of the records warranted the unfolding story centering around the plantings at St. Augustine, Eustice and Miami. It is uncertain whether the first Presbyterian Church was started in the east or the west of Florida.

Dr. W. E. McIlwain, in his pamphlet "Early Plantings of the Presbyterian Church" (1925), said that great numbers of Scotch Highlanders had emigrated to the American plantations between the years 1746 and 1747. From these Highlanders, he said, there went out large colonies which settled in Alabama, Florida and other States of the South and West. Dr. McIlwain continued:

"Presbyterians began coming from the Carolinas and Georgia to Gadsden County, of which Quincy was the county seat in 1822, and soon after they settled, they organized a church about four miles north of what is now Quincy, and called it Philadelphia, and in 1828, they erected a church building there."

The earliest established date for the organization of a Presbyterian Church in East Florida is 1824. The place was St. Augustine and the name held in honor in the church annals in this connection was that of the pioneer, Dr. William McWhir. According to Sprague's Annals of the Presbyterian Church (Vol. 4, p. 441), Dr. McWhir was a native of Ireland who received his education at the University of Glasgow. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Killileagh on September 26, 1783, at the age of 24.

Sprague wrote: "In 1824, in consequence of a representation which had been made to him of the deplorable destitution of the means of grace in East Florida, he was induced to visit St. Augustine, with the view to make the effort for the promotion of the Redeemer's Kingdom. He accordingly constituted a Presbyterian Church and ordained elders there, and for several years thereafter, he engaged in collecting the requisite funds for building a church edifice, and in due time, he had the pleasure to see the object accomplished."

In the centennial celebrated at St. Augustine by the Synod of Florida, Dr. Barton B. Bigler stated that Dr. McWhir had arrived in St. Augustine in June, 1824, and founded a Presbyterian Society which had been organized the year before through the efforts of Reverend Eleazar Lathrop. At the same centennial Elder E. H. Reynolds read from a document found in the cornerstone of the old building on South St. George Street which was demolished in 1893.

The document showed that this church was organized June 10, 1824, and that the men ordained by Dr. McWhir were William B. Blair and Elias B. Gould. Besides these elders there were three men and eight women who formed this first planting of our church in Florida.

The Church was incorporated December 8, 1824, and the cornerstone of the building was laid January 1, 1825.







Mr. Reynolds continued: "The Church was again incorporated June 2, 1887, and in 1890 the present Church and manse were deeded to the Trustees by Mr. Flagler in exchange for the old Church and parsonage on St. George Street. It was then that the name was changed from the First Presbyterian Church of St. Augustine to Memorial Church of St. Augustine."

The Presbyterian Church of Jacksonville was organized on a Friday evening, December 29, 1843, at a meeting called at the home of Mr. O. Congar. Reverend Washington Baird and five other persons were present. During the next eighteen years, from 1843 to 1861, while disputes over the war and about the races were violent, nothing in the way of expansion was accomplished by this new Church. This Church, like the one in St. Augustine, was organized by the Presbytery of Georgia.

The Presbytery of East Florida was organized by the General Assembly in May, 1870. Three years later the Minutes of the General Assembly report showed that the Presbytery of East Florida had three churches with 150 members and four ministers. During the next ten years the names of the Mary Esther and the New Smyrna churches appeared in the Minutes.

The Presbytery of East Florida has been served by the following Stated Clerks:

Reverend Charles O. Reynolds, 1870-1874; Reverend J. L. Lyons, 1875-1886; Reverend James Mitchell, 1886-1888; Reverend George W. Morrill, 1888-1889; Reverend Joseph K. Wight, 1889-1896; Reverend John N. McGonigle, D.D., 1896-1897; and Reverend Edward G. McKinley, 1897-1907.

The decade of 1880-1890 was the decade of expansion. It was marked by activity in the establishment of many churches, among them being: Crescent City, Eustis, Lakeland, Sorrento, Kissimmee, Tarpon Springs, Crystal River, Titusville and Winter Haven.

Reverend Milton Waldo, D.D., Reverend Joseph K. Wight, Reverend James H. Potter, D.D., were especially active during the latter part of this period in planting churches. We note also that Auburndale, Green Cove Springs and San Mateo were received in this period from the Presbytery of St. Johns, U.S.

Special mention should be made of the work of Dr. James H. Potter who came to Eustis in the autumn of 1883 seeking health. He was born at Liberty, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1831, and was graduated from Jefferson College in 1851 and Western Theological Seminary in 1855. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Dubuque in 1855 and served constantly in the active pastorage until his death April 11, 1903. When the Presbytery of South Florida was organized in 1886, Dr. Potter was appointed its Moderator and Stated Clerk. His longest pastorate was at Eustis, Florida, where on February 17, 1884, a church had been organized with thirteen members.

The first communion service at the Eustis Church was held February 24, 1884. During that same year a church building was erected on a lot given by Mr. A. S. Pendry, at the corner of Center Street and Citrus Street. The present building was dedicated April 5, 1914. Under the influence of Dr. Potter, Professor Byron F. Marsh, D.D., established the Eustis Seminary in 1886, an institution which he conducted successfully for about eighteen years.

In April, 1890, Dr. Henry Keigwin, the Synodical Evangelist, reported to the Presbyteries of East and South Florida that within a span of eight years, the Presbyterian Church in Florida had increased from eight to thirty ministers, from four to thirty-eight churches and from 188 to 1,045 communicants.

The progress of this decade necessitated the erection of the Presbytery of South Florida at Kissimmee on April 13, 1886, with the following Churches: Eustis, Alexander Memorial, Longwood, Seneca, Sorrento, Kissimmee, Lakeland, Kismet, Ravenswood, Altoona and Bartown. Ministers who served these churches were Milton Walto, D.D., James H. Potter, D.D., J. L. Wilson, Caleb E. Jones, James H. Board and J. H. Cooper. The following were the new Presbytery's Stated Clerks: Dr. Potter, 1836-1903; Lawrence M. Stevens, D.D., 1903-1904; Francis L. Goff, D.D., 1904-1906; Henry Keigwin, D.D., 1906-1907.



Although this decade was one of expansion, the churches of the middle section of the State suffered from the freeze of 1894-1895. During this stressful period, communities moved southward and prosperity sprang up anew. Churches were organized at Altoona, Chuloota, Upsala, Homosassa, Dunellon, Weirsdale, Lake Mary, Mather Paritt, Coconut Grove, Miami, Punta Gorda, Arcadia, Boynton, Delray, Fort Lauderdale, Ojus and Windsor.

From 1889 to 1905 the Presbyteries of East and South Florida were served by Dr. Henry Keigwin as Synodical Evangelist. Dr. Keigwin, a native of Jeffersonville, Indiana, was graduated from the Columbia Theological Seminary in 1860, and was ordained by the Presbytery of South Alabama the same year. Before his death in 1912 he served pastorates at Louisville, Ky., and Orlando, Florida, and he traveled far and wide seeking to plant churches and "giving himself for special labors for discouraged flocks."

His report of April 7, 1896, shows how he prepared the way for the organization of the Church at Coconut Grove which was accomplished, with nine members, on March 8 of that year. A few weeks later, on April 1, 1896, Dr. Keigwin organized the Miami church with four members. His report gives credit to "Brother MacGonigle in raising the necessary funds for our enterprise," which was a tent for a temporary headquarters in Miami and another tent for church and reading-room purposes.

"It is pleasant to note," reported Dr. Keigwin, "that Mr. Flagler (Henry M. Flagler, who brought his Florida East Coast railroad to Miami in 1896) has donated three most eligible lots in Miami for Church and manse, each 50 x 150 feet, lots which are regarded at present as worth \$1,500 each. The interest he has manifested in our church enterprise, and which is becoming generally known in this section, has been a favorable influence among the people, winning friends for our cause."

Dr. Keigwin ministered to the struggling church for a year. In October, 1897, Reverend William Wallace Faris, D.D., came to take charge of the Church in Miami, which now had nine members. Dr. Faris' work in Miami has counted so much for the advance of our work that we stop to review the life of the man who gave the cause his best twenty years of ministry.

Born at Barlow, Ohio, in 1843, graduating from the old University of Chicago in 1866 and from what is now McCormick Seminary in 1869, Dr. Faris was ordained by the Presbytery of Schuyler in 1868. His long ministry was filled with service in various places. According to his own narrative, he had decided in 1897 to leave his pastorate at Pittsburg because of poor health and move to Miami. He spent his first two months raising money toward a Church building, secured \$1,000 in pledges and the prospect of \$800 from the Board of Church Erection.

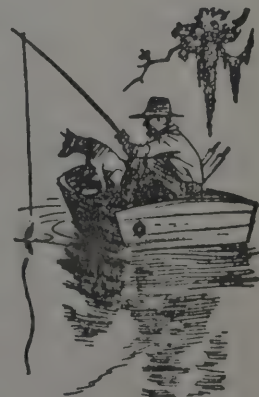
According to his own narrative, Dr. Faris notified Mr. Flagler, who wired Dr. Faris to meet him on a certain day early in January, 1898. At this meeting Mr. Flagler offered to have his own architects draw up plans for the new church building, and to help financially so that there would be no need of using the Board's \$800.

"Further," Mr. Flagler said, "I will try to see that a manse is ready for you by the time the church building is up."

Downtown lots, more valuable than those first promised, were given by Mr. Flagler, and so the Church and the manse were built. In July, 1899, the keys to the manse were handed over to Dr. Faris, and the key to the church was presented to him in February of 1900.

Dr. Faris was installed over the Miami Church on April 8, 1899, and continued to serve until December, 1901, when ill health compelled his resignation. On recovering, he returned two years later, and was again installed. The date was November 22, 1903. This relation continued until his retirement April 8, 1919, when he was made pastor-emeritus, which honor he held until he died in Miami on March 16, 1925. Dr. Willis O. Garret, his associate pastor, was installed as pastor on October 29, 1919.

Turning from Miami, we trace the organization of the Presbyteries through this







State. The organization of the Presbytery of East Florida from the Presbytery of South Florida was affected at Eustice on November 20, 1906, with the following churches: Eustice, Crystal River, Sorrento, Dunellon and Center Hill. Dr. H. A. Goff was selected to serve as Stated Clerk. The other ministers serving this Presbytery were: Lawrence M. Stevens, D.D.; Francis L. Goff, D.D.; Herman A. Goff, D.D.; Lindsey C. Sutherland and John A. Hughes.

On November 27, 1906, by an act of the General Assembly, a Synod of Florida was erected at Eustis, consisting of the Presbyteries of East, West and South Florida; and to this Synod was added the Presbytery of Havana. The following year, however, by the order of the General Assembly, the Presbyteries of the newly formed Synod were consolidated into the Presbytery of Florida, and this joined to the Synod of Alabama. The reorganization was affected at St. Augustine on November 1, 1907. The Presbytery was served by the following Stated Clerks: Reverend E. G. McKinley, 1907-1918, and Albert W. Pierce, 1918-1921.

The decade from 1910 to 1920 was one of increasing prosperity and rapid settlement throughout South Florida. Our work expanded, churches were revived, new ones organized and foundations laid for steady growth. During the period, or rather from 1911 to 1921, Reverend Rees W. Edwards served as Pastor Evangelist with great devotion and efficiency.

Reverend Edwards was born in Cincinnati in 1856, was graduated from Wooster College in 1883, from Lane Seminary in 1886, the year in which he was ordained by the Presbytery of Bellfontaine. He held pastorates in Dayton and Canton, Ohio, and served as Pastor Evangelist in the Presbytery of Great Falls, Mo., from 1908 to 1911. He died October 10, 1921.

The General Assembly of 1921 divided the Presbytery into the Presbyteries of North, Southeast and Southwest Florida, and ordered that the Synod meet at the First Presbyterian Church, Miami, on October 11, 1921. Dr. W. B. Witherspoon, Stated Clerk of the Synod of Alabama, preached the sermon then, and was elected first Moderator. For North Florida, Dr. B. B. Bigler became Moderator and A. W. Pierce became clerk; for Southeast Florida, Reverend J. N. Boyd became Moderator and G. V. Alberton, clerk; and for Southwest Florida, Dr. G. W. Benn was made Moderator and E. W. Blow, clerk. Dr. J. P. Calhoun served the Synod as Superintendent of Home Missions and he also organized the Church at West Palm Beach and became its Pastor.

In 1922, Reverend John F. Shepherd, D.D., was elected executive for the Synod. He had organized churches at Orlando, Okeechobee, New Smyrna Beach, Olympia, Osceola, Samsula, Bradentown, Everglades, Polk City, St. Petersburg and White City.

Moderators of the Synod from 1921 through 1926 have been Dr. Witherspoon, Dr. Calhoun, Dr. William H. Dresch, Dr. Samuel H. Moore, Dr. J. N. Boyd and Dr. George W. Benn.

### Florida Presbyterians in The Year 1960

The foregoing history of the first 103 years of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., in Florida, written by Albert W. Pierce, is a brief presentation of historical material compiled not only by himself but by other leaders whose works he has quoted. Mr. Pierce began his research for the purpose of fulfilling a promise made to Reverend Edward McKinley, Stated Clerk of the Presbytery of Florida, that while material was accessible, an attempt be made to record the history of the work of the Church in Florida. Mr. McKinley made some notes in preparation for revising and enlarging the excellent "Historical Notes of the Presbytery of East Florida," 1896, prepared by Reverend J. K. Wight. When he found he could not complete the task, he asked Mr. Pierce to attempt it. The sources are the written records of the Presbyterians themselves, as Mr. Pierce has indicated.

There is a gap of 33 years between Mr. Pierce's condensed sketch of the Church



in Florida and the present time—1960. The Journal of this date contains the following data:

The Florida Synod is divided into five presbyteries: Presbytery of The Everglades, Presbytery of Florida, Presbytery of St. Johns, Presbytery of Suwannee and the Presbytery of Westminster.

These five presbyteries report a total of 200 churches officered by 1,944 Elders, 2,538 Deacons and 252 Ministers. Less than a dozen churches were without regular pastors. These 200 churches in the Florida Synod reported a total membership of 76,766; and a Sunday School enrollment of 56,732. There were 2,904 added to the Churches of the Florida Synod during the year 1959 "on confession" and 7,080 listed as "other gains" to the membership. These gains were offset by 6,837 "losses." These losses were through death or people moving to other communities or, perhaps, to other churches. There were 1,041 Adult baptisms and 1,912 infant baptisms reported for the year. For their various Agencies and local expenses Florida Presbyterians contributed \$783,300 during the fiscal year 1959-60. The Florida Presbyterian College in St. Petersburg, Fla., opened its doors to students for the first time in September, 1960. It was founded in 1958.

It has been good to look back that we may be fortified, inspired and instructed for the days and years ahead.





# FLORIDA SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS

By Charles R. Beeler

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THE FIRST SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST meetings in Florida were held in Wauchula by Irvin Keck, a minister who came to Florida to retire. The date is not on record, but it must have been in the 1880's. Keck lived near Bowling Green. Another minister who retired to the same vicinity was George I. Butler, who had been president of the General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists from 1871 to 1874, and again from 1880 to 1888. Both ministers continued to be active in retirement, and soon there were small church groups in a number of places. It is thought that the first organized church was in Orlando.

The Florida Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists was organized in 1893 with six churches and 146 members. L. H. Crisler was the first president. The location of its offices is not now a matter of record, until the year 1908. At that time R. W. Parmalee was president and the office was at Bartow. Headquarters were moved to Orlando in 1910, where they have been until the present.

The Florida Sanitarium was established by the denomination in Orlando in 1908. Forest Lake Academy, a boarding secondary school, was established twelve miles northwest of Orlando in 1926. The Forsyth Memorial Hospital in Tallahassee was established in 1947 and the Walker Memorial Sanitarium and Hospital near Avon Park in 1948. In 1958 the Florida Sanitarium set up a new hospital unit for Negroes in Orlando, known as the Dr. Phillips Memorial. In the same year the Seventh-Day Adventists began operation of the Putnam Memorial Hospital in Palatka on a long-term lease.

Until 1946 both Negro and white churches in Florida were administered under one conference headquarters organization. In that year the Negro churches were united with those in North and South Carolina and Georgia in what is called the South Atlantic Conference. Thus those churches, part of the Seventh-Day Adventist denomination, are not included in the current statistics given below.

On June 30, 1960, the Florida Conference consisted of 62 churches with 9,434 baptized members (Adventists do not baptize infants.) There are 62 ministers in active service, including pastors and administrators. In addition to the 62 churches there are at least six companies holding regular services. One of the organized churches is a Spanish-speaking congregation in Miami with a Cuban-born pastor. The Florida Conference does not include that part of Florida west of the Apalachicola River. In that area there are a number of churches connected with the Alabama-Mississippi Conference.

The church operates 29 elementary day schools, teaching the regular curriculum plus instruction in religion. Ten of these schools include grades 9 and 10, and in Miami there is a full 12-grade school. The total enrollment of these schools is about 2,000. Forest Lake Academy, a boarding high school, has an enrollment of over 300.

An extensive welfare program is conducted by societies within the local church organization. Many of them have city welfare centers for regular attention to the needy.

The youth activities include a summer camping program at a 270-acre site near



High Springs, Florida, which was purchased in 1955 and has been adequately developed to care for as many as 150 individuals at a time. During the summer of 1960 six one-week camp sessions were conducted for different age groups, including one which was presented as a public service for boys of non-member families, especially selected as ones who without such a courtesy might have little opportunity for the privilege of summer camp.

Annual camp meetings have been held since 1894, when the first one was held in Tampa on March 8th. Since 1916 they have been held in the Orlando area, and for many years on the Forest Lake Academy campus where a number of permanent facilities have been set up. Attendance sometimes reaches over 6,000.

No church paper is published in Florida. The official organ of the denomination's southern region, called the "Southern Tidings," is published at Southern Missionary College near Chattanooga, Tennessee. Many other church periodicals are published in the various publishing houses in other states.

The Florida Book and Bible House, an agency serving the church and the public for all types of religious literature, is operated under the auspices of the Florida Conference and housed in the headquarters building.

A new headquarters building for the Florida Conference was erected in 1959 and dedicated on January 31, 1960. It is a \$250,000 building located opposite Lake Estelle at 616 E. Rollins Avenue in Orlando.

A number of Negro churches of this denomination, which are not included in this history, have made considerable progress in Florida in recent years.





# THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CHURCH IN FLORIDA

By Lena Clarke

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BAPTISTS BELIEVE that their faith goes back to the pure beliefs of the disciples of John the Baptist and of Jesus Christ. They immerse all members who unite with the church. It has not been their custom to christen children in the church but this will be done by some ministers, if parents wish it.

Beginning in 1611 there were Baptists in England who turned away from the Roman Catholic faith. In 1639, in New England, Roger Williams believed that the Colonies had set up a religion as restrictive as the Church of Rome. He, therefore, went into Rhode Island and established the simpler truth that "a Baptist is directly responsible to God alone for his salvation." Baptists believe that they are responsible for the souls of others who have not heard the Gospel preached and do not have the Bible. They believe it is their duty to go into all the world and preach the Gospel, so that the nations of the world may accept it for themselves, if they will.

Notable names in Baptist annals are William Carey of England (1761-1834) and Adoniram Judson (1788-1834) from Boston. The latter, inspired by the writings of the former, was converted on an ocean journey which he and his wife, Ann Hazeltine Judson, took in 1812. They were baptized in the Baptist Chapel in Calcutta. In their party was the Rev. Luther Rice who returned to the United States in 1813 and told of the great needs of the foreign field. After his contact with Baptists in the Northeastern states, a national meeting of Baptists was called to form a national missionary society.

This meeting, held at Philadelphia, Pa., on May 18, 1814, was the first one undertaken in America to bring together Baptist representatives in one place for a special purpose. The society which was formed was called "The General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions."

In 1845 there arose a serious dissension between the Northern and Southern Baptists. New England Baptists claimed that one man could not own another; that no member of a Baptist Church could keep slaves. In response to a demand from Southern States that "slaveholders must be eligible and entitled equally with non-slaveholders to appointments as missionaries, teachers, pastors, and agents of the church," the Board in the North refused to modify its position that such persons could not be appointed.

As the controversy grew and trouble spread, the Civil War brought the day when the Baptist Church was "baptized by fire" in the South. Slave owners saw their slaves set free, plantation homes burned and churches burned by soldiers who went out to enforce a national law.

The division of 1845 grew beyond 1861 and exists to this day (1960) although attempts are being made to heal the breach. Several factors served to drive the Gospel out of New England and the Southern States, and into the Western frontier. The desire for freedom from taxation by the State in some sections, and by the Church of



England in others, sent many Baptist evangelists out across the wilderness, where they served without salary as pastors, making their own living in other ways.

S. B. Rodgers' article entitled *A Brief History of the Baptists in Florida* sums up a century of Baptist history in Florida between the years 1825 and 1925. The author presents an early Baptist missionary, the Rev. William Conner, who had fought with General John McIntosh in the taking of Fernandina and St. Augustine while Florida was still Spanish territory. "This minister fought bravely and continuously," writes Rodgers, "because he had seen such suffering among white people who sought to establish better conditions in North Florida." The author stated that many ministers withdrew into Georgia until the United States purchased Florida from Spain. After the change of flags in 1821, the Rev. William Conner sought help for the new State from his brethren in Alabama and Georgia, and there were many Baptists among the developers of education and religion.

Among the preachers listed as having served at that time are: Rev. H. Mercer and Rev. Joshua Mercer at Grange Hill; Rev. R. J. Mays, Clifton; Rev. E. Z. Artis, Madison; Rev. John Broone, Telafa; Rev. S. C. Craft, Monticello; Rev. J. H. Tompkins, assisted by T. J. Rowe, song leader, and A. N. Brown, clerk. John G. Taylor succeeded Rev. Tompkins. Rev. B. N. Moseley followed Rev. Taylor and R. F. Rodgers was one of several who succeeded Taylor. According to Historian Rodgers, New River Church is the oldest Baptist Church East of the Suwannee River in Florida. It began officially July 17, 1833, the date the Providence church was organized. Fleming Bates is doubtless the old preacher referred to in early history as having been "worn out" in the service during the trying days, when a minister "must plant crops, fight Indians, and encourage the faith of his parishioners."

During the Indian Wars people brought their guns to the church at New River. One day they buried two Vinzent brothers killed by Indians. Possibly this was the beginning of the cemetery of this church. The brothers had agreed never to leave each other in danger. In death they were not parted. "New River" was changed to Bradford on December 6, 1861.

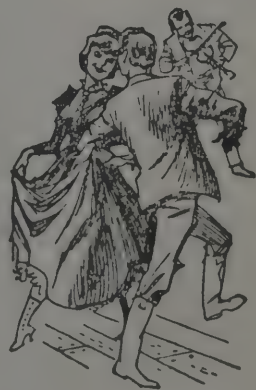
Historian Rodgers wrote that in 1851 this church voted to meet every second Sunday thereafter, and that the New River Church has met on this date to worship each Sunday from 1851 to 1913—62 years. In 1851 Rev. Paul B. Colson was called as pastor, with Rev. Alex Trindle substituting in case of failure.

Other facts gleaned from this century of history follow: On December 12, 1857, the Florida Conference appointed each fourth Sunday as a day of prayer meeting; In July, 1867, the Church voted to build a new church at Spring Head, its "present site (1913)." It kept its old name, for the author wrote that in 1873, this oldest church, the New River Church, organized a Sunday School.

The history of the State's next-oldest Baptist Church, Providence Church, as outlined by one of its pastors, G. W. S. Ware, shows that it was established about 1832, but July 17, 1933, was the date on which John Tucker, Francis Fleming and Elias Knight formed the "Presbytery." According to Ware's *Centenary of Providence Church on Olustee Creek*, the Suwanee Baptist Association was organized at Providence Church on September 23, 1835. This Association was sometimes called Anabaptist. Such groups were opposed to centralization of control and missionary effort. In 1896 a cyclone tore the meeting house to pieces. Part of the church organized into a new church at Providence and built their present house of worship. John W. Prevatt was the pioneer leader of this church and Fleming Bates its first pastor.

Baptist Negroes advanced with their schools and colleges more rapidly since the Civil War than they could have done if they had been compelled to compete with white students immediately after their emancipation. The African Baptist Association has become the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Incorporated.

There is a distinct trend in favor of Union of all Baptist branches. This would make them total the largest membership of any denomination in the United States,







except the Roman Catholic. Only slender walls of partition, man-made, separate these various groups.

At the outbreak of the Revolution in 1776, Baptists numbered about 10,000 in the Colonies. By the close of the century they had increased to over 100,000. During the 19th Century the Church was rent by various dissensions, resulting in the formation of various groups such as the "Disciples," the "Primitive" and various other bodies that immerse but did not call themselves Baptist. Ten years after the Civil War, in 1870, "there were 127 Baptist ministers in Florida, with 123 church buildings left; and the members numbered 21,000, about one-third of them Negro members," according to an article written by Charles A. Dana for the American Encyclopedia.

As the State developed, the Baptist church moved with settlements and is today one of the strongest denominations in Florida. Practically every phase of need for Christian action was covered by the various committees at the Ninety-eighth Annual Session of the Florida Baptist State Convention, held in the First Baptist Church, Tallahassee, Florida, November 10-12, 1959.

The annual report of the Baptist Bible Institute, given at this meeting, showed an enrollment of 138 and that of the number of students studying for the gospel ministry, 36.8 per cent were high school graduates. Eleven of them had received some college training. Average age of the student body was approximately 31 years. This Institute is located on a 150-acre campus at Graceville and is owned and operated by the Florida Baptist Convention. The trustees in charge are elected by the Convention.

The report from the Committee for United Christian Action, Inc., pointed to the startling sums of money spent by the world for illegal things at a time when so much good could be done with more funds in our churches. This report showed that \$400 000.00 had been spent for legal and moonshine liquor and related tavern sales.

Children's Homes are maintained at Lakeland and Miami. The annual 1959 report of this work was made by F. H. Johns, Superintendent of the Florida Baptist Children's Home, who outlined the expanding opportunities in this work.

The Annual Report of the Women's Missionary Union Auxiliary to the Florida Baptist Convention, shows a registration of 1,627 attending their meeting in the First Baptist Church of Tampa. Leadership Training was the over-all emphasis for 1959-60, and 2,373 persons attended special conferences in various sections of the State. Over a thousand juniors were trained at the various State camps.

One week for Negro girls was offered in cooperation with the Negro women's conventions meeting at Florida Normal in St. Augustine. This was the fifth year for this camping program. There were 97 campers and an interracial staff of thirty. The last week of August, 1959, nine of the permanent camp staff participated in the annual Seminole Indian mission camp, held at the Big Cypress reservation. Nine years previously this week of camp had been started by the Women's Missionary Union of Florida. Eighty-three of the churches in the Florida Baptist Convention have Women's Missionary Unions.

The John B. Stetson University at DeLand, Florida, was established in 1882. During the 1959-1960 school year there were 1,409 students enrolled. Thirty-seven states were represented by 1,384 students. Fifteen foreign countries were represented by 25 students. At DeLand, 604 students were Baptist, 228 were Methodist, 148 were Presbyterians and 137 were Episcopalians. At the St. Petersburg branch of Stetson there were 39 Baptists, the same number of Methodists, 20 Presbyterians and 21 Episcopalians. Seventy-eight were listed as ministerial students; 25 were majors in church music; 15 in religion, and two in religious education. Stetson University in 1889 offered the first college degree in Florida for public school teachers.

The missionary report showed that Southern Baptists then had missionaries in 39 countries and separate entities. Pastors in mission fields include 122 missionaries and 1,953 nationals. The Southern Baptists reported as having 3,220 churches, 6,116 chapels and mission points and 4,384 Sunday Schools enrolling 341,151 pupils. There



were 29,990 baptisms during 1958, when church membership reached the 416,750 mark. The total contributions for foreign missions amounted to more than fifteen million dollars in 1958.

The following Seminaries are maintained by the Southern Baptist Churches, with an enrollment of 6,025 students: Southern—Louisville, Ky.; Southwestern—Fort Worth, Texas; New Orleans—New Orleans, La.; Golden Gate—Hill Valley, California; Southeastern—Wake Forest, N.C.; Midwestern—Kansas City, Mo.

### August, 1960, Statistics

(Editor's note: We are indebted to Miss Lillian Wolfe, Administrative Secretary, Jacksonville, Florida office, for confirmation of the following figures.)

Churches, 1,228; members, 455,175; missions, 162; pastors, 1,145 (missions not included).

Sunday schools (missions not included), 1,157.

Sunday School members (mission schools included), 382,224.

Baptist Colleges in Florida: Stetson University, DeLand, Fla., Baptist Bible Institute, Graceville, Fla.

Student Counsel Offices are maintained at the following Universities: University of Florida at Gainesville, Florida State University at Tallahassee, University of Miami at Coral Gables.

Serving areas for Student Directors: University of Tampa, Tampa; University of South Florida, Tampa; St. Petersburg Junior College, St. Petersburg; Florida Southern College, Lakeland (not a State school), and Stetson University, DeLand, (not a State school). Except for the Tampa, St. Petersburg and Lakeland areas, there is a separate Student Director for each school.

Joe H. Webb, located at the Florida Baptist Building in Jacksonville, is the State Student Secretary. Miss Jean Ann McDougal of Jacksonville is the State Office Secretary.

With their notable record in educational achievement, the Florida Baptists have followed the American Baptist traditions. Before the Revolutionary War the Baptists had established Brown, Colgate and George Washington Universities, as well as the University of Chicago. The Baptist Young Peoples' Union of America, founded in 1891 in Chicago, is one of the leading youth groups of America. Its chief object is to promote the study of the Bible, and the application of its truths to the life of Christian young persons.





# OTHER CHURCHES

### THE EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH IN FLORIDA,

1894-1961

By E. V. Cavanagh, Florida Conference Historian

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THE EVANGELICAL United Brethren Church marks the beginning of its work in the State of Florida with the coming of the Rev. I. W. Bearss and his family from the State of Missouri in the winter of 1894.

At the Missouri Annual Conference of the Church of United Brethren in Christ meeting in Trenton, Missouri, in September, 1894, the Rev. I. W. Bearss was appointed, at his request, as a Home Missionary of the denomination to the State of Florida. A small group of persons was formed and they drove from Missouri in a caravan of six farm wagons drawn by Missouri mules, traveling about 1400 miles over a period of eleven weeks, and arrived in December, 1894, at Lake Magdalene in what is now the north Tampa area.

The first church organization was formed there by the Rev. I. W. Bearss in May, 1895, in a small schoolhouse on the shores of Lake Carroll. There were nine charter members, two of whom are living at the present time at Lake Magdalene—Mr. W. O. Bearss and Mr. B. E. Stall.

In 1897 the first church building was erected about four miles west in the Lynn-Gant neighborhood, where more people were living at that time. The building materials and furnishings were of native woods, and the hand-planed pine benches, made from two pine trees, are still being used. In 1907 this building was moved on log rollers four miles through the woods to the Lake Magdalene community to the present church site, just west of North Armenia Avenue. This original frame building served the congregation until 1925, when it was replaced by a brick structure. An additional fine new Sanctuary was erected and dedicated in March, 1960.

At the same time and place the Lake Magdalene church was organized in 1895, there was also a Young Peoples Society of Christian Endeavor started, and it has the distinction of being the oldest continuous Christian Endeavor Society in the State. During the years that Christian Endeavor was flourishing, our Florida churches furnished several State and District leaders, and by this means our denomination became well and favorably known throughout the State among the denominations having Christian Endeavor Societies, such as Congregational, Presbyterian and Christian Churches.

Due to the fact that our denomination was not known in the South, expansion was limited in the early years. About the year 1900, churches were started at several places in Georgia, among them Atlanta, Waycross and Fitzgerald. After about twelve years, however, they had all either disbanded or the properties were sold, leaving only the churches in Florida.

In November, 1946, a merger was consummated at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, of the Church of United Brethren in Christ and the Evangelical Church, which formed the Evangelical United Brethren Church, with total membership of over 800,000 in the United States, Canada and foreign fields.

The Florida Conference has at present approximately 3,000 members with twelve well-established churches. Three of these are in the Tampa area: First Church, Lake Magdalene and St. Paul Latin Mission Church. There is one church each in Lutz,



Limona, Lakeland, St. Petersburg, Clearwater-Largo, Bradenton, Orlando-Winter Park, Melbourne, and the latest congregation at Sarasota.

In Tampa (Ybor City) the Home Mission Board operates one of the finest and well-equipped mission schools and kindergartens in the City, with grade-school classes through the sixth grade. In the Limona community, about eight miles east of Tampa, the Florida Conference owns and operates a ten-acre lake-side campground, Camp Florida, with four dormitories that will accommodate 128 boys and girls, dining hall, chapel, recreation shelter and administration building with living quarters, all of concrete block construction.

## THE PRACTICAL INTERNATIONAL CHURCH

By James B. Gibson, Jr., Attorney-at-law, Tampa,  
and President of the Executive Council

**Editor's Note:** Almost daily there are new manifestations of the religious spirit in the life of men. The story of this new church in Florida illustrates how new religious movements are born.

Practical International Church was founded February 25, 1954, at Tampa, Florida. Our charter is duly recorded in the public records of this county. The writer is the founder of the Church. Those signing the application of the charter were: Joe L. Vincent, Harry McConnell, Dowel Christian, Estelle K. Brown and the writer, James B. Gibson, Jr.

Our Church is based strictly on the Bible. We believe in the full Bible, including divine healing. We do not emphasize this. Our creed is the Bible—primarily Christ, and Him crucified.

Formerly a long-time working member of the Hyde Park Methodist Church, the writer founded Practical International Church primarily for three purposes:

1. To carry the Gospel to every creature, at home, office, field and factory level.
2. To bring the Bible up to date, not by changing it in any way, but to teach it as practical and useable in the life of everyone here, and to lay a foundation for eternal life.
3. A world-wide vision, including the building of a great temple and tabernacle here, seating upwards of 20,000 people; and the establishment of churches, hospitals and universities throughout the earth.

The Church owns, at East Gibsonton, nine acres of land with a small, attractive masonry church building, currently rented to Grace Gospel Church under Rev. Thomas E. Murphy, to help them start a new church which has been quite successful. This property is worth approximately \$30,000, and we own it free and clear. We plan to build on this property in the future a super-clinic or hospital for the healing of the sick, but currently to make it an area youth center.

Our membership is small, but God has seen fit to give us a few born-again Christians, fired up for His work as He wants it done.

## CHURCH OF RELIGIOUS SCIENCE IN FLORIDA—1950-1960

Ernest Holmes is the founder of this interesting and rapidly growing spiritual movement in the United States. Dr. Holmes is the author of such books as "The Science of Mind" which has gone through twenty-five editions, as of 1960. A 667-page book which records in detail the spiritual philosophy of the "Church of Religious Science." Dr. Holmes is also author of "Creative Mind," "Creative Mind and Success," "How To Use The Science of Mind," "The Bible In The Light of Religious Science," "Ebell Lectures on Spiritual Science," "It's Up To You," "New Thought Terms and Their Meanings," "This Thing Called Life," "This Thing Called You," and a half-dozen more on the subjects of mind and spirit.







We cannot treat here in detail the philosophy of this group. Readers of "Science of Mind Magazine" and/or the writings of Dr. Holmes, or New Thought literature would understand why the doctrines of the Church of Religious Science could not be explained in "a few words."

Christian Science, Unity, New Thought, Divine Science and Religious Science, and all the metaphysical groups, hold much in common, but in many important respects they all differ from each other. The general purpose of all these groups is to persuade man to cast out fear, ignorance, negative thought and fill the mind with positive thoughts and the power of God. Says Dr. Holmes, in his great book, "The Science of Mind" (published by Dodd, Mead and Company):

"One cannot be a good student of the Science of Mind" who is filled with fear and confusion. He must keep himself in a state of equilibrium, in a state of poise, peace and confidence. . . . in a state of spiritual understanding. There is no one who believes more in faith, more in prayer, or more in the necessity of the Divine Will being done, than he who practices daily the Science of Mind."

Alyce McGill, of Religious Science Headquarters, Los Angeles, has contributed some statistics on the Religious Science Church which was organized in Florida in 1950. The churches and their membership are: Miami Church of Religious Science, 153; Fort Lauderdale Church of Religious Science, 102, and the Orlando Church of Religious Science, 85.

Other groups who have not qualified for full affiliation are: The Jacksonville Fellowship, 50; the St. Petersburg Fellowship, 60; the Daytona Beach Study Group, approximately 15, and the Fort Myers Study Group, approximately 20.

#### **SOUTHERN ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCHES IN FLORIDA—1895-1935**

According to the information received from C. L. Kirby, who was, in 1935, the Secretary of the Association of Southern Advent Christian Conferences, the movement started in Florida at Lake City in 1895. The Reverend J. D. Kendrick was the leading light and founder.

Judge M. M. Ives was an early member of this first Florida Congregation. He was a lay minister of the movement as well as County Judge for 40 years, and also was active in the Southern Conference for many years.

The Reverend J. T. Johnson organized several churches in Florida in the early days, including First Church of Tampa and the First Church in Gainesville.

By 1935 there were 32 Southern Advent Churches in Florida with a total membership of 2,222. In the same year 17 Sunday Schools, 13 young people's organizations and 13 Women's Mission Societies were reported. The church was supporting an orphanage at Dowling Park, and a state press. The total value of their property in Florida was \$82,300. They published the "Present Truth Messenger" at Live Oak, Florida, 50 times a year. The Church supported 25 ministers and evangelists and one state worker for women. The Church also was supporting an annual campmeeting and youth conference. About 200 young people attended the latter. Work has been started among the colored people of Florida. At this time, 1935, the Advent movement was not "organized on state lines," but "a part of three conferences reached into the state."

In 1956 the national strength of the Advent Christian Church was listed as around 300,000 members who were supporting medical centers and hospitals, foreign missions and colleges. The church has made an excellent contribution through medical missions at home and abroad.

Since the origin of this movement in 1831 it has become divided into several groups. For the history of these branches and their doctrines and principles see "The Religious Bodies of America," by F. E. Mayer, Concordia Publishers, St. Louis, Missouri.



## UNITY SCHOOL OF CHRISTIANITY

Unity began in the United States in 1887. The founder, Myrtle Fillmore, is said to have been healed or cured of tuberculosis by Christian Science. The movement leaders have consistently taught the healing aspects of Christianity, and the metaphysical interpretation of the Scriptures.

The Fillmores were influenced in their teachings by Christian Science and New Thought, and other spiritual movements. They believe and teach, among other things, that God's power is available for any and every department of life-health, human relations, business. There is healing for all, abundance for all, joy for all, success for all who will bring lives into harmony with God's laws and affirm their oneness with Him.

The Unity leaders and members do not think of themselves as a separate denomination. They say the Truth of the Master which they proclaim is available to all people regardless of their church affiliations or whether or not they belong to any church. And many thousands who belong to the older churches attend Unity classes at Unity Centers and read some of the many Unity publications.

It would not be fair to this or any other religious group to dismiss it with so few words without advising interested persons to see more, hear more and read more about the group. A local Unity Center or the Unity School of Christianity of Kansas City, Mo., will provide additional information.

Concerning the present status of Unity in Florida, Mr. Ralph Rhea of the Field Department of the Unity School of Christianity in Kansas City, Mo., on September 2, 1960, reported:

"Our records show that First Unity Center was in Jacksonville, Florida, and was established there in 1922. The number of centers in Florida, at the present time is twenty-one. We have approximately five or six thousand Unity members in the State of Florida but have many more readers of the Unity literature than that."





# THE FLORIDA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES (1947-1959)

By Mrs. J. M. Edenfield

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ON NOVEMBER 19 and 20, 1946, a meeting was held in the Haven Hotel, Winter Haven, Florida. In attendance were representatives of six denominations whose State bodies had sent delegations to discuss and act upon a proposal for the establishment of a Florida Council of Churches. This meeting followed several months of personal and committee consultations with State leaders.

The convener of this meeting was Dr. Forrest C. Weir from the Southeastern Inter-Council Office, representing The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, The International Council of Religious Education, and The Home Missions Council of North America. Others in attendance were Dr. J. Quinter Miller, Associate Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, and the Rev. Ernest Arnold, Executive Secretary of the North Carolina Council of Churches.

After hearing from the members of all delegations and the guest speakers the findings included: (1) Unanimous agreement that a Council of Churches should be established, (2) that the Constitution, as approved, be proposed to the State Denominational bodies for ratification during 1947 and (3) that a budget of approximately \$10,000 be accepted for the first year which would enable The Council to engage full-time executive leadership.

The following Interim Committee was elected: chairman, Dr. Henry Blackburn (Methodist), Miami; vice-chairman, Bishop Henry Louttit (Episcopal), Orlando; secretary, Dr. Albert J. Kissling (Presbyterian US), Jacksonville, and treasurer, Mr. Roy C. Bishop (Disciples), St. Petersburg.

The following is taken from a report of one of the delegates: "We finished our Convocation with a fellowship luncheon where the spirit of comradeship in Christian service captured our hearts, following which we left Winter Haven under the profound and gracious awareness that we had shared together in the launching of an enterprise of incalculable consequences for the Kingdom of God in Florida."

The Interim Committee, with Denominational Representatives, met several times to hear progress reports. The Executive Officers were instructed to arrange for a meeting of a Provisional Council of Churches with representatives of the constituent bodies in November, 1947, to proceed to organize the Florida Council of Churches into a permanent body. The delegates to this meeting were to be carefully apportioned according to the membership of each participating denomination. A Finance Committee and Nominating Committee were appointed.

November 18, 1947, is an important date in the history of the Florida Council of Churches. At 11:00 a.m. the sub-committees met. At 12:30 p.m. there was a luncheon meeting in the Seminole Hotel in Jacksonville for the Interim Committee and all sub-committees. At 2:00 p.m. the Interim Committee with denominational representatives met in the parlor of the Snyder Memorial Church in Jacksonville to organize the Florida Council of Churches. Dr. Henry W. Blackburn presided.

Bishop Henry Louttit, Chairman of the Membership Committee, reported that the following denominational bodies had officially voted to join in the Florida Council of Churches and their representatives were present:



The Episcopal Church (Diocese of South Florida), the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Presbyterian Church in United States of America, The Methodist Church of Florida, The Congregational Christian Church and the Disciples of Christ (Christian). The Minutes stated:

"The representatives of these forming churches were asked to stand before the Chairman who officially pronounced that the Florida Council of Churches was formed. A prayer was given by Dr. Forrest Weir and after the singing of the doxology, the newly formed Council proceeded to the business in hand."

Besides the 25 delegates there were 14 visitors from other denominations and three from the Florida Council of Church Women (organized 1946).

The report of the Nominating Committee was given by the Chairman, the Rev. Stephen T. Harvin. The following officers were unanimously elected:

President, The Rt. Rev. Henry I. Louttit (Episcopal); 1st vice-president, The Rev. Henry W. Blackburn (Methodist); 2nd vice-president, Mrs. R. S. Abernathy (Presbyterian U.S.A.); secretary, The Rev. Albert J. Kissling (Presbyterian US); treasurer, Mr. Roy C. Bishop (Disciples).

The members at large were: The Rev. W. A. Wahl (Lutheran), The Rev. Edward Ullrich (Evangelical and Reformed Church), Mr. Odis D. Hinnant (Executive Secretary YMCA, Jacksonville), Miss Gladys Tabor (Executive Secretary YMCA, Tampa), and Miss B. Louise Woodford (Executive Secretary, Florida Chain of Missionary Assemblies).

A budget of \$10,000 was adopted.

This was the beginning and through the years there has been an expanding program of service which has brought great satisfaction. However, each year the things yet to be done in our fast-growing State have presented a challenge to greater co-operative activity in the ecumenical movement. The Florida Council of Churches is a voluntary, autonomous association of denominational groups, Community Churches and Local Councils of Churches, whose members strive to work together to manifest their oneness in Jesus Christ as divine Lord and Saviour.

Membership in the Council is open to Church organizations that request it and agree to cooperate under the Council's Constitution and By-Laws. The Commission on Membership studies the application and makes recommendations to the Executive Board. It is then presented to the Annual Meeting for adoption. Christian health, education and welfare organizations may be associate members without the privilege of voting.

Today (June, 1960) the following are members of the Florida Council of Churches:

The African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

The Christian Church.

The Methodist Church.

The Episcopal Church (Diocese of South Florida and Diocese of Florida).

The Evangelical United Brethren.

The Fellowship of Community Churches.

The Christian Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Presbyterian Church in the United States.

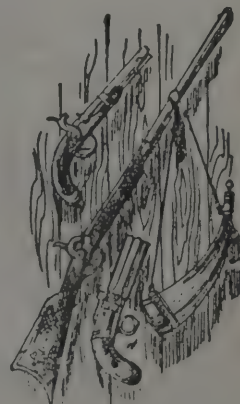
The United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

The United Church of Christ (Congregational Christian Evangelical and Reformed).

This represents approximately 2,000 churches with a membership of more than 500,000.

The Council holds an Annual Meeting in the fall of the year, usually on Tuesday and Wednesday following Reformation Sunday, to:

- a. Provide fellowship and inspiration.
- b. Elect officers.
- c. Review reports of the year's work.







d. Adopt plans and policies for the ensuing year.

e. Adopt a budget.

f. Transact such other business as the interest of the Council may require.

The presidents who have served are:

The Rt. Rev. Henry I. Louttit (2 years) Episcopal (South Florida).

The Rev. A. J. Kissling (1 year) Presbyterian U.S.

The Rev. George Foster (1 year) Methodist.

The Rev. William Stevenson (6 months) Congregational (called back into service, Chaplain)

The Rev. Paul C. Carpenter (18 months) Christian.

The Rt. Rev. Hamilton West (1 year) Episcopal (Florida).

The Rev. Howard Lee (1 year) United Presbyterian U.S.A.

The Rev. Melton Ware (1 year) Methodist.

The Rev. John B. Dickson (2 years) Presbyterian U.S.

The Rev. Robert Frey (1 year) Evangelical and Reformed.

The Rev. Canon William Hargrave (now serving) Episcopal (South Florida).

The Annual Meetings have been held in St. Petersburg, Ocala, Orlando, West Palm Beach, Gainesville, Jacksonville, Clearwater, Tallahassee, Ft. Lauderdale, Winter Park, Miami, and the 1960 meeting was held in Jacksonville.

There is a Fellowship Dinner on the opening evening with a guest speaker and an open meeting in the Sanctuary following. Speakers have been State and national leaders. Governor LeRoy Collins was the speaker at the Fellowship Dinner in Tallahassee. Delegates were the guests of the Collins' in their home, "The Grove," following the evening session.

The Florida Council has an office in Jacksonville. The first one was in the Congregational Church. The second office was in a house owned by the Riverside Presbyterian Church at 828 Oak Street. The third office was in a house in which an interested young doctor let the Council use two rooms that he was not using. The fourth is our present location at 343 East Adams Street. All of the moves were the results of progress as buildings were to be torn down to make room for new buildings.

There have been four Executive Secretaries. The first year, 1947-1948, there was none. Then for 1948-1949, the Rev. William Stevenson served. For 1949-1950, the Rev. Ralph B. Huston served. From 1950-1959, Mrs. J. M. Edenfield, the author of this chapter, served, first as a Field Representative and then as Executive Secretary. All of these were on a part-time basis. Mrs. Edenfield retired on July 1, 1959, and on June 1, 1959, the Rev. Jack B. Davis was installed as the first full-time secretary.

Through the Council office pass thousands of mimeographed sheets as well as materials to assist in the promotion of the work. A Newsletter is sent quarterly giving the latest news on certain issues and materials for special days, etc. Three printed brochures have been sent throughout the State giving data relative to the work of the Council. The fourth one is being distributed.

The Council operates on a budget, which is drafted by the Finance Commission, reviewed by the Executive Board and officially adopted at the Annual Meeting by the Council. The Council is financed by denominational bodies, local churches, individuals and a few ministerial associations.

The story of this budget is most interesting. For the first year, 1947-1948, the amount set was \$10,000. The amount paid was approximately \$1,400. The next year the budget was set for \$7,500, the next year, \$5,000. It was not until the Annual Meeting of 1953 that the treasurer reported that all quotas had been paid. Since 1953, there has been a steady and substantial growth. As the program of activities increased, it was evident that funds must be available to meet the needs. In fact, some activities were curtailed, due to lack of funds. The treasurer's report for 1958-59 showed all bills paid and a balance of \$2,286.64. The budget for 1959-1960 is \$17,700. This includes the employment of a full-time Executive Secretary. The work of our treasurers and chairmen of the Finance Commissions has been outstanding.



During these formative years, many interested men, women and young people used their own money to attend meetings and for the promotion of their work. This was especially noted with the denominational field people and with laymen who were interested in the promotion of the United Church Men of Florida and of the United Christian Youth Movement in Florida. The part-time Executive Secretaries and staff assistants not only used their own money but gave many overtime hours. As we look back, we are grateful that we have been given this opportunity to advance the ecumenical movement in Florida.

The Florida Council of Churches is a Council with a program of action. It functions through Commissions. The chairman of these Commissions is appointed by the President and each denomination is asked to appoint a representative to each Commission. United Church Women and United Church Men also send a representative. The Commission on Activities is composed of the 1st vice president (Chairman) and the chairmen of the Commissions serve with him. The Program of the Council is built around the areas of need in Florida and each Commission reports its work and its suggestions to the Commission on Activities. The chairman supplies the Executive Board with the activities and the proposed plans and with its approval, these are recommendations to be adopted or rejected at the Annual Meeting.

The Membership and Finance Commission activities have been given. It is impossible in this brief history to give all the activities of the Florida Council of Churches to date. However, we are giving the highlights of the other six Commissions.

### Audio-Visual Activities

Through this Commission, the churches have access to the rich audio-visual resources of our State Universities, the State Board of Health, and the Denominational Boards. Radio and Television Workshops have been held. "The Chapel," a half-hour radio program featuring Florida ministers and sponsored by the Florida Council of Churches, is broadcast over station WGTO at Cypress Gardens on Sunday, 8:30 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.

### Church Planning and Strategy

This Commission brings together denominational leaders responsible for planning the locations of new churches in new areas of development. This prevents overlapping and waste of funds, and encourages the organization of a church in every area where needed.

### Christian Education

This Commission plans training opportunities that cannot be offered as well by separate denominations. It functions through Committees. This Commission is a member of the Division of Christian Education of the National Council of Churches and was recognized at the last General Assembly.

### Children's Work Committee

1. In 1951, a Regional Conference, one of 30 held in the United States, was held in Jacksonville, sponsored by the National Council of Churches, with National leaders.

2. Since 1951—23 Laboratory Schools to train teachers and leaders of children. There was an enrollment of 1,469, and 1,251 credits were issued. These came from 292 churches and 12 denominations. They were held in different cities over the State.

3. Three Conferences for leaders and others interested in Church-sponsored Week-day Kindergartens. These were held in Lake Byrd Lodge, Avon Park. State and National leaders were Resource Leaders. The total enrollment was 226 from eight different denominations and fifteen cities.







## **Youth Committee**

This Committee promotes the program of United Christian Youth Movement. It promotes the observance of Youth Week, the last of January and first of February. This is a national observance.

In June, 1951, there was a meeting of youth and youth leaders to get a preview of the "Call" of the U.C.Y.M. A meeting was set for September and was attended by more than 100 persons. The leader assigned to Florida was the Rev. Lee Pearson to help set up the program of the "Call." Since that time, many exploratory conferences, Institutes and other meetings have been held. These have been promoted by the staff people of the denominations. Also, credit should be given to the many adult advisors and those especially interested in youth work. A Constitution was drafted and presented to the denominations for ratification. Through these years the participating denominations faced realistically their differences and through study, discussions and prayer came to a greater understanding and appreciation for each other. On May 8, 1958, Dr. John B. Dickson, president of the Florida Council of Churches, conducted the constituting of the United Christian Youth Movement in Florida. Through the efforts of the State president, Mr. Earl Rabb, and the sponsorship of the United Church Women of Florida, many local councils are being organized.

## **Adult Committee**

This Committee cooperates with the Extension Division of Florida in sponsoring Adult Education programs in local communities. These include Short Courses for Church Ushers, Institutional Finance Courses, Workshops for Leaders of Church Music and for Religious News, Institutes for the Church and Senior Citizen. On a statewide level, it has offered Pastors' Conferences, Conferences on Gerontology, on Pastoral Counselling and on Alcohol and Narcotics.

## **Leadership Education**

Two Conferences for Directors of Christian Education have been held with State and National leaders as Resource people. Thirty Directors of Religious Education attended. It is hoped that a State Fellowship will be organized.

## **Weekday Religious Education**

Through this Committee the Council watches with interest the program of the State Superintendent designed to teach moral and spiritual foundations in America. It also recommends that the pamphlet "Suggested Bible Reading for Public Schools in Florida" (Bulletin No. 60) be made available to the public school teachers in the State of Florida.

Attention is called to the following Florida laws on matters of religion in the public schools:

- Forbids aid to sectarian schools.

- Requires daily Bible reading.

- Requires teaching of morals.

- Permits excusing pupils from hygiene classes for religious reasons.

- Permits teaching the Bible as an elective High School course (Attorney General Opinion—Vol. 1948, p. 318).

## **Use and Understanding of The Bible**

In 1952, 38 Bible Observances were promoted to introduce the new Revised Standard Version of the Bible. During each observance there was a special speaker and a copy of the Bible was presented to five outstanding citizens in each community.



Following these observances, the Committee on Use and Understanding of the Bible was organized by the National Council of Churches to be supervised by Regional Directors under the administration of the Executive Secretary. The object of this Committee was (1) to bring about a greater use of the Bible and a greater understanding (2) to clear up certain misunderstanding regarding the Revised Standard Version. Projects were included in this program. The Rev. Carl R. Key was director of the southeastern division and during 1955, 1956 and 1957 spent a month of each year in promotional work. Seventy-nine meetings were held, 1,500 church leaders were contacted and more than 10,000 pieces of materials distributed. Following these contacts a program booklet was prepared and the program is continuing.

This Committee has promoted the Special Bible Programs, especially from Thanksgiving through Christmas as promoted by the American Bible Society and the observance of Universal Bible Sunday. This committee looks forward to a series of Bible Conferences by the Florida Council of Churches and the Extension Division of Florida.

### Evangelism

This Commission recommends interdenominational programs designed to relate people effectively to the Churches, and anticipates a statewide program of simultaneous evangelistic outreach. Matters of mutual concern are publicized in the Newsletter.

The following is emphasized:

Participation in World Wide Communion Observance.

Observance of Reformation Sunday.

Fall Bible Reading (Program of American Bible Bible Society).

Attention is called to the Religion in American Life (RIAL) program. This is an interfaith movement of laymen to urge church or synagogue attendance.

Full support to the "Keep Christ in Christmas" program.

### Christian Social Relations

Considerable effort has been expended in bringing about a closer understanding between the Legislature and the Churches. A beginning has been made in the direction of having face-to-face communication with the leaders of our State government.

During the meeting of the Legislature Newsletters have been sent to legislators listing the bills in which church people should be especially interested.

State institutions have been encouraged and assisted in a program looking to the employment of full time clinically trained chaplains.

In its last report, this Commission urged the study and support of the following matters through local and denominational programs:

1. World Peace and International Affairs (includes World Refugee Year).
2. Human Relations, Race and the Rights of Man.
3. The Pastoral Ministry in Public Institutions.
4. Christian Citizenship and the Legislative Process.
5. The Church and the Problems of the Aging.

### Christian Ministry to Migrants

For many years, the Florida Christian Ministry to Migrants has been a "grass roots" home missions project on our very doorstep. The work has been integrated with the Florida Council of Churches by having its Executive Committee become, in effect, the Christian Ministry to the Migrants' Commission. This was the logical conclusion of a series of developments since March, 1939, when the work was started under the auspices of the Florida Chain of Missionary Assemblies. The Executive Director is the Rev. Paul Cassen, Lake Worth, Florida.







The principal aim of this Commission is to assist the seasonal agricultural workers in our State to achieve a more abundant life.

The program of religious activities includes Sunday Schools, Story hours for Children and Home Visitation.

The recreational program is arranged for all age groups.

The staffs help the migrants to find the agencies in the community that can help with their problems.

During the past year (1959) in the eight locations the program included:

44 Children's Clubs with 656 members.

6 Adult Clubs with 169 members.

9 Sunday Schools with 483 members.

9 Regular worship services with average attendance of 427.

5 Day-care Centers with 359 pre-school children registered, and 1,958 families visited by the staff members.

Among the significant activities are the Staff Conferences held in the fall of each year. The workers who promote the program engage in creative discussions on improving the program and make plans for the winter season.

To secure more adequate financial support, which is needed to expand the program, the Commission seeks more support from (1) denominational bodies in the State and (2) local congregations.

The Florida Council of Churches joins the Migrant Committee of the National Council of Churches in recommending for study and action the measures seeking social education and action concerning the total migrant situation in Florida and the nation. In order to hold property The Florida Council of Churches was incorporated in 1958. The two departments of the Florida Council of Churches are the United Church Women of Florida and the United Church Men of Florida. They unite Christian men and women, respectively, on an interdenominational basis, for broader fellowship and for carrying out projects related to the Commissions given.

### United Church Women

As an autonomous body it cooperates with the Florida Council of Churches as the Woman's Department. The president is the 2nd vice-president, and one representative is appointed to serve on each Commission.

At its Annual Meeting, March, 1947, it voted unanimously to serve as the Woman's Department. It was organized in 1946. There are 50 local Councils.

United Church Women of Florida are affiliated with United Church Women, the Woman's Department of the National Council of Churches. It cooperates financially and by promotion of its program of work through study, worship and action. There are five Departments of Work:

1. **Christian World Relations**—to unite church women in an increased understanding of the world and its needs and of the United Nations, resulting in Christian planning and action. Under this Department comes the observance of World Community Day (1st Friday in November).

2. **Christian World Missions**—work for Christian World Missions through the study of interdenominational mission books, study through the World Day of Prayer projects, and by strengthening the understanding of home and foreign missions. The World Day of Prayer, 1st Friday in Lent, unites people of the world in a bond of prayer and Christian Fellowship. The 75th Anniversary will be observed in 1961.

3. **Christian Social Relations** — to prepare women to understand the social and economic causes of human need and to be concerned, especially in their own communities. May Fellowship Day (1st Friday in May) promotes Christian fellowship in local communities.

4. **Leadership Training** — recruits, inspires and trains church women for



United Christian Service through Area Meetings, Institutes, local and state officers, and chairmen.

5. **Public Relations**—seeks to relate, inform and influence united Christian work. It interprets this work to the public through press, radio, television and film. "The Florida Church Woman" is the State publication.

One of the outstanding projects of United Church Women is the supplying of Christmas gifts for the more than 7,000 migrant children. This means the giving of a new article of clothing and gift or money. Toys are important to the younger children and educational gifts for the older boys and girls.

United Church Women hold an Annual Meeting for the election of officers, the reviewing of reports and making plans for the new year. Those serving as State Presidents are Mrs. W. C. Williams (2 years) Episcopal, South Florida Diocese; Mrs. J. M. Edenfield (4 years) Presbyterian U.S.; Mrs. Glenn C. James (2 years) Methodist; Mrs. Cecil Davis (2 years) Christian; Mrs. Norwood Phelps (2 years) Presbyterian U.S.; Mrs. Alfred Lexow (3 years) Methodist.

### United Church Men

Since 1954, exploratory Conferences were held by interested laymen, also small committee meetings. Several laymen attended national and State meetings, at their own expense. As a result, United Church Men of Florida received their Charter at the 1958 Annual Meeting. Serving as Presidents through these formative years have been Mr. Fred Mohle (Episcopal, Florida Diocese); Mr. Stephen McCready (Episcopal, South Florida Diocese), and Mr. M. Elmer Taylor (Presbyterian US).

The president now serving is Mr. Edwin W. Parsons, former National President of United Church Men. At a recent meeting, Mr. Parsons, out of his rich experience showed the necessity of the Ecumenical Movement in the Church and the urgent need of men to understand it and interpret it to others.

The Florida Council of Churches has sent representatives to several National Committees such as White House Conferences on Children and Youth, Christian Education Committees, Audio-Visual Committee, and United Church Women Committees.

The Florida Council of Churches has representatives on the Southern Advisory Committee of the National Council of Churches. While the Florida Council of Churches helps in the promotion of parts of the program of the National Council of Churches, yet it must be remembered that the National Council's membership is composed of denominations. Members to the General Board are elected or appointed by the denominations. The General Assembly meets every three years. Florida has been represented at the one in 1951 (the constituting convention), 1954, 1957, and will be represented in 1960.

The foregoing pages will give some idea of what the Florida Council is and what it is attempting to do. It has taken hundreds of consecrated and interested Men, Women and Youth to put over the program. There is much to be done and with a full-time secretary and one who believes in the ecumenical movement, great things can be accomplished.

Through the years it has been proven that

- (a) Cooperation makes for acquaintance. Without it Christians are denied the privilege of wider Christian fellowship.
- (b) Acquaintance among Christians develops understanding of one another. We come to know our brethern in Christ, and we acquire an awareness that they, too, follow Christ.
- (c) Understanding produces confidence and trust, and an assurance that we are one in our common allegiance to our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ.







## UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF FLORIDA (1930-1956)

By Mrs. C. Russell Schaker

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ANY HISTORY OF a State inter-denominational cooperation in Florida would have to go back to the year 1930, when Miss B. Louise Woodford welded several small groups over the State into an organization known as the Florida Chain of Missionary Assemblies. Under her leadership this organization through unified planning and prayer continued to grow. It was at the Annual meeting of the Chain, April, 1942, a guest speaker, Mrs. Lester Geisler, spoke concerning the National United Council of Church Women, explaining its birth, its purpose and its future. After much discussion a motion that the Chain of Missionary Assemblies State Board join the National Council was carried. Mrs. Nat Brophy of St. Petersburg was President of the Chain at this time. At the Annual meeting in 1943 Mrs. Ruth Mougey Worrell, Executive Secretary of the National Council, was invited to be the guest speaker. She brought to the Florida women her inspiration and presented such a vision of an enlarged cooperative effort through Council work that all who heard her caught a vision of a wider horizon for the churchwomen of the State. In 1944, Miss Woodford and Mrs. Glenn C. James, President of the "Chain of Missions," worked together toward an outline of a suggested organization for Florida. Miss Woodford gave a resume of the status of the relationship of the Chain and the National Council, then put on the blackboard the following suggestion, one person as head who should be responsible for the work of the Chain, while the other committees such as migrants, lepers, the three Special Days of the Council, should be under the Vice-President. This plan, after much discussion, was adopted and a copy sent to each city chairman of the Chain for their guidance. Mrs. James attended the 1944 National Council Assembly and in 1945 brought a report to the Annual Meeting of the Chain, of the three emphases of the National Council, the Ecumenical Church, Activities of Church Women, and excerpts from outstanding Christian leaders. Mrs. W. J. Gardner, Daytona Beach, also attended the Assembly and brought to us the spiritual inspiration of the conference.

We must recognize this background of interest, activity, and the many prayers of the church women of Florida as we try to put into writing any history, for all of this leads to the historical day during the Sixteenth Annual Chain Board Meeting, April 23-26, 1946, held in Lake Alfred, Florida. The Way had been prepared and after a panel discussion on the different aspects of the situation, Mrs. W. J. Gardner, Daytona Beach, presented a recommendation worked out by a special committee and approved by the Executive Committee of the State Board of the Chain of Missions "that a Florida Council of Church Women be formed, and that the State Board of the Chain of Missionary Assemblies shall continue as an autonomous body under a State Constitution, but affiliated with the Florida Council of Church Women, the President of the Chain becoming automatically a member of the Board of Directors of the Florida Council of Church Women." Mrs. Gardner moved its adoption. The motion was seconded by Mrs. L. R. Rigdon, Fort Lauderdale, and carried unanimously.

Elected officers for the new organization were: President, Mrs. W. C. Williams,



West Palm Beach; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. John P. Jockinsen, St. Petersburg; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. W. J. Gardner, Daytona Beach; Secretary, Mrs. Lambdin L. Jones, Miami; Treasurer, Mrs. B. F. Ezell, DeLand.

During the year of 1946 the Constitution and By-laws were drawn up for the Council. The President, Mrs. Williams, was sent to the National Council Assembly in Grand Rapids, Michigan, so our infant organization would be sure of a firm foundation for the future. The first Annual Meeting was combined with the Annual State Meeting of the Chain, April, 1947, at Winter Haven. Fifteen councils reported at the meeting and the State Treasurer reported receipts of \$1,058.28 for the first year. A letter was read stating the Florida Council of Church Women was invited to form the Women's Department in the Florida Council of Churches, which had been organized the Fall of 1946. A committee was appointed to study the relationship. It was voted to accept the quota of \$612 set by the National Council from the Florida Council. Florida was the third State in the Union to pay its quota to the National Council in the fall as requested. The interest of the church women was so keen that 37 councils had been organized by the 1948 Annual Meeting. It was at this meeting the Council and also the State Board of the Chain voted their annual meetings be held separately. Another step of importance was the vote that "Florida Council of Church Women become the Women's Department of the Florida Council of Churches, but retain its autonomy." At present the elected officers of the Council are official delegates to the Annual Meeting of the Florida Council of Churches and the President of the Council may serve as Vice-President. In 1955 a request by the Women's Department that a representative from the Council should be included on each Commission of the Council of Churches was approved.

It was in 1950 the Council President felt the need of a "news sheet," or bulletin, for promotional purposes. A mimeographed "News Sheet" with the purpose of presenting a workable program for the local councils was born. This "sheet" grew into what is now known as "The Florida Church Woman," at first a mimeographed booklet of from ten to twelve pages, published quarterly. It is now the official printed organ of the State Council with enough free copies going to the local council president for distribution to the chairman of each department and the local treasurer. Another step forward was the division of the State into Areas with an Annual meeting and Area leadership.

Along came the big project of 1950-1951, the Ecumenical Register, when 5,258 Florida Christian women were ready to stand and be counted. These came from 42 denominations and 75 cities or towns. Florida ranked number seventeen among the States with only three of the so-called Southern States above 5,000.

These first five or six years of the State Council under the guidance of its leaders built a strong foundation. Gradually came committees, commissions, and the development of an efficient State organization, cooperative with the National Council, and sufficiently flexible to carry out a growing program. In 1951, some of the State denominational organizations became affiliated with the Council, the Congregational, Christian (Disciples,) Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian U.S., and Presbyterian, U.S.A. The first Leadership Training Institute was held in Orlando, March, 1952. Throughout the years there has always been fine representation from Florida at the National Assemblies, with several of the Florida women serving on national boards.

It was at the Sixth Annual meeting of the Council that Mrs. Glenn C. James was elected to serve as President. Her vision, faith and joy in the purposes of the United Church Women (as we were then known, for our name had changed) had been instrumental in bringing about the State organization, for she inspired in all with whom she came in contact the desire to accept a wider horizon, to press upward and onward.

The Council continued to grow, the A. M. E. and the C. M. E. Negro Women were asked to send representation to the Annual Meetings. All meetings of the







Council on a State level are held in places where all races may come and participate together. Another milestone along the way was the Leadership Education Seminar held for three days in 1954, with an attendance of 99 women. The Commitment from National "We Press Toward the Goal," of the Department of Christian Social Relations on race relations, was adopted. By request from Florida Attorney General Ervin, the United Church Women were asked to answer the questionnaire prepared to secure the opinion of individuals and groups concerning the Supreme Court Ruling on segregation in the public schools. (Copy in the history book of the Council)

Through the combined efforts of the United Church Women and the Southern Regional Council, a Workshop on Human Relations was held in September, 1955. This Workshop was interfaith and interracial. Out of the discussions held during these days together the group recommends the formation, on local level, of Councils on Human Relations, to encourage discussion and action on problems needing cooperation and understanding. The Migrant program has long been a part of the interdenominational history, having begun in March, 1939, as an outgrowth of the Florida Chain of Missionary Assemblies in cooperation with the Home Missions Council of North America. It functioned for eight years under this setup. Long before the United Council of Church Women was formed, a group of church women known as "The Federation of Church Women of West Palm Beach County" were working to meet the needs of the Migrants in our State. After the Council was formed, the Florida Interdenominational Migrant Committee functioned under the Council in cooperation with the Florida Chain, and Home Missions Council of North America. Five years later it was coordinated with the Florida Council of Churches, and today this Home Missions project, known as "Florida Christian Ministry to Migrants," continues through the cooperative efforts of the Florida Council of Churches, Florida United Church Women, Florida Chain of Missionary Assemblies, and Division of Home Missions, National Council of Churches.

Much credit is due the Florida Chain, pioneers in the promotion of the World Day of Prayer in the State, although it is one of the special days of the Council. At the time the Council was set up in Florida already 106 cities or towns were observing this Day Apart. Many of these towns and cities have grown into fully organized councils. Four of the Florida Governors have proclaimed a Proclamation for the World Day of Prayer at the request of the United Church Women. (Proclamations in history book).

Only fifteen councils reported they observed May Fellowship Day at the first Annual Meeting, but today it is an outstanding and significant day and each year it continues to grow.

The idea of World Community Day was indeed new in many communities, and the first reports, although it was at the close of World War II, when many were turning to God, just did not seem to meet a response; but how different the story today, when just last year with a continued emphasis on Peace, 11,353 pounds of clothing was collected for overseas distribution and an offering of \$3,050.41 was reported.

All through the years there has been a continued emphasis on interpretation and education, undergirded by the spiritual forces of the Council.

The United Church Women of Florida look back with appreciation to the many women whose vision and devotion has brought us to this tenth year. Many have served and the share of some has been small and some large but unto each God has given a talent which they have used. Our Presidents have been, Mrs. W. C. Williams, Mr. J. M. Edenfield, Mrs. Glenn C. James, and Mrs. Cecil Davis. Their work in all its phases, and particularly in that of presiding officer, has been marked by careful planning and orderly democratic procedures.

On this tenth anniversary it can be said of the formative years, "they have laid hold upon the task that was to be done with high courage and unwavering faith, knowing that God has given each one of us work to do."



# CHAPTER XXII

## UNITED CHURCH MEN OF FLORIDA

By M. Elmer Taylor

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IN 1954 THE Florida Council of Churches appointed Mr. Fred B. Noble (Methodist) of Jacksonville, Mr. Stephen F. McCready (Episcopal) of Ocala and Mr. M. Elmer Taylor (Presbyterian U. S.) of Jacksonville to represent the Council on the National United Church Men's Board of Managers for the triennium—1955-57. Mr. E. Urner Goodman was then Secretary for the General Department of United Church Men under the National Council of Churches of Christ, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York. Mr. Goodman, a great churchman and boy scout, has since retired. Mr. Edwin H. Parsons succeeded Dr. Goodman.

In 1955 Mrs. J. M. Edenfield, the Executive Secretary of the Florida Council of Churches, urged Mr. Taylor to serve as chairman of a committee to explore a possible United Church Men's Unit in Florida. Mr. Noble and Mr. McCready had discussed this with many men and had attended previous National Board of Managers Meetings, so assisted with advice. Mr. Taylor attended the United Church Men's Board of Managers meeting on November 11-13, 1955, in Minneapolis, Minn., and there received further information on men's organizations. Mr. Goodman stood by the highway at DeLand, Florida, and waited in the hot sun for one hour in order to meet Mr. Taylor and to hand him some literature. Mrs. Edenfield had, of course, provided basic organizational pamphlets, etc. The Reverend John E. Pickens, then chairman of the Commission on Christian Education, corresponded with Mr. Taylor and assisted in planning 1955 and 1956. Mr. Taylor attended the Annual Meeting of the Florida Council of Churches at Tallahassee in 1955, and when asked to speak, urged each denomination to send representatives to the next meeting.

In 1956 several meetings were attempted in Jacksonville with two present at the first meeting and five present at the second meeting. Mr. Taylor attended the Board of Managers in Indianapolis, Indiana, November 8 and 9, and the First National Convention of Christian Men sponsored by U.C.M., in Cleveland, Ohio, September 14-16, 1956. The Reverend Charles T. Martz, Executive Secretary of Florida Synod, Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., and the Reverend William M. Belk, Regional Director of Christian Education, Florida Synod, Presbyterian Church, U. S., gave advice and guidance to Mr. Taylor in the work of the United Church Men.

In 1957, with the encouragement of the Reverend Charles T. Martz, and the assistance of the Reverend John E. Pickens and the Reverend Robert M. Hunt, United Church Men scheduled a Meeting at Lake Byrd Lodge, Avon Park, for January 18 and 19. Mr. Pickens, Mr. P. William McKenzie (layman of Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.) and Mr. Taylor sat around the fire on the evening of January 18 discussing plans for the next day. On Saturday, January 19, twelve men representing five denominations discussed in detail the program of United Church Men, approved a tentative constitution for the organization, and agreed to meet on May 11 at Orlando, Florida, for an official organizational meeting.

The meeting at Orlando was held on May 11 as planned. This group of twenty men approved the Constitution and By-Laws of United Church Men and elected officers







to hold office for the balance of 1957 and for 1958. Officers elected at the Orlando meeting of United Church Men on May 11, 1957, were as follows:

President: M. Elmer Taylor; 1st Vice-President: T. P. Pearman; 2nd Vice-President: M. J. "Al" Wiggins; Secretary: F. Wm. "Bill" McKenzie; Treasurer: General Charles H. Gerhardt; Historian: Guilford T. Sims.

It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on October 30, 1957, at the First Congregational Church, Winter Park, during the Annual Meeting of the Florida Council of Churches.

To put the men into practical operating position, Mr. Taylor asked the following to serve as committee chairman for United Church Men of Florida and to represent their organizations as members of the Florida Council Commissions:

Program (Activities), 1st Vice-President, T. P. Pearman (Meth.), Melbourne, Florida. Best Practices (Com.), 2nd Vice-President Al Wiggins (Ch.), Orlando, Florida. Finance (Finance), Treasurer Charles H. Gerhardt (Epis.), Winter Park, Florida. Promotion (Membership), Secretary F. Wm. McKenzie (Presb., U.S.), St. Petersburg. Publicity (Christian Education), B. M. Archer (Presby., U.S.), Orlando, Fla. Historian (Evangelism), Guilford T. Sims (Congre.), Tavares, Florida. Service (Christian Social Relations), Clem Voorhis (E.U.B.), St. Petersburg, Florida. Commission on Ministry to Migrants, Milton G. Lauenstein (Ind.), Daytona.

The functions of the Department of United Church Men may be summarized as follows:

Area of Work	Detail
Service	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Undergird program of state council with adequate manpower.</li> <li>2. Undertake such special projects as may be considered especially appropriate for churchmen, e.g. Annual convocation of denominational leaders in men's work; Conference of leaders of local units of United Church Men; Institutes for Christian Action in civic, social and moral responsibility.</li> </ol>
Interchange	<p>Exchange of successful experience between:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Denominational leaders of men's work on state level;</li> <li>2. Leaders of local units of United Church men within the state.</li> </ol>
Promotion and Extension	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Organization of local departments of United Church Men according to statewide plan of action;</li> <li>2. Service to and reactivation of local departments as need arises;</li> <li>3. Operation of a statewide program of publicity and promotion.</li> </ol>
Finance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cooperation in financing the program of the state council of churches and the state department of United Church Men;</li> <li>2. Advise, when requested, with local departments of United Church Men concerning their financial program.</li> </ol>

The Board of Managers met during the Florida Council of Churches meeting at the First Congregational Church, Winter Park, Florida, October 30, 1957. At the noon luncheon meeting the Reverend John B. Dickson, President of the Florida Council, presented the President with a Charter received from the National Office of United Church Men. After the dinner the Board directed the President, Mr. Taylor, to represent the group at the National Board of Managers meeting in Washington, D.C., November 5-7, 1957. Mr. Taylor attended this National Board of Managers meeting and on December 1-6 that year attended the National Council of Churches meeting in St. Louis, Mo.

April 12, 1958, the Executive Committee met in the Angebilt Hotel, Orlando. Present were the Reverend Wm. Blek, General Gerhardt, Messrs. Taylor, Sims, McKenzie, Wiggins, Acher and Mrs. Edenfield. This was an enlightening meeting for these present because Mrs. Edenfield explained the Council work and each party discussed their men's work. It was agreed to plan a Board of Managers meeting for September 13, 1958.



September 13, 1958, the Board of Managers met at 10 A.M. in the Episcopal Cathedral, Orlando, Florida. The Reverend Canon Robert J. McCloskey made a fine challenge to the men and the Reverend Paul M. Casson outlined the Florida Ministry to Migrants. They reelected the same officers to serve for 1959. It was agreed that each would check his respective communion on what actions are being taken on the several matters so that next meeting we could report for the communion and make plans to implement. It was agreed that we should attempt a U.C.M. rally in 1959 or 1960 and a committee was appointed to study and act on same.

The President was unable to attend the National Meeting of United Church Men's Board of Managers which met in Columbus, Ohio, November 7-8, 1958. This was the first meeting with Dr. S. J. "Jap" Patterson as Secretary. Jap was former Executive Secretary of Men's work for the Presbyterian Church, U. S.

Mr. Taylor, the President, believes in and has promoted the following aims of Florida United Church Men:

"United Church Men of Florida is not another men's group independent of our respective Communion's Men's Organization, but it is a cooperative assembly of the Communions' interested members. The Board of Managers of the United Church Men of Florida, therefore, must be composed of the currently active Men's Leaders of each communion, so that mutual understanding might lead to constructive teamwork endeavors. Every plan and program of United Church Men should be to strengthen the individual Communion's Men's organization and not conflict or disrupt said unit."

United Church Men of Florida's Constitution, Article 2, PURPOSE, reads: "This organization accepts the purpose of the Florida Council of churches of which it is a General Department, and of the General Department of United Church Men of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America."

The Constitution of the Florida Council of Churches, Article 2, PURPOSE, reads: "The purpose of this organization shall be: 1, To express through fellowship, mutual understanding and service the essential unity of the Christian Church. 2, To study the religious needs of the State and to devise plans through which these needs can be met. 3, To provide an inter-church agency for the cooperation of the churches in the type of program and service hereinafter described."

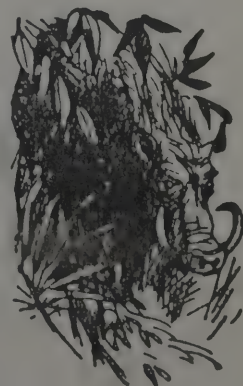
The General Department of United Church Men of the National Council of Churches, Article 3, Item 2 reads: "The major purpose of the Department shall be to unite the men of the Churches in giving practical expression of their allegiance to their Divine Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ."

In general, we have some similar projects and programs, such as Bible Reading, Sunday School Teaching, Youth Leadership, Boy Scouts, Layman's Sunday, Local Church Fellowships, Stewardship Problems, Men's Rallies and how to interest men in the total program of our churches. In Florida we have joint interest in Migrant Problems, Christian Relationships and Christian Citizenship. We are all seeking to instruct the unsaved, incite the sluggard, enlist the doubtful and engage the most men possible. We are to encourage men to find their place in the building of a better community, state and world in the name and for the sake of Jesus Christ.

It is reasonable to say, then, that as the managers of United Church Men: (1) We should know one another better; (2) We should know something about our separate men's organizations; (3) We should discuss our problems and programs; (4) We may find we are doing similar things at approximately the same time and wish to give this fact some joint stress and publicity; (5) We may find one group doing things that will benefit others to investigate and possibly try out; (6) We might wish to join forces in some joint programming, publicity and production.

Some consideration might be given to the following:

- (1) A definite time on a certain day to read a particular Scripture.
- (2) A definite time on a particular day to pray for peace.
- (3) A general publicity of Layman's Sunday and laymen participating.







- (4) Observing Communion one day in respective churches at the same hour.
- (5) Concentrating promotion at a certain period on Christian Education.
- (6) Some way to help solve the Florida Migrant Problems.
- (7) Some positive action to reduce Juvenile-Parent Delinquency.
- (8) A joint neighborhood canvass to reach every house with an invitation to occupants to attend church.
- (9) Possibly some joint rallies of our combined Men's organizations for information and inspiration.

It is like the regiment along one sector of a battle front; they will do the best they can, but it surely is some consolation to know that the next regiment is holding its own and that all are fighting on a united front. It is time that all Christian Men find ways to show their light openly—Acts 26:18 and Romans 13:13.

The 1959 Meeting of United Church Men will be held October 3, 1959, at the St. Luke's Cathedral, Orlando, Florida. At this meeting new officers will be elected and plans made for the future.



# CHAPTER XXIII

## THE SALVATION ARMY IN FLORIDA

By Dr. E. C. Nance

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MANY BOOKS HAVE been written about the origin and worldwide operation of the Salvation Army, but according to Lt. Colonel Harold E. Stout, Divisional Commander for Florida, this publication—"The East Coast of Florida"—is the first to present the Salvation Army's activities in Florida. This writer had engaged in fruitless research for materials on the contribution which this great organization has made to the spiritual life of Florida, when Colonel Stout came to the rescue with essential statistics.

Salvation Army leaders are preaching and teaching in 139 languages in 86 countries and colonies around the world. This is done through 26,996 officers and cadets in 16,557 corps and outposts.

The Army supports 2,045 Social Institutions and Agencies, and 842 Day Schools with 112,930 pupils. They support 14 retired officers' residences and 43 Rest Homes for their officers. They have 28,165 full-time employees. Local officers number 112,913.

There are 38,336 Bandsmen over 14 years of age who serve without remuneration. There are 64,352 Senior Songsters, and 16,395 Young People's Band Members who are under 14 years of age. The Singing Company Members number 46,721. Corps Cadets number 35,226. In this group are boys and girls from 13 to 18 years of age who enroll for a six-year course in Bible study, Salvation Army history and evangelistic work. This is a correspondence course.

The women's groups are called the Home Leagues. There are 7,232 of these Leagues with a combined membership of 297,246.

The Army publishes 137 periodicals with a total of 2,012,938 copies per issue.

The social services of the Army are fantastic. For example, in the year 1958 the Army supplied 10,400,581 hotel beds and 20,005,725 meals at hotels and depots. Statistics are not interesting to everyone, but most of the Army's current history cannot be told by any other method. While the writer is a member of the older communions he records here his gratitude to God for the Salvation Army which marches so splendidly under the victorious banners of our Lord.

### The Beginning of the Army

In 1865 there were neglected masses of rough, ignorant and poverty-ridden men and women in the East End of London. Very few people, including leaders of the older established churches, seemed interested in the souls or the physical welfare of these people. There were no social agencies such as we have today to concern themselves with the physical or spiritual welfare of the slum dwellers. But in the year of 1865 a thirty-six-year-old evangelist of the New Connection Methodist Church, who at the age of seventeen had been a lay preacher in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, began to preach to these people. His name was William Booth (1829 to 1912). Although he had been successful in many parts of England as an itinerant evangelist, his superiors protested his evangelistic work among the poor and neglected people of London's East End.







Booth ignored their protests and the enmity of the ministers of his and other communions. His methods were then unconventional—emotional singing, bands, processions, testimonies, street preaching and religious services in almost any kind of building available. With the loyal support of his wife and the loyalty of enthusiastic followers, within thirteen years he and his wife had established eighty stations and the Army was organized. Its orders, regulations, etc., were modeled after the British Army of that time, 1878. Booth became the Commander-in-Chief.

The theology of the Salvation Army is indicated briefly in the following sentences from Dr. F. E. Mayer's book "The Religious Bodies of America": "The central theme of the Salvation Army is holiness of life and the rebuilding of character. This is so central that it lists among the joys of heaven the further development of character."

### **The Army in Florida**

The first corps to be established in Florida was the one in Jacksonville in January, 1891. In April, 1894, the State's second corps was established in Tampa.

By 1961 there were in Florida 25 corps, two outposts, twelve active service units, one Women's Auxiliary, an Emergency Home for Unmarried Mothers (in Jacksonville), a Home and Hospital in Tampa, several Men's Social Centers, U.S.O. facilities, Camp Keystone, several Red Shield Lodges and a number of other operations.

### **1961 Statistical Figures for Army in Florida**

There were 65 Salvation Army Officers serving in Florida during 1961, according to their statistical report. The largest figure in the report was the number of Sunday School members, which had reached 2,642. There were 2,067 Senior Soldiers on the Roll, and 1,134 members of the Home League, the women's group. Junior Soldiers on Roll numbered 963. Others on the Roll were: Recruits, 32; Adherents, 18; Advisory Board, 500; Band members, 225; Men's Fellowship Clubs, 123, and Cradle Roll, 646.

Only a few basic facts about the Salvation Army are recorded here. Anyone wishing additional information on the world-wide operations of the Army should write the National Commander, National Headquarters, 120 W. 14th Street, New York 11, N.Y.

Lt. Colonel Harold E. Stout, Divisional Commander, Divisional Headquarters, Salvation Army, 2832 Riverside Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla., is now writing and compiling the "History of the Salvation Army in Florida." There is great need for this work, which will include the history of all the local corps of the State, showing their progress and services.



# THE Y.M.C.A. AND Y.W.C.A. IN FLORIDA

By Lena Clarke

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RUSSELL RYMER, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. of Greater Miami (1960), has cooperated with Dr. E. C. Nance, by securing a copy of "A History of the Y.M.C.A. in North America." By C. Howard Hopkins, The Association Press, New York, 1951 Copyrighted, 1951. Dr. Hopkins was well qualified to write of youth work in America, since he has worked in city branches of this organization; and also in student bodies at colleges where "Y" homes are maintained. Information from his valume, and from several other sources, were combined, by permission, in order to answer the question: "What is the Young Men's Christian Association?"

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George Williams (1821-1905) was a farmer from Somerset, England, where he was a member of a Congregational Church and Sunday School, and an ardent worker with young people's groups, after his conversion at the age of sixteen. After serving an apprenticeship with a dry goods merchant in Bridgewater, England, Williams was employed by Hitchcock & Rogers, Saint Paul's Churchyard, London. Finding that 140 men in his own firm, and thousands more in other business houses in London, were employed all day every day, including Sundays, Williams organized a meeting in the store loft where the clerks lived. From this beginning there were "twelve disciples" who were sent out across London to hold meetings and win other men to the Christian faith. The head of the firm of Hitchcock and Rogers was converted in one of the loft meetings, and immediately he gave his "life and his fortune" to the movement. From 1841 to 1844 drastic improvements were made in living conditions and morals of the tradesmen and clerks in London business houses. June 6, 1844, the **YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION**, with Church of England, Baptist, Methodist and Congregational churches equally represented in the membership of this society, "formed to influence young men to spread the Redeemer's Kingdom amongst those by whom they are surrounded." Y.M.C.A. homes, with comfortable lodgings, displaced the dingy old lofts where workers had lived under very crowded conditions. In addition to prayer services, evening classes were provided to give more culture to those who had hitherto known but little education aside from their apprenticeships. As more and more branches were formed, the movement spread rapidly across the British Isles, and thence, across the ocean to North America.

Following the organization of Associations at Montreal and Boston, in 1851, the real success of the Y.M.C.A. was in the larger commercial cities of Canada and the United States. Although local forms of work and religious backgrounds varied widely, their common interest in the spiritual welfare of young men brought these groups into a world-wide alliance, in 1855. When George Williams was knighted by Queen Victoria, on the occasion of the London Association's Golden Jubilee, held in 1894, there were five thousand Associations in twenty-four countries, with half a million members.

One important rule of the Y's has been closely adhered to throughout the years: in order to be voting members of the organization, young people must be members in good standing of some church. Other young people may become "Associate Mem-







bers," until they unite with a church of their choice, and Evangelism is a keynote of the work of the Y's. Most organization meetings of the Y's were held in churches and sponsored by religious bodies. All along the East Coast of the United States, the names of various Priests, Rabbis, and Protestant ministers will be found on programs for meetings and study groups and Committee planning boards. Also, the young people of these various congregations will be found working together for the good of young persons of their cities.

As Doctor Hopkins has said in his **History of the Y.M.C.A. in North America**, "The most significant service of this kind was the interdenominational activity of the Y.M.C.A. groups, which in many an American community was the first real demonstration of church unity witnessed in the nineteenth century. Ministers of all persuasions delivered lectures and presided at Association meetings."

The first colored Y.M.C.A. in America was organized at Norfolk, Virginia, soon after the Civil War. There are a number of fine buildings conducted by colored Y.M.C.A. units throughout the South. These were important during the three wars—Spanish-American in 1898, First World War from 1917 to 1919, and the Second World War, 1940-1945, when enlisted men on furlough would have had difficulty to find lodgings where they could stay without too much expense. But racial as well as denominational lines are gradually disappearing; and the prayer of Y.M.C.A. students in London was repeated in Florida on Y.M.C.A. Sunday, January 29, 1961: "That the Church may be freed from prejudice and fear in its attitude toward the problems of race, of economic justice, and of the equal place of women in our society, Keep us true to Thee, O God."

### **The Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. in America**

The **Young Men's Christian Association** originated in London in 1844. The 1961 year book reports that there are Y.M.C.A.'s in 76 countries, related to the World Alliance of Y.M.C.A., 37 Quai Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland.

The first Associations in North America were formed in Montreal and Boston, in 1851. Reported in January, 1961, there were 1830 units in the United States, and 117 in Canada. There are nearly three million members in the Association of the two countries. Nearly two-thirds of these members are under 25 years of age. These North American Associations now have 213,105 regularly enrolled groups (1961). Their educational programs include 25 curricular schools with over 7,000 unit courses for adult education. The movement is extended into the High Schools of the United States and Canada through 16,229 Hi-Y clubs for boys and tri-Hi-Y clubs for girls.

The current emphasis of the organization includes expanding its activities for families; objectives tend to promote the growth of sound citizenship and character-building through the development of leadership, interfaith, intercultural, and inter-racial understanding in order to study social and political questions in the light of Christian faith and principles.

**The Young Women's Christian Association:** The first Y.W.C.A. in America was founded in New York City, 1858, to "provide temporal, moral and religious welfare of young women who are dependent on their own exertions for support." The Y.W.C.A. is at work in more than 1,600 communities and has student work in 628 colleges and universities. It has three main groups: Y Teens, girls and boys (boys are associates), aged 12 to 18; Young adults, employed girls, 16-30; and YW-Wives, young married women and mothers of pre-school-age children, who are engaged in educational and recreational activities and projects for themselves.

The emblem of the Y.W.C.A. is an inverted triangle, signifying, body, mind and spirit. The organization is affiliated with the National Traveler's Aid, Women's Exchange, Day Nurseries and other important national and international groups for aiding women and children.



The address of International Y.W.C.A. is at the World Council, 37 Quai Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland, and 70 countries are served through this world headquarters.

Like the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A. urges consideration among all, regardless of race or creed. Policies for both organizations are formed for the most part by National Boards, in New York City.

### **The Y.W.C.A. and The Y.M.C.A. in Florida—Cooperating in Peace and War**

Men who were away from home during World Wars One and Two, were anxious to stay with their families after their return. Accordingly, new programs were planned with the whole family as participants, if they desired to come to the Y. Indian Guides for 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades, a father-and-son program, with "tribes" meeting at homes. "Father and Son—Pals Forever!" is one slogan of this group. Older elementary school boys are in the GRA-Y clubs, and take "field trips" with their teachers, in addition to enjoying recreation that is offered at the Y Building. JUNIOR-Hi-Y clubs and Senior-Hi-Y Clubs meet at school with a faculty adviser, and the Tri-Hi-Y's are provided for girls in these classes.

**Broward County:** With a program serving hundreds of members, a building program is a "must" in order to provide a program for Men, Women, Boys and Girls. The original building will be enlarged with a gymnasium and swimming pool added, according to E. R. Ridder, Secretary. This unit has been named "Broward County Young Men's Christian Association," following the modern trend away from classified participation. Many programs have been planned in order to serve the family as a whole.

**Clearwater, Florida:** "FATHERS AND SONS—PALS FOREVER!" is one of the slogans of this Y, and pictures of the Fathers and Sons, enjoying recreation together, are posted in the rooms. The Southern Council at Knoxville, Tennessee, issued the charter for this unit in March, 1957, and it was presented to the Board of Clearwater, March 21, 1957. All of the new programs outlined above are enjoyed by this Y, and in addition they conduct 2 camps during vacation, one for older children to camp out and one for Day Camp at the Y building. The purpose of this Y is "to translate Christian principles into the lives of those who take part in its program, and to unite youth and adults in a Christian fellowship through the development of spirit, mind and body." The Association is governed by outstanding business men who give their time free of charge. Ben Krentzman is President, and there is a full-time Secretary in charge.

**Pensacola Y.M.C.A.:** Founded in 1904 by a group of Pensacola citizens, with William Fisher as its guiding light, this unit is "aligned with the Church, the Home, and the School, ever alert to guide youth in the Christian way of living." It is affiliated with the Y.M.C.A. World Alliance, National Council, and Southern Area Council. During World War II, like most other American Y's, this unit contributed to the support of men in service in 77 countries. Men from other countries working or training in Florida: men from Florida training or fighting in other countries—all were mutually aided by Florida Y's.

An important slogan at Pensacola is, "Physical condition is easy to maintain, but difficult to regain." Their brochure shows many business men with younger members of the family living up to this advice.

This unit has 1,570 members in youth groups; and 755 adults, 18 and over.

Pensacola is planning to build a larger building to replace the one in constant use since 1904. The present-day trend in favor of family parties demands extra recreational facilities for health and pleasure. A "Family Camp," is being planned where members and their families may spend a vacation. Pat N. Groner, President of the Board of Directors, has given us splendid reports from the Pensacola group.

**Tallahassee:** This Y.M.C.A. was started in May, 1952, by members of the "Downtown Optimist Club," who recommended it as a youth project. Their slogan is "AN







INVESTMENT IN YOUTH PAYS DIVIDENDS FOREVER." No building has been erected but facilities of churches, homes, and public play areas are in constant use by members. Florida State University students give their time to various activities, and when such leadership is given, students receive college credits for "field work." Mr. Clyde W. Smith, General Secretary for Tallahassee Y, supervises all student and class work wherever meetings are held. A building is being planned which will be of great service to the community and invaluable to the University and the State Capitol members.

Orlando: Orlando, Florida, has one of the oldest Y's in Florida. It was begun in 1887, and was under the oversight of the Physical Director of Rollins College, at one time. The professional staff now numbers five. A larger building is being planned to be erected soon, with up-to-date facilities.

**INDUSTRY SERVED:** 1959 produced the Industrial Management Club of Central Florida, to develop human relations, and individual supervisors.

Orlando has 1,022 Board, Committee, and Council members, with 5,425 members enrolled in 151 clubs. Also, 119 athletic teams, with 1,946 enrolled; 17 Indian Guide Tribes with 403 members; 963 boys in GRA-Y Clubs in 20 schools; 34 Hi-Y Clubs in Junior and Senior High Schools; 18 Clubs where "Y's Men and Y's Menettes" enjoy recreation and support service projects within the Y.

As the old site is not large enough for the proposed new home for the Y, it is expected that the building will be completed during 1961 on the corner of Mills Street and Amelia Avenue.

#### **Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. of The Palm Beaches**

Richard Good, General Secretary, reported for 1960:

"Following a pattern set around the world by the Y's, here in the Palm Beaches the Y devotes itself to a mission of keeping its eye on the Teenager, the student and young workers, and on men in business and industry. Without the interest of the entire community at work, the mission of the Y can become a mechanical method without a heart, or just a building to house a gymnasium or games room. The Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. work here is close cooperation with church, school, government and home."

Charles R. Dorsey, President of the West Palm Beach Y.M.C.A. and patron of the Y.W.C.A., gives this message for the future at the beginning of the "Soaring Sixties":

"We sincerely believe that the Christian influence of our Associations will help to mold the lives of your youth, our young men and their families, our Senior Citizens, and others, as we work together with our Church, School, and Home. Of this we are confident—as the Palm Beaches move forward into a new era of community planning and achievement, our Young Men's Christian Association will respond to the challenge and its purpose.

The Y.M.C.A. of the Palm Beaches has 1,820 members enrolled in its various groups for training, recreation and study.

Cooperating extensively with church organizations in the Palm Beaches, the Y's offer their facilities for church activities and sponsor athletic events for church groups. They were organized here in Union Congregational Church Fellowship Hall, and church people of all faiths helped to build and support both Y's.

Miss Joan Allen, native of West Palm Beach, graduate of Stetson University, experienced as a community program counselor and public relations consultant with a Chicago firm, resigned from her Chicago position to work as Executive Director of the Y.W.C.A. of the Palm Beaches. As Program Director, Miss Allen will include in her duties the rapidly expanding Y-Teen program, the selection and training of advisers and the planning of activities. She succeeded Mrs. C. L. Meebold who resigned in October, 1960, after many years as a member of the Woman's Council, and Executive Director here.



**Y's Sunday:** This special day is observed each year in the Palm Beaches and members of the Hi-Y groups assist local pastors in worship services at the Sunday morning with "ACCENT ON YOUTH."

## Chapter Notes on The Y.M.C.A. and The Y. W. C. A. in Florida

By: The Editor

In a letter from Mrs. Virginia Downes, dated February 19, 1960, Mrs. Downes said:

"The Y.M.C.A. Year Book of 1877 lists the Jacksonville Association with 1875 given as the date of organization. It appears to be the only Association reported at that time. However, the next Year Book, 1878-79, lists three Associations, Apopka, Fort Read and Jacksonville."

Mrs. Downes, a Librarian at the Y.M.C.A. Historical Library in New York City, sent me eleven typewritten pages of references to the activities of Y.M.C.A. Associations in Florida found in the Association Year Books and other publications. There are in these references many quotations from various Association reports on the financial, social and educational programs, problems and achievements through the years.

Speaking of the materials in the Y.M.C.A. Historical Library, Mrs. Downes wrote:

"Some historic events of dramatic significance have been exceptionally well preserved here. For example, the yellow-fever plague of 1888. There is a full box of handwritten correspondence which describes in some detail the conditions in Jacksonville and the surrounding areas at the time. Many of these letters are from W. B. Owen, President of the Jacksonville Y.M.C.A. at that time. Mr. Owen was an attorney."

The Association's activities in the following cities are mentioned: Jacksonville, Daytona Beach, DeLand, Key West, Miami, Orlando, West Palm Beach, Palm Beach, Pensacola, Saint Augustine, Saint Petersburg, Sarasota, Tampa.

Names which appear in reports through the years are E. E. Barnett, S. H. Reece, "Brother Warner," Edw. Hoyt, George A. Hall, Thomas K. Cree, James McCouaghy, A. M. Jones, J. A. Wilson, A. A. Knight, Stuart, W. Bowen, R. H. Jones, Rev. G. W. Swift, I. E. Munger, Robinson, H. B. Saunders, Albert R. Klemer, Willard M. Ware, Ross Reader, Dr. James M. Jackson, William S. Frost, J. E. Junkin, J. T. Browne, Frank B. Brauntly, L. A. Pickett, Hon. W. B. Stubbs, Adrian Lyon, F. W. Ramsey. All of these men were active laymen or officials in Association work.

There are references in Mrs. Downes' letter, to State and National Conventions, disappointments and victories, courage and faith, civic and social study projects sponsored by the Y.M.C.A., such as "A Study of Negro Life in Tampa," by J. H. McGrew, 1927—, a fifty-page study illustrated with photographs.

In gathering materials for the chapter on the Y's work in Florida, so well written by Lena Clarke of West Palm Beach, I corresponded with many present-day Secretaries of Florida Associations who sent up-to-date reports on the status of their respective Associations. Some of these fine leaders sent rather full histories of their local Associations. Limitations of space prevented the inclusion of much such excellent material, but I am grateful for their cooperation. For the benefit of future historians I am sending my complete file on the work of the Association in Florida, together with my correspondence and notes on "The East Coast of Florida," to the Library of the University of Tampa. Unfortunately, the response from Y.W.C.A. Secretaries of Florida was not as enthusiastic as we had hoped it would be, but such material as we received on the history of this fine organization is in the Y.W.C.A. file.

There are in 1960, Y.W.C.A.'s in the following Florida cities.

### Executive Directors in Florida

Clearwater, 222 South Lincoln: Mrs. Margaret P. Fincher, Executive Director, and Mrs. Ann Cornett, Associate Executive Director.







Daytona Beach, 344 South Beach Street: Miss Helen Edmiston, Executive Director.  
Jacksonville, 325 East Duval Street: Miss Gertrude Horney, Executive Director.  
Miami, 114 Southeast 4th Street: Miss Gladys Panton, Executive Director; Mrs.  
Gertrude Shaffer, Administrative Assistant Director, and Miss Esther Finch, Assistant  
Director.

Pensacola, 911 North Spring: Mrs. Brooks M. Suda, Executive Director.  
St. Petersburg, 647 First Avenue: Miss Helene Mahler, Executive Director.  
Tampa, 601 Twiggs Street: Miss Gladys W. Taber, Executive Director.  
West Palm Beach, 901 South Olive Avenue: Mrs. C. L. Meebold, Executive Di-  
rector.

The Y.W.C.A. was founded in the United States in 1858.



# FLORIDA RED CROSS WORKERS ARE TRAINED TO MEET DISASTER—FLORIDA FIRST— ELSEWHERE AS NEEDED

By Lena Clarke

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THERE ARE 3,700 Red Cross Chapters in the United States, one in almost every County in each State. The country is divided into five areas and Florida is a part of the Southeastern Area, which has headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia. It saves time to have regional directors, who are familiar with the geographical features of the States, to assist with problems when need arises.

American National Red Cross was comparatively young when Clara Barton and her aides went in to rehabilitate Cuba, after the Spanish-American War; as this was the first time that Red Cross assistance had been sent to another country from the United States, it is a notable fact that the Red Cross relief ship "Texas" went out from Tampa, Florida, to Key West, and thence to Cuba, on its errand of mercy. Bundles came from many States; but the bulk of the materials came from all over Florida.

We sent \$4,300 to Japan to aid suffering caused by an earthquake and tidal wave in 1923. When a severe hurricane swept the lower East Coast of Florida, in 1928, the Japanese Government sent \$43,000 for our relief fund, thus expressing their gratitude by returning the gift ten-fold. Our best "Path-to-Peace" would be to be kind and show friendship for foreign nations, even though they do not believe as we do about many things.

Henri Dunant, who founded International Red Cross, prayed often the prayer of Sophocles, "Grant, O God, that we may be of the number of those who are born, not to increase hating, but to increase loving among nations."

Red Cross work has advanced rapidly with the years, and today there are thousands of trained volunteers who are ready to jump into action in case of need. Thousands more work in the more monotonous tasks of aiding public welfare agencies improve the health and happiness of the community.

For Florida there were such serious disasters from 1926 through the Fifties, that storm warning and storm relief have become especially proficient on the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean shores. A number of our experienced disaster workers have been transferred, at times, to other States when disaster struck outside of Florida. Louisiana, Georgia, Texas, and some of the Northeastern States were among those so aided.

At a special meeting of disaster preparedness and relief officials, held May 31, 1960, at the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control Building in West Palm Beach, 60 representatives of various organizations, including American Red Cross, mapped plans for dealing with hurricanes and other disasters if they should occur. Members of military and law enforcement agencies were among those who gave valuable advice.

Jack Hudnall, meteorologist at the United States Weather Bureau at Palm Beach International Airport, stressed the fact that all members of committees should be on the alert for warnings from the Weather Bureau and that all citizens should be







taught to heed the warnings and follow instructions for safety. People endanger their lives, and make more trouble for rescue workers, if they fail to observe safety rules which are given promptly over radio and TV, and repeated at frequent intervals until all danger is past.

Miss Carolyn Blitch, County Red Cross Chapter Manager, expressed concern over the number of tornadoes which have been reported in Florida during the past two years. They spring up quickly and are difficult to forecast; also, they do not occur during the regular "Hurricane Season," June 15 to November 15, each year, when citizens are expecting and listening for hurricane warnings. Tornado damage is not as widespread, but may be even more devastating than a hurricane because of its greater severity in a smaller area.

Miss Blitch explained that the sooner word is received of these tornadoes, the sooner emergency assistance can be given. "We must develop a fast plan of action to take care of those isolated disasters," she urged. The tornado that hit Pahokee, Florida, in 1958 left 45 persons homeless and caused \$11,000 damage.

A National Red Cross report, discussed at this meeting, gave food for serious thought. A brief review of the main points of this booklet, "THE FIFTIES—A DECADE OF DISASTERS," is given here:

"The American Red Cross reports that the toll of hurricanes, floods, tornadoes, plane and train mishaps and other catastrophes in the 1950's made those ten years the worst disaster decade in United States history.

"Perhaps nature's destructiveness on the North American continent was matched only by the era when polar glaciers wrenched and twisted the topography to produce the hills and valleys we know today."

The report showed that 3,100 disasters from 1950 through 1959 destroyed over 29,000 homes, severely damaged 71,500, less seriously damaged more than half a million, and temporarily or permanently displaced over 1,600,000 Americans. Red Cross spent \$117,009,383 to provide free emergency food, clothing and shelter for more than 1,500,000 disaster victims in need of relief.

Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Iowa floods in 1951 destroyed or damaged 33,177 homes, and Red Cross sheltered and fed 14,200 persons and rehabilitated 19,900 families at a total cost of \$14,350,000. Eastern floods of 1955 destroyed 1,268 homes and damaged 30,995 in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia and Massachusetts. Red Cross spent \$18,300,000 on mass care for 82,700 persons and rehabilitation help for 14,900 families. Western floods of 1955 in California, Oregon, Nevada, Idaho and Washington cost \$8,500,000 in aid for 56,000 persons and 10,000 families.

Hurricane "Audrey" of 1957 destroyed or damaged more than 25,000 homes, left 371 dead and a large number unaccounted for in Louisiana and Texas.

Mid-eastern floods of January damaged 25,000 homes in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, West Virginia, and New York, in 1955.

1960 disasters were not included in this ten-year report. We do not yet have the figures for serious floods in the Spring of 1960. Flood waters swept through eight mid-western states in March, 1960; and that same month was a disastrous one for Central Florida, when residents from Tampa to the Atlantic Coast were driven from their homes by rising water. Governor Collins, Red Cross workers and other rescue personnel, used boats to view the damage and save the lives of those who were marooned by floods in many towns and cities. Red Cross shelters were crowded with displaced persons.

While many of our Florida people were still suffering from floods, financially and otherwise, the call came for help for Chile, devastated by the worst earthquakes that ever hit the Americas.

But Red Cross continues bravely, for the Congress of the United States charges the organization, in addition to war relief, if needed, to "carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and apply the same to mitigating the suffer-



ings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same."

Volunteer workers, over two million strong in the United States, testify to the fact that Americans are willing to give time and talent freely wherever help is needed.





NOTES ON RELIGION  
IN FLORIDA

By Dr. E. C. Nance

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No State Histories for These Religious Movements

THE EDITOR regrets his inability to obtain adequate statistics on the state-wide status of several religious groups which were active in Florida in 1960. Some have not collected or recorded their state histories. In a few instances these groups, bearing various names, including "Church," have emerged locally and are based on the leadership and teachings of one or more individuals of the local community who have, in some cases I know, defected from other religious bodies. Frequently the movement does not develop beyond one unit in the state or country. (Many of the great religious movements in America began in this manner.)

There are winter and summer "tent" Evangelists, mostly winter, who attract thousands in their meetings. The ministers of the older churches sometimes jokingly refer to these tent Evangelists as "snowbird preachers" because the great majority of them come to Florida during the winter season. These winter-time ministers do not always bring their tents with them. They frequently preach in rented halls, in parks or on street corners. Some of these preaching tourists are identified with nationally known religious bodies. Some are free-lancers. Some do a thriving business in the sale of books and tracts which, often times, they, themselves, have written. Some preach "new doctrines"—some the older orthodoxies. A considerable number of the winter ministers who pitch their tents in Florida when the snow is falling in the north, preach on the healing power of the Gospel. Many physically and spiritually ill and afflicted people attend the services of these ministers. Some testify that they were healed of both organic and functional diseases. I do not judge these men or the testimonies of people who claim to have been healed by them. I merely report history here.

Since radio emerged in our national life we have had "religion in the air." Florida has been no exception. The "radio religious ministries" have been popular with "shut-ins," members of the older churches and people of religious interests who do not attend church at all. Religious programs on the air are often sponsored by the older churches. Reverend Mason, pastor of the Buffalo Baptist Church, in Tampa, has broadcast daily and Sunday services for more than twenty-five years. And there are many free-lance ministers, young and old, men and women, who are not identified with local churches, who conduct daily and/or weekly religious services over the radio. Many of the national radio and TV religious programs have thousands of listeners and viewers in Florida.

Religious journalism in Florida is old, popular and effective. All of the major denominations publish a state news magazine which, beside the national journal of the religious body, keeps the churchman informed on the state and national levels concerning the progress of religion. Most of the secular newspapers of Florida devote liberal space to religious activities. Some publish religious articles, syndicated Sunday School lessons, cartoons, serial features based on a popular religious book, syndicated columns by noted ministers, Saturday church pages, etc.

Many of the major denominations support local book stores where books on



religion may be purchased or rented. A few nationally known religious bodies sell their publications on the streets or from house to house. The Editor has never turned down a salesman of "The War Cry," which he enjoys, or a "Jehovah's Witness" pamphleteer at his door because he respects the courage of a young girl (usually) who will pound the pavements for her faith.

**Religious Debates:** In the nineteenth and early part of the twentieth centuries there were many debates on various religious doctrines. The Baptists, pioneers of the Disciples of Christ (Christian Church), Methodist, Church of Christ and Mormons never turned down a chance to meet an opponent in debate. In some cases a preacher would lose most of his flock in a debate. Other times nothing came of a debate except a little seed-sowing for further controversy. Most of the pioneer Christians had deep convictions about the doctrines of their church. Sometimes they pitied the "lost souls" of other faiths. I doubt if one could promote a debate on religion anywhere in Florida today—even between a Christian and a proponent of voodooism. In personal life dedicated Christians today are not different from early Christians. Many of their convictions are as deep-rooted, but tolerance, understanding and the "spirit of live and let live" have progressed. Our unities are so much greater in number than our differences we have no urge to debate the latter. We have long since learned that there is more to be gained for the general purposes of religion through cooperation and conference than through controversy and debate. So we have the Florida Council of Churches; "United Church Men" and "United Church Women," "Conference of Christians and Jews," "Ministerial Associations," "Youth For Christ," "Christian Endeavor" and many other Associations of religious people, representing many denominations, which indicate modern trends toward unity and united religious effort. Denominational loyalty has really not waned, but loyalty to "our Heavenly Father," who is above and the inspiration of all denominations, has grown.

Some of the religious bodies in Florida of which we do not have state histories include the Spiritualists, the Nazarine Church, Missionary Baptists, the Community Church, the Conservative Baptist Church, The Foursquare Gospel Church, Pilgrim Holiness Church, Polish National Catholic Church, United Church of Christ in America (composed of Congregational, Christian, Evangelical and Reformed), Church of The Brethren, Free Methodist Church, the United Liberal Church (Unitarian and Universalist), Church of Truth, Progressive Spiritual Church, Universal Spiritualist Church, Church of Spiritual Philosophy, People's Spiritualist Church, Metaphysical Christianity, Universal Harmony Church, Spiritual Science Church, Sacred Science Church, the Apostolic United Church, The Bible Church, The Open Bible Church, Church of God, The Assembly of God, Church of Jesus Christ Holiness Church and the Hebrew Christian Church. All of these, and others by different names, are in Florida, particularly in our larger communities such as Jacksonville, Orlando, Tampa, St. Petersburg, the East Coast and Miami.

**Hall of Fame:** Among the 242 persons nominated for 1960's election to the Hall of Fame for Great Americans at New York University are the names of Mormon leader Brigham Young and Christian Science founder Mary Baker Eddy.

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## BARRY COLLEGE

By Sister Mary Alice, O.P.

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WHEN FATHER LUIS CANCER DE BARBASTRO, Spanish Dominican Friar, petitioned Spain for royal sanction to win Florida to Christianity in 1547, he remotely and unwittingly made plans for the establishment of Barry College and for his own execution by Florida Indians. This spiritual son of St. Dominic will ever rank as an outstanding character among the many stalwart missionaries of his Order who labored strenuously and fruitfully for the rights of the American aborigines no less than for their conversion to Christianity. Our country, and particularly our own State of Florida, has no record of anything nobler or more heroic in its conception, in its spirit, in its purpose, than this man's courageous offering of his life to bring the truth of God to his fellow men.

Florida was in the course of time to pay homage to five flags, to give unfriendly or dubious reception to Jesuit, Franciscan, and Dominican missionaries before statehood was finally achieved. Father Luis Cancer could not, in 1547, foresee the fruits of his martyrdom to be realized in the twentieth century. Since "the blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church," we now see clearly that Father Cancer did not die in vain. We like to trace a line from his solitary lonely death, apparently for a lost cause in 1547, to the present labors of hundreds of Dominican Sisters who now serve their fellow men in this glorious State. It remained for our century to witness the time when the blood of this Dominican martyr would bear fruit in the good works and educational leadership of these Dominican educators at Barry College and elsewhere throughout the State.

Since the history of any institution, community, or country is more or less the biography of those who have played the most important part in its affairs, and since this chapter is devoted to the growth and development of Barry College in Miami, it follows that any adequate description of Barry College must include something of the character and achievement of those responsible for its inception, its founding, and its subsequent growth and expansion.

Bishop Patrick Barry, his sister, the Reverend Mother Mary Gerald, O.P., Mother General of the Dominican Sisters of Adrian, Michigan; another brother, the Right Reverend Monsignor William Barry, P.A., pastor and founder of St. Patrick's parish, Miami Beach, and pioneer priest in the State of Florida—these three so closely associated by the ties of blood,—united the apostolic zeal and the missionary spirit so characteristic of the Irish people in fulfilling a common dream and a great need when they planned a Catholic Woman's College in Miami.

All three of these founders, two brothers and a sister, were native to County Clare in Ireland. Born into a family of eighteen children, thirteen of whom were raised to maturity, they were descended through the lineage of both mother and father from ancient families of Ireland who for centuries had defiantly held their hills against the absentee landlords. The father, Michael, whose ancestors, both the Barrys and the Shannons, had grown poor with Ireland while alien ships carried off the fruits of their toil, was a strong man. Catherine Dixon Barry, the mother, gentle yet strong, kind and charitable, complemented the sterner personality of her husband. Together they reared their family in the fear of God and the love of fellow man. In the course of time they waved goodbye to all save two of the remaining living children, as eleven of the







thirteen responded wholeheartedly and generously to the call of America, to the duty of the Irish people expressed so well by the poet, Clarence Mangan, in the Irish National Hymn:

O Ireland, be it thy high duty  
To teach the world the might of Moral Beauty  
And stamp God's image on the struggling soul . . .

In 1895 Florida was a wilderness of swamp and scrub palmetto when young "Father Pat," as the future Bishop was affectionately called, took leave of parents and family and, filled with apostolic ardor, turned his steps to the apostolate of bringing God's Word to a State which was still pioneer missionary territory.

Shortly after his arrival in America, he was assigned to Immaculate Conception Parish in Jacksonville. At that time Jacksonville included the Counties of Duval, Clay, and Baker, as well as all points west to the boundaries of the Tallahassee Parish. Making his way on bicycle to attend the sick of the "parish," the young curate rode past colonial homesteads along the luxuriant banks of the St. Johns River, viewed the old hotels and rooming houses, and more often looked with pity upon the shacks and dwellings of the poor in lonely countrysides.

At the outbreak of the war with Spain, he volunteered as a chaplain, and served throughout the war with General Fitzhugh Lee's army corps, ministering with great devotion and self-sacrifice not only to the spiritual wants of the men, but to their physical needs when typhoid and other prevalent diseases attacked them.

Returning to his duties in Jacksonville after the war, the future Bishop went through the terrible days of the Jacksonville fire, meeting the situation with his customary spirit of sacrifice for the welfare of others. In 1903 he was appointed pastor of Palatka, a mission including DeLand, Enterprise, Seville Junction, Crescent City and other stations in five counties. During his pastorate there he erected a splendid rectory at Palatka, a fine church at Crescent City, and did remarkable work in organizing and extending the influence of the mission in his care.

Although it was nearly thirty-five years since the close of the Civil War, Florida was just beginning to recover from what history calls the Era of Reconstruction. Flagler and Plant had pushed their railroads beyond Daytona Beach on the East Coast and Tampa on the West Coast.

Fifty miles of virgin pine, extending between Jacksonville and Saint Augustine, separated two distinct worlds: the old and the new, the Spanish and the American, the medieval and the modern. Saint Augustine has never lost its historic identity. Although it had surrendered to invaders time and time again and had watched the raising of five different flags over its roof tops, it had never been conquered. Battelfield for pirates and plunderers, haven for black, white, and red men, cradle of civilization, seldom through three hundred years had it known a moment of rest or security for itself; yet with serene composure it had remained indifferent to the changes of time. No one has ever tried to change Saint Augustine.

In 1913 the late Bishop Kenny established the new parish of the Assumption in South Jacksonville, and appointed Father Barry its first pastor. In eight months he had erected a fine church, rectory and parish hall; in four years he had them paid for, and in 1917 Bishop Curley called him to St. Augustine as rector of the Cathedral and Vicar-General. When Bishop Curley left St. Augustine to assume his duties as Archbishop of Baltimore, Father Barry was named administrator; he was named Bishop by Pope Pius XI on February 22, 1922, and was the first American Bishop appointed by the new Pope.

With 27 years of experience in Florida behind him, he entered upon his work as Bishop with a firsthand knowledge of the land, of its people, of its needs. He was comparatively young in years, yet he was mature in wisdom, in judgment, in vision.

In 1910 while Bishop Barry was still assigned to a Jacksonville Parish, he welcomed to the Diocese his younger brother, and another who was to figure in the destiny of



Barry College, Father William Barry. Father William served in Jacksonville and DeLand parishes before being appointed to found St. Paul's parish in Jacksonville. As Flagler had helped develop the State from Jacksonville to Key West by the spread of the railroad and hotels, and as the southern part of the Florida peninsula became more thickly populated and was patronized by northern tourists during the cold of the winter season, it became Bishop Barry's burden to provide schools and churches for the increasing numbers. One of his first appointments as Bishop was to ask his brother, Father William, to found St. Patrick's Parish on Miami Beach. Just a year or two prior when the Jesuit Fathers at West Palm Beach were establishing their parochial school, they had applied for Dominican Sisters from Adrian, Michigan, to staff the school since the Diocesan Sisters of St. Joseph did not have sufficient numbers to meet the needs of the now phenomenally expanding State.

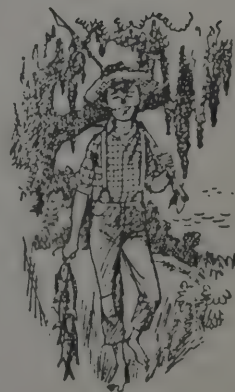
We find then these Irish missionaries, two brothers and a sister, the Bishop of St. Augustine, the pastor and founder of St. Patrick's parish, Miami Beach, and their youngest sister, then Sister Mary Gerald, novice mistress of a rapidly increasing community of Dominican Sisters in Adrian, Michigan, all with particular concern for the development of the Church and Catholic school system in the State of Florida.

In 1933 when Sister Gerald became Mother General of the Community at Adrian she made annual visits to the various Dominican convents in Florida. These "mission houses" as they were called had greatly increased in number between the years 1923 and 1933. Dotting the East coast from Fort Pierce to Miami Beach, we find parochial schools in both these cities, in Fort Lauderdale, and a girls' academy at West Palm Beach.

With particular concern for the future of Florida, both brother and sister, Bishop and Mother General, saw the need for an institution of Catholic higher education in the State. And in their mutual thinking, a vision of Barry College germinated and became a reality during the year 1939-40. Bishop Barry authorized the construction of the College and set about completing the steps preliminary to the undertaking. The erection of the College was a daring, courageous step for both. Bishop Barry's brotherly help and unerring judgment sparked the courage necessary for the Mother General of a comparatively young and growing community to undertake such a vast project. But both brother and sister were gifted with long-range vision. Both were fired with the zeal which knows no bounds; both had a strong faith in the loving Providence of God; both saw the needs of the Church in this fast-growing State; and both of them knew that a good Catholic College was very much to be desired. Their strong faith assured them that God would see to completion a project which dared so much in order to satisfy the needs of the Church.

Enlisting the help of Monsignor Barry, they asked him to select a suitable site for the proposed college. Although Monsignor's experience in and about Miami for so many years qualified him to render good judgment, he sought the help of a young friend of his, a rising young lawyer, and at that time Mayor of Miami Shores Village, Mr. John Thompson. Together the Monsignor and Mr. Thompson drove about Miami and its environs. Eventually the present location in Miami Shores was selected and approved. In this way, the interest, the concern, and the whole-hearted dedication of Mr. Thompson to the future of Barry College was developed. A lifetime devotion to the College has resulted, so that today Mr. Thompson ranks as one of its Founders and acts as legal advisor and friendly consultant on all important matters. Mr. Thompson has won for himself an enviable place in the hearts of the three Barry founders, and of all those who have since been identified with the College as administrators, instructors, or students.

Once the site for the college had been chosen, the Founders pushed forward the erection of the first buildings with characteristic vigor and promptitude. Since all three members of the Barry family, Bishop Patrick Barry, Mother Mary Gerald Barry, and Monsignor William Barry, were holding positions of great responsibility, positions which made heavy demands on their time and attention, and since the proper







erection of the buildings would require full-time supervision by someone skilled and competent in construction needs, they looked about for the right person.

Many enviable characteristics mark Mother Gerald's work as Mother General of a constantly growing community. Perhaps the greatest asset to her in this work of placing and directing so many Sisters (the number is now well over 2,000) is her happy facility for finding the right person for a particular position at just the right time. Sister Mary Gonzaga Green, a woman with a background rich in educational and administrative work, was named supervisor of the new college buildings. She resided at St. Patrick's convent on Miami Beach, where Sisters of her community staffed the parochial school. From this vantage point she could easily reach the scrub and palmetto-studded forty acres in Miami Shores, the location of the proposed college. Ground was formally broken in January, 1940. She watched the bulldozer clear the land, she conferred with the then young Mr. Gerald Barry, Chicago architect and nephew of the Founders. With this help and her own native talent for building detail, she learned the intricacies of architectural blueprints. She walked from scaffold to scaffold daily, giving encouragement here, a warning there, and keeping all at work for a common end. Rarely did any construction foreman win an argument with Sister Gonzaga on the matter of building detail. All the enthusiasm of her buoyant nature, all the physical strength she could muster, and all of the talent with which God had so richly endowed her, she poured lavishly into the work now assigned her.

A word about the architecture and structure of these buildings is in order here. Gerald A. Barry, A.I.A., of the Chicago firm Barry and Kay, nephew of Bishop Barry, Monsignor Barry, and Mother Gerald, has for some time been the official architect for all buildings done by the Adrian Dominican community. He designed most of the group of buildings comprising the Motherhouse at Adrian; he was architect for several large central high schools for girls: Dominican and Rosary High School in Detroit; Hoban-Dominican High School in Cleveland; Regina-Dominican High School in Illinois; Aquinas High School in Chicago. His work is characterized by a pleasing blending of function and design, of modern and semi-classical. It followed quite naturally that he would be designated as the architect for the proposed new College in Miami. In designing the buildings he successfully blended the Southern colonial character with essentially modern effects, in a Spanish Renaissance style. The result is both pleasing and functional.

A long-time friend of the Adrian Dominican Community, His Excellency, the Most Reverend John T. McNicholas, late Archbishop of Cincinnati, and personal friend of the Barry family, delighted at the plan for a Catholic Woman's College in Florida, made some suggestions which were adopted by the architect, and which give to the cluster of buildings now erected a special stamp and atmosphere. Archbishop McNicholas said that young women of College age should be freed from the institutional atmosphere which often is part of a college education. He advocated small cottage-size dormitories in which the young women could live a home life, and where the family atmosphere would prevail. The first two dormitories, Rosa Mystica and Maris Stella, were designed to house 35 and 31 students respectively. A spacious lounge, smaller reception rooms, well-equipped snack kitchens, laundrettes, were incorporated into these first two dormitories, and have been distinctive features of all subsequent dormitory plans.

The first units included in the original group which were blessed in June of 1940 by Bishop Barry were Cor Jesu Chapel, the two dormitories already mentioned (Rosa Mystica and Maris Stella), Calaroga Dining Hall, and the Angelicus, classroom, administration unit.

These five buildings had not been part of the original plans of the Founders. To save expense, it was thought to make a temporary kitchen and dining room in the classroom building. A classroom was also to serve as temporary chapel. Monsignor Barry urged that the kitchen and dining room units be included in this first cluster of buildings.



Accordingly the dining room unit, called Calaroga in honor of St. Dominic's birthplace, was begun. It comprised a large dining room with facilities for serving 300 students, a smaller room adjoining to serve as the Sisters' dining room, and a small dining room for the needs of the Chaplain and College guests. A spacious kitchen equipped with modern cooking and dishwashing equipment, three large walk-in refrigerators, storerooms, a dining room for kitchen help, were included in the Calaroga dining unit.

The classroom building is named Angelicus in honor of St. Thomas Aquinas, the "angelic" doctor of the Church. One of its main features is a circular lounge surrounded by windows running entirely to the ceiling. Masonry flower boxes surround these windows and they are protected from the sun by a concrete canopy. The first library, temporary in character, was situated over this lounge. Additional rooms in this building, all connected by outside corridors, include the administrative offices, science laboratories and eleven classrooms.

The chapel with its tower is placed at the end of the entrance avenue and dominates the campus. Over the main entrance a large window, superimposed by a cast stone cross nearly 20 feet high, forms an imposing picture. The seating capacity of the chapel is approximately 500, of which 100 seats are placed along the side walls to form the stalls for the choral recitation of the office by the Sisters.

This chapel, complete with furnishings was the gift of Mrs. Margaret Brady Farrell, a wintertime parishioner of Monsignor Barry's parish in Miami Beach.

Monsignor Barry acquainted her with the plans for the new college, and when she discovered that a Chapel had been omitted temporarily from the original group of buildings, not because the Founders minimized that need but because funds were low and it was thought a temporary chapel could be arranged to make way for a fitting edifice when time and funds permitted, she authorized the erection of Cor Jesu chapel. In addition to paying for this building she furnished it completely. She added sacred vessels of rare value and exquisite craftsmanship fashioned from the family jewels. This good woman imposed only one restriction on the charity which she dispensed so freely. She insisted that her gifts remain anonymous. For four years, from 1940 to 1944, one object of her generous concern was Barry College. Ten years after her death, on Founders' Day, 1954, a bronze tablet was erected in Cor Jesu Chapel testifying to her gift and insuring for her the generous prayers of her beneficiaries.

Other gifts to the young College by Mrs. Farrell included the tennis courts, the swimming pool, and numerous other furnishings. A masterpiece of wood-carving, the Nativity scene, was planned and purchased by her for Cor Jesu Chapel.

It should be mentioned here that all of the campus dormitories bear titles of Our Blessed Lady, to whom all Dominicans cherish such tender devotion: Rosa Mystica, or Mystical Rose; Maris Stella, Star of the Sea; later on in 1945, Stella Matutina, Morning Star, and more recently when a modern motel across from the College on Second Avenue was purchased to care for the ever-growing student body, it was named Villa Madonna.

The Chapel is named Cor Jesu. As has already been mentioned, the Administration-classroom unit was named Angelicus in honor of St. Thomas, the Angelic Doctor. Calaroga, the birthplace of St. Dominic, is honored in the name given the dining quarters. When the pool was completed, it was called Penafort, in honor of the birthplace of St. Raymond, an early Dominican Saint.

As these first five buildings neared completion, as the dream began to materialize, as the hearts of the Founders thrilled with the joy of accomplishment, as their eyes looked toward the future where young women of Florida would receive the kind of higher education which was their right, plans were made for the blessing and laying of the cornerstone.

The Community of Adrian Dominican Sisters, when faced with the problem of naming the new College, had no difficulty in deciding that it should bear the family name of the Bishop of the Diocese, of the man who had given 45 years of his life to the people of Florida, of the family who were so closely associated with and so re-







sponsible for the erection of the College. The proposal was made that it be called Barry College and the Bishop graciously acquiesced.

On June 20, 1940, Bishop Patrick Barry laid the cornerstone and blessed the first five buildings of the new College. Those in attendance did not realize as they followed him from building to building under the hot sun that this was to be his last public appearance. The hand of death was to be upon him before the first students reached the Barry College Campus.

He had been engaged in preparation for the celebration of the three-hundred-seventy-fifth birthday of the first permanent settlement of the United States of America, for the Church and the City of St. Augustine were uniting in preparation for this great day. The City of Saint Augustine made preparations to invite all to the celebration. The Apostolic Delegate was expected as also were many Archbishops and Bishops of the United States and other countries. A great pilgrimage was featured to the Cradle of the Church, to the site of the first public Mass on the shores of the United States of America. Through the courtesy and generosity of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, D.C., the Cathedral Parish Records, the oldest of any kind in this country, fourteen volumes of important data on births, marriages, deaths, of the oldest settlers in this country, were restored. Scientists and historians had recognized at last the value of these oldest accounts of names, addresses, parents, grandparents, and godparents as sources from which to trace important migrations and their geographical origins in this country.

And just as this great day of glory was at hand, within a month or so of the opening of Barry College in September, the Bishop quietly died on August 13, 1940. He had lived quietly, gently, unostentatiously. And in this way he died. Knowing that he was ill, he put his affairs in order. He answered the last letters. He balanced his books. The Diocese was in good financial standing, owing no one but himself. He had scarcely touched the salary that belonged to him by rank and right.

Saying nothing to anyone he made arrangements to enter the hospital in Jacksonville. He asked his old friend, Dr. Frederick Waas, to attend him.\* The doctor examined him and pronounced him a very sick man. Having received medical care, the Bishop relaxed and talked of former days, of his home in Ireland, and of many of the experiences bound up in his seventy long years.

Shortly after midnight he died without noise, without fanfare, without fuss. He had always avoided giving trouble to anyone. In his death, too, he made sure that he would not give anyone undue anxiety or care.

No history of Barry College would be complete without some mention of Monsignor Barry and his contribution to the welfare of this institution.

As a pioneer priest laboring in Florida during all the years of his priesthood, 1910 to the present, his contributions to the Church, to civic life, to the Greater Miami area, and in particular to Miami Beach, defy evaluation.

The parochial plant at St. Patrick's, Miami Beach, is one of the finest and most complete in the United States, comprising church, rectory, convent, school, auditorium, club rooms, cafeteria, student center, athletic field, gymnasium, all of which are dominated by the Tower of Christ the King which now looms majestically at the Miami Beach termination of the new 36th Street causeway.

Mention has already been made of his part in choosing the site for the college, in enlisting the help of Mr. Thompson and Mrs. Margaret Brady Farrell in the project.

Throughout the intervening years Monsignor Barry has directed material benefactions to the College. What is considered even more valuable by those who administer the College is the help he gives by his interest, by his judgment in matters large or small, by his concern for the well-being and continued expansion of the institution.

The students of the College have come to recognize him as a friend, the Sisters to

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\*A granddaughter of Dr. Frederick Waas, Miss Carol Blume, is presently registered for the September, 1960, freshman class at Barry College.



know that he is their staunchest support and helper, and all at Barry to welcome his coming to the campus. Willingly and lovingly he gives of his time to officiate on days of special observance: Founders Days, Nursing Capping ceremonies, Pan American Days, Baccalaureate and Commencement exercises. At these times a suggestion here, a word of advice there, an approval or disapproval of proposed measures, all of these are kindly given and gratefully received by those responsible for the college.

Barry College is happy and proud of its associations and relationships with Monsignor William Barry. At various times attempts have been made by College officials to recognize publicly this good friend. But always his characteristic modesty, his desire for anonymity, have legislated against any public expression of appreciation. With Mrs. Margaret Brady Farrell, who insisted that her benefactions remain unnoticed publicly during her lifetime, he shares this insistence on doing good quietly, on refusing to let his left hand know the good dispensed by the right, and on stern injunctions that no praise be given in this life.

This year, on the occasion of his golden jubilee in God's holy priesthood, fitting recognition was given his contributions to Florida by the Church, by civic officials, and by parishioners and laymen. On the occasion of this golden jubilee, Barry College wishes to congratulate Monsignor Barry and to recognize publicly a debt of friendship and service which can never be recompensed in this world and which can be rewarded adequately only by the God he serves so selflessly and so zealously. In the treasury of blessings which have come to Barry through the years and which are cherished highly, the work of Monsignor William Barry in serving as founder, friend, advisor, and benefactor demands a prominent place.

Before we can well understand the educational goal toward which the College was directed and which has been the beacon toward which it has striven these past twenty years, it will be necessary to pause here to consider the work of the Principal Founder of the College, the Mother General of the Adrian Dominican Sisters, Reverend Mother Mary Gerald Barry, O.P.

Like so many of her family, she, too, as Catherine Barry, made her way to the United States at an early age, following in the footsteps of older brothers and sisters. For several years she lived in Chicago with her brother, Gerald, father of the present Gerald Barry, architect. Another brother, Frank, an attorney who completed his university education at Notre Dame, lived in Tucson. (Two others of the Barry family, James and Dick, also earned their degrees at Notre Dame University.) On many occasions Mother Gerald visited Frank and his wife in their Tucson home. More frequently she visited her brother, "Father Pat" as he was affectionately called, at St. Augustine. During these visits, now precious in her memory, she grew to know quite intimately the St. Joseph Sisters, the Diocesan Sisters at St. Augustine, many of whom Father Pat had brought over from Ireland himself to help care for the needs of the Diocese which had adopted him.

As we view things in an ordinary light, it would have been most logical for Catherine Barry to enter the convent at St. Augustine. Here she would have been in close touch at all times with her brother, she would have for her Sisters in religion young women who had been reared on the same soil, even in the same hamlet as she. But God does not always ask us to be logical. Sometimes He requires that we do what might appear irregular in the eyes of the world in order to help Him work out a Divine pattern with our lives.

On one occasion when Catherine was visiting her attorney brother, Frank, and his lovely young wife, Molly, they mentioned that the Dominican Sisters from Adrian had opened a convent in the city. To have a valid reason for calling on the three Sisters and spending time with them, Catherine registered for music lessons with Sister Cecilia. In this way, Sister Cecilia became God's instrument for drawing another vocation to the Dominican Convent at Adrian. Catherine confided to her brother Frank her intention of entering the convent of St. Augustine, Florida. To-







gether they agreed that she would go from Tucson to Chicago to take leave of the Chicago relatives and then down to "Father Pat" and the Sisters of St. Joseph.

Upon returning from a music lesson with Sister Cecilia one evening, she sat down, quietly wrote a letter asking admission to the Novitiate, addressed it to the "Mother General, St. Joseph Academy" and then, to her own amazement added the third line, "Adrian, Michigan."

She showed the letter to Frank. With true brotherly solicitude he asked her why she had chosen to go where she knew no one. The family had never settled in Michigan. Why not go to Florida, if she were going anywhere, so that she could at least be near "Father Pat"? These and many other arguments he brought forth. But Catherine Barry had her way (parenthetically we might say this was not the last time in her life she was to win a battle) and before long she presented herself in person at the Motherhouse in Adrian, where Mother Camilla Madden gladly welcomed her and admitted her to the Novitiate.

It was evident from the very first that God had sent a special gift to the Adrian Community in the person of this Catherine Barry, who had come, so suddenly it seemed, out of the unknown. Not only was her grasp of religious life and its principles firm and deep, but her understanding of the "American way of life" and her generous dedication to whatever work was assigned her (and she was spared no drudgery) caused her to stand out in the group of young ladies who, having entered with her, were undergoing the customary novitiate training. They soon learned to look to Catherine's leadership.

On receiving the habit, she took the name Gerald, long a favorite family name, and the name of her brother Gerald, with whom she had lived in Chicago when she first came to this country.

From the very first, positions of responsibility fell into the capable hands of this young religious until eventually Mother Camilla appointed her Mistress of Novices. This office she held for twelve years during the time when the young community was undergoing a period of rapid growth. Sister Gerald's ability in this work won for her an enviable place in the hearts of all the young Sisters she guided. But she did more than guide the young! Older Sisters, those charged with burdens of responsibility, brought their cares and their problems to this young Sister, who instinctively knew the right answer. And why should she not? Long years before, she had learned these answers at the knees of her saintly and strong parents, far away in the hills of Clare.

It was while she was novice mistress that Father Pat was elevated to the episcopate. She and Mother Camilla journeyed to St. Augustine for this historic event when he was consecrated on May 3, 1922.

During the years between 1922 and 1933, Mother Camilla frequently deputed Sister Gerald as her delegate to make the annual visitation of the Dominican houses in Florida. These houses were few at first, only St. Ann's Academy and parochial school in West Palm Beach. The property for this private Academy had been given to Bishop Barry by Colonel Bradley, and had been turned over to the Dominican Sisters by the Bishop. Later, as the work of the Community became known, the numbers of houses increased. Today the Dominican Sisters of Adrian staff schools in Jacksonville (2), Tallahassee (1), Pensacola (1), Fort Walton (1), Melbourne (1), Vero Beach (1), Fort Pierce (3), West Palm Beach (2), including a boarding Academy on Lake Worth, Fort Lauderdale (3), including a Central High School, Hollywood (1), St. Petersburg (2), and in the Miami area three grammar schools, St. Patrick's High School on the Beach and Barry College.

Thus it was that when in 1933, after having been elected Mother General of the Adrian Dominican Community, Mother Gerald visited Florida in the official capacity, she was no stranger to the needs of the State, nor was she without firsthand knowledge of the educational needs of her own Community.

The wide geographic spread of the schools staffed by the Sisters under her charge,



the requirements for certification differing from State to State, were intimately known by Mother Gerald. During the years when she was in charge of the Novitiate, when it became her responsibility not only to train the young Sisters in religious life, but to see that they were likewise properly prepared for the work of teaching to which most of them were eventually assigned, she can truly be said to have formed an educational pattern for the Adrian Dominican Community that looked to the future. Not satisfied with meeting the minimum education requirements suggested by the various State Departments of Education, Mother Gerald in true Dominican fashion, arranged for a consistent and progressive course of study for all of her Sisters.

The College at Siena Heights, the Motherhouse, served the younger Sisters well. Here they could work toward a Bachelor's degree and at the same time enjoy the protective atmosphere of the Motherhouse. During these early years it was possible for mistresses and instructors of young Sisters to study them well and to give valuable direction for the future education in major fields of study.

Realizing the value of a diversified education, and understanding the limitations which might develop to a given school because of educational "in-breeding," in time Sisters were sent to many of the principal colleges and universities in the United States, some to complete work for the Bachelor's degree, and others to add a Master's or Doctor's degree to the basic one she had previously earned.

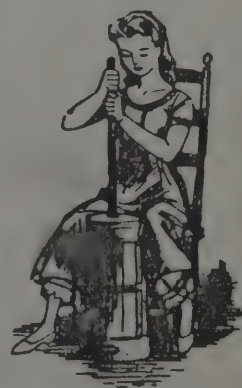
And again, selections were made for yet other educational ventures for the Sisters. While Barry College was still in the "dream" stage, Sisters were studying at universities at home and abroad in preparation for positions on the Charter Staff of the College. National University, Dublin, Ireland; Italy; Fribourg, Switzerland; Lima, Peru; these are but a few of the institutions of higher education represented in the preparation of the first faculty members of Barry College when it opened its doors in 1940.

Some figures here will give in summary form a more complete picture than any comments that might be made of Mother Gerald Barry's contribution to the future of Catholic education in the United States. At the time that she assumed the leadership of the Adrian Community in 1933 the total number of degrees held by the Sisters numbered 205 Bachelors, 22 Masters, 1 Doctor. Today, the Community having grown from the 920 of 1933 to 2,416 of 1960, a proportionate record of increase in the educational background and standing of the Sisters is evident. Numbered within the Community now are 1,545 Bachelors, 593 Masters and 50 Doctors, to say nothing of the number of Sisters who have done extensive post-Master work and who now hold the equivalent of Doctors' degrees.

These statistics give a rather accurate picture of the preparation of the Charter Faculty of Barry College. When the College opened in September, 1940, 14 instructors, eleven of whom were Sisters of St. Dominic, one a Dominican Father who taught in the theology-philosophy department, and two lay people were at hand to instruct the 47 students enrolled. A total of 26 courses were offered that first year.

The pioneer days were rugged, as was to be expected, but the intrepid spirit, the faith, and the courage of the Founders of this institution served as the support and beacon light to those who were more closely involved with the problems on the campus. During these early years Mother Gerald gave particular attention, not only to major problems, but to every tiny detail of the administration of the young college. Through the years since that September day of 1940, Barry College and its needs and welfare have continued to be one of her primary concerns.

All that was basic, good, sound, and fundamental in American Catholic educational theory and philosophy was the objective toward which the Founders worked, as, the buildings well under way, they began to look toward the curriculum which would form the heart of this institution. Barry was not to be just another institution of higher learning. It was not to be just another Catholic College. It was to be a distinctive Catholic College for Women with objectives which were deeply rooted in the most sacred legacies of the Dominican Order, of the Irish race, and of the Catholic educational system in the United States.







The young women who studied for four years at this college would be equipped through the intellectual strengths of strong and exciting teaching and the resulting experience of strong and exciting learning to order their lives and contribute to society as they worked out their destiny as children of God.

The curriculum envisioned by these leaders was not to be a growing aggregation of courses, of "academic islands," a collection of specialties. It was rather to be a well-integrated curriculum or course of study in which order would be a chief characteristic, in which a hierarchy of values would be apparent, in which a unifying purpose and idea would predominate.

Realizing that Christian faith, Catholic theology and philosophy need not stifle the intellect but may and should unify and integrate intellectual life, it was natural that the entire educational structure be built around Catholic theology. Theology is here conceived of as a discipline worthy of study in its own right and also as the intellectual foundation for the integration of all other courses in the curriculum.

While the primary purpose of the College is the training of the intellect, the ultimate purpose of the Catholic College of liberal arts is to bring souls closer to God with the aid of grace and to assist them in fulfilling the purposes of their creation.

It was planned that this integrative role of theology be brought about by an awareness in all teachers of the relationship of theology to every special field of study. This does not imply a lack of autonomy of the various disciplines nor an artificial introduction of theology into the classroom. It does mean that students will learn to recognize theology as an intellectual foundation for the structure of all parts of the curriculum.

The training of the intellect was not to be the exclusive objective of this College, although it was to be and continues to be its most important concern. The human intellect cannot be isolated from the human person, and other parts of man must be developed to complete the education of the whole man. On the campus many activities, including participation in the sacraments, were to be considered essential to the whole education of these students. Selected extracurricular activities, considered to be the immediate putting into effect of the principles studied in class, were to be integrated with the work of the classroom. They would become part of the educational process, rather than something thought of as apart from that process. Nevertheless, in spite of this awareness of other goals, the Founders of Barry College are consistent in their emphasis that the school must never become so engaged in health or social education and character formation that it turns out superficially enlightened intellects.

Accordingly, arrangements were made, as has already been noted, for graceful living, for opportunity to practice the social amenities with ease, for proper physical exercise to be woven into the academic work of sterner disciplines. But in and through and by and beyond and above all this, the Founders planned an educational program which began by recognizing God and which integrated His truths into each area of knowledge.

Four years of this theology, and at least two years of philosophy have been, from the first, basic requirements for any degree course. In this way the student, regardless of the major field of study which she elects, understands well who she is, where she is going, and how to get there.

In the pages of *The Florida Teacher* for September, 1940, in which special tribute was paid to the new College, then about to open its doors for the first students, the aims and ideals of the College were quoted as:

The Barry College graduate is expected to be a "valiant woman and to put out her hand to strong things. Earnestness of purpose and consistency in effort are expected of all . . .

The general aims of the College are: To develop to the fullest extent the intellectual powers of the young woman committed to its care; to so permeate this intellectual training with Catholic principles that the



products of its system of education may not only be fortified against the moral dangers sure to assail them in the course of life, but that they may be a regenerating force in the society in which they live; to so develop the social nature of the students that they may live happily, graciously and unselfishly, and thus contribute to the happiness and well being of all with whom they come in contact; to give the necessary attention to the proper development of the physical being of the students and to build up in them a conscientious regard for the laws of health.

Listed among the special aims of the College we read:

The first is to develop in the individual student a realization of her dignity as a woman. The second is to provide a continuous and consistent training in the fine art of homemaking . . . The third is to prevent the new leisure of women brought about by labor saving devices and the present economic situation from degenerating into mere idleness . . . Finally, to provide the student with the ability to gain a livelihood should the exigencies of life demand it.

The special aim of the Division of Studies is likewise quoted in this periodical as: to provide for the intellectual development of the students; and to prepare them to be self-sustaining members of society.

This hierarchy of values which was to be such a dominant part of the new college is concretely symbolized by the arrangement of the buildings. As one enters the main gate to the campus, Cor Jesu Chapel rears its stately tower, as though pointing out the reason for the very existence of this College—to call all men to recognize God.

To provide for non-Catholic students and to insure some ethical and moral training and instruction, courses in Character Education supply for them the theology required of Catholic students. Presently 30% of the student body are non-Catholic. Each year several of these students elect to take the Catholic theology courses rather than the Character Education work.

All degree requirements, from the very inception of the College, include study in each of the major academic disciplines. Specialization in a major field may be begun only after student has laid a solid groundwork of general education.

In the very first catalog, issued in 1940, we find offerings of ten major areas and five minors. Today's catalog lists sixteen major fields from which students may choose. As the need has arisen through the years, the curriculum has been changed and offerings adjusted to meet the needs of the student body.

While the cultivation of the liberal arts remains the basic plan for Barry College, the needs of modern society have made demands on the curriculum. The young college woman of today must not only be educated liberally, she must likewise prepare to function in her role as wife, mother or career woman. Statistics tell us that eventually all college-educated women return to teaching, business, or some way of making a livelihood after their families are reared. The need then, always apparent, of blending with education in the liberal arts some training with basic functional aspects was provided for from the beginning. As time has progressed the teacher education program and the work in Home and Family life have proved to be two of the more popular and useful majors.

A course in the fundamentals of speech is required of all students. During the sophomore year a non-credit course in parliamentary law is given. Degree requirements include a course in mental hygiene.

In formal classes and in all phases of campus life consistent stress is placed on the dignity of woman. In this way a growing awareness of woman's responsibility to spiritualize her environment is developed.

From the very beginning the formation of clubs, academic "circles," and extra-curricular organizations was encouraged. In these gatherings opportunity is given for the practice of leadership, for the profitable use of leisure time, for friendly social intercourse, and for exchange of basic areas of knowledge.







From time to time these organizations, their value, their need, the attainment of their objectives have been studied by student-faculty committees and appropriate changes made in line with the recommendations submitted.

Outside lecturers, artists in the fields of music and drama, were from the very first days included in the college calendar and directed toward the education of the students.

With the opening of the new auditorium in September, 1955, the Barry Culture Series was inaugurated. Periodic presentations of from eight to thirteen events comprising outstanding artists in vocal and instrumental music, nationally known lecturers, dramatists, artists, and an entire dramatic production or two are arranged. Series tickets for the entire group may be purchased at the beginning of the scholastic year. (Student activity fee entitles all full-time students to a season ticket.) Patrons purchasing season tickets are listed on the annual Culture Series program. In this way a service both to students and to the Miami public is carried out. Each annual program carries the explanation: "The Barry Culture Series, a non-profit endeavor, is presented to the public as an exposition of the goal for which Barry College was founded—to serve as a source of Christin culture and tradition in Southern Florida."

When the college was still young a Student Council was organized as one means of developing leadership, and of providing opportunity for students and faculty to discuss campus problems in conference. This organization, too, has changed in composition somewhat during the years, but it still remains one of the basic instruments for achieving democratic and happy campus life. Right principles are emphasized by faculty members who guide this group, since adherence to these principles will remain the only way for achieving the end for which the organization was planned.

Plans were made for both the spiritual and academic direction of students in the formative days of the college program. These plans, too, as might be expected, have been adjusted and altered and expanded through the years to meet the needs of a growing college.

Careful attention to the individual needs of the students was achieved by appointing to each student a faculty member to whom she could turn for direction in her academic work, for advice on personal problems, and for friendly help of any nature whatever. As the college expanded and the quota of students to faculty members increased, this same pattern is followed.

Two Dominican fathers, resident on the campus, are available at all times for spiritual direction. The Sisters, following the Dominican motto of "*Contemplata et aliis tradere*" are always anxious and willing to give to their students the fruits of their own contemplation.

During the past several years as the freshman classes began to increase and the need for closer supervision and more individual guidance was felt, the Student Council was challenged to help solve a growing problem. A student committee appointed to make suggestions presented the plan for what is now called the "Counseling Program." This is the voluntary contribution of a selected group of upper classmen to the work of guiding and advising a given number of freshmen students throughout that first trying year. The "Big and Little sister" plan had been part of the college program from the beginning. This plan has not been abandoned, since the students felt that it filled a social need of the incoming students. But the various aspects of the counseling program which provides for a group of 30 or 40 older students to meet or correspond with their counselees (groups of two or three new students) during the summer, to come to campus a day ahead of the freshmen, to devote almost 24 hours a day during that first trying week to the needs of these new students, have led us to believe that this plan is unique and as far as we are concerned on the Barry campus, irreplaceable.

Counselors meet with the Dean of Students at intervals to discuss problems on



which they might help and to pool their experiences. Both planned and casual meetings of counselors and counselees are part of the counseling program. More frequent meetings at the onset of a new academic year give way to less frequent conferences as the freshmen learn to solve their own problems. This counseling program does not supplant the arrangement for faculty advisors for each student. It supplements that work, and the work of the student counselors is concerned more with the personal and social problems of the students than with the academic, although academic problems are frequently the basis of these conferences.

In keeping with good educational policy, and as a means of safeguarding the academic integrity of the institution, plans were made at an early date for accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Universities, and in December, 1947, full approval was given by the Association. The College has maintained this accreditation since that time. It is also affiliated with the Catholic University of America. It holds membership in The National Commission on Accrediting, The Association of American Colleges, The American Council on Education, The American Library Association, The American Association of Collegiate Registrars, The Conference of Catholic Schools of Nursing, The Florida Association of Colleges and Universities, The National Catholic Educational Association.

The College is presently applying for membership in the National Commission for Accreditation of Teacher Education, in the National League of Nursing, and in the Association of American University Women. Evaluators from these organizations will join with the Southern Association team at the close of the present Self-study in the fall of 1961.

The College is recognized by the State Department of Education of the State of Florida as a standard teacher training institution, and it is in a position to graduate students eligible for teacher certification in several states. The Department of Nursing is approved by the Florida State Board of Nursing.

The College is presently engaged in an institutional self-study, knowing that it must review programs of being as well as schedules of doing and fully aware that the absence of intellectual design is the mark of a weak educational institution. It is examining the past to learn its impact on the present. At the same time it is attempting to distinguish between training and education, between the search for knowledge and the pursuit of truth, between acquiring specific skills and developing an appreciation of values which lie beyond the things that can be measured by the material yardstick. It is likewise earnestly charting a course for the future.

It is sincerely hoped that the reports now being formulated, the studies now under way, and the proposals to be submitted will lead to improvement of the teaching and that a regeneration of academic excellence will result from the penetrating scrutiny to which the entire program of the College is now subjected.

With the opening of the third year in September, 1942, 122 students (a 100% increase), and two additional faculty members were at hand. War clouds loomed over the young, beautifully neat campus, just as they hung over the world at large.

The Campus Defense Council was founded to carry on a schedule of work including first aid, blood typing, bandage rolling, and life saving. Each academic department presented a panel during the year evaluating college studies in the light of a world at war. Even the ballots of the Campus Queen that year had to be accompanied by the purchase of a fifty-cent war stamp. By midyear, the Defense Council was able to contribute \$1,165 to the government toward the price of a jeep.

April 14, 1943, brought the celebration of Pan American Day, with a Pontifical Mass celebrated by Archbishop Joseph P. Hurley and attended by several hundred Miamians, including consuls and service personnel. "United Christendom" was the theme of Bishop Hurley's address, which, together with other portions of the program, was broadcast by short wave to Latin America for 90 minutes. The observance of Pan American Day has since that time been an annual event at Barry.

During this year several more "firsts" occurred; among them—Sister Denise's







Christmas Oratoria, "A Christmas Triptych," was performed on the chapel terrace.

The Barry Song Book and the first student annual, *Torch and Shield*, appeared.

The academic year of 1943-44 became known as the year of the great dispersal or the Villa Era. Seven houses were rented, located within a radius of two miles of the college . . . Villa Angela, Villa Victoria, Villa Josepha . . . By the next year the Gladmor Hotel at 74th and Biscayne was commandeered, to annex another 40 beds to Barry's elastic campus. Meanwhile ground was broken for Stella Matutina dormitory.

The Dean's office issued the first printed *Student Guide* during this year. Barry was admitted to the National Honor Society, *Delta Epsilon Sigma*.

Sister Marie Grace succeeded Sister Gonzaga as executive vice president of Barry in the Fall of 1946; and Sister Dorothy became dean when Sister DeLellis was transferred to the North.

The statistics which mark the growth of Barry College form an interesting picture of steady, regular growth. As is the case in all healthy development the increase in student body, in the physical plant, in the faculty, in the whole institution has not been phenomenal. It has been the quiet, steady expansion which permits of day-to-day adjustment to meet the needs of the students without panic.

The 45 students of 1940 reached 290 by 1950. Today's student roster lists 796. In other words, at the end of the first decade, Barry's student body was more than six times the original number, and today's enrollment figures testify that the original number has multiplied 17 times through as many years.

The 1960 student body is approximately three times that of 1950. If this consistent growth continues the years 1965-1970 should record a student body reaching toward the 1500 mark. The President and Trustees of the College have set 1500 as the maximum number which the College can accept while continuing to maintain the desirable standards.

One of the prime considerations of the Founders was that a good Catholic college education be made available particularly to residents of Florida. There is still no Catholic college for women south of Washington, D. C., and east of New Orleans. In 1940, 23 of the original 45 students were Floridians, that is, about half the student body. Twenty years later, 1960, we find a student body of 796. Of this number more than five hundred are full-time students, 348 or 69% of whom are Florida residents. Again we see that gradually the wish of the Founder, Bishop Barry, is being realized as more and more Florida students elect Barry as the school of their choice.

Eleven States are represented on the student roster of 1940. No foreign students are listed on that original registration. In 1950 students from approximately 20 other States were accepted for admission, and eight foreign countries were represented on the student register. Today 29 States and 13 foreign countries including Formosa, China, Japan, Germany and Iran are represented on the student roster.

The original faculty of eleven had to be augmented from time to time as the student body grew. By 1950 the faculty still included but one Dominican Father. The ranks of the Dominican Sisters had increased from the original eleven to twenty. One lay faculty member completed the 1950 staff. Since 1950 the expansion of the College in all areas has been more significant. We have already mentioned that the student body tripled during these past ten years. Today two Dominican Fathers, 30 Dominican Sisters, and 25 lay faculty members serve the instructional needs of the institution.

In 1951 Sister Mary Edmund succeeded Sister Marie Grace as executive vice president, a position which she held for six years. During this period of administration a rapid growth and expansion took place.

In 1953 a nursing program was inaugurated whereby a Bachelor of Science in Nursing degree is earned. The charter class of nineteen nurses received this degree in June, 1957. An agreement with St. Francis Hospital, Miami Beach, served by the



Sisters of St. Francis of Allegheny, New York, arranges that all nursing clinical work be done there.

The demand for graduate work led to the opening of a graduate department in 1954. Courses leading to the Master of Arts degree with a major in English, to the Master of Arts or Master of Science degrees with a major in education are offered. Minors may be taken in the fields of English, education, or history. Many of the guidance personnel, public school administrators, and curriculum assistants in the Dade and Broward County School system have taken their degrees preparing them for these positions in the graduate department of the College. At the close of the 1960 summer session when the College confers 3 Master of Arts, 29 Master of Science and 17 Bachelor of Arts degrees, the total degrees conferred since 1942 will be 771 Bachelors and 80 Masters.

The growth and development represented here in figures and facts, naturally indicates that a like development of the physical plant has been necessary to keep pace with the student body and faculty increases. In 1940 the administrative and classroom facilities consisted of that part of Angelicus which is bounded by the center stairway on one side, and the laboratory near the rotunda on the other. The present curriculum laboratory was the original library. Within two or three years it was necessary to add additional dormitory space. For several years the College rented homes near the College, a small hotel, and had made use of other emergency arrangement to provide for an ever-increasing resident student body.

Regina Pacis dormitory was built over the kitchen and dining room section. In 1946 Stella Matutina dormitory, housing approximately 125 students, was opened. At the same time, additional classroom space was provided. Included in this addition was a postoffice with individual boxes for students' mail. The science unit and the present library wing were erected in 1950.

Plans were under way in 1954 for a Fine Arts section to include facilities for art, music, drama and speech. A 1,000-seat air-conditioned auditorium complete with modern lighting facilities was part of this addition. Included also are facilities for day students, a Little Theatre, bookstore, campus store, snack shop, and press room. Built in a quadrangle, a beautiful garden forms its center and affords a delightful view from all sides. An outdoor stage and spacious porches on which many social gatherings and dances are held are unique features of this newest of additions.

In 1956, as the resident student enrollment again increased, the Town and Country Motel directly opposite the College on Second Avenue was purchased. Now known as Villa Madonna resident hall, it houses approximately 70 students, caretakers, and several faculty members.

But like all colleges, Barry is again suffering from growing pains. Additional residence facilities are needed. The 1950 library is now inadequate. A student union building, in which would be provided dining facilities for the ever-increasing number of day students, is badly needed. Preliminary plans are under way for a development fund to help defray the cost of these additional facilities and pressing needs.

Many of the graduates of Barry College have achieved distinction in various fields. Some of them hold positions on college faculties. Many others hold administrative positions in the public school system. Still others are engaged in nursing and in nursing education. Barry graduates are on the faculty of Jackson Memorial Hospital nursing department. A recent graduate of the nursing department, having completed her Master's work at Yale is to serve on the faculty of University of Southern California this coming year. The first Barry graduate to earn an M.D. finished that course at Emory University this June. But by far the greater number of Barry girls embrace the career of wife and mother. Those in the local area are happy and proud to present their children to the faculty each year when the annual Family Day is held, usually in April.

The record pointing to the spirit of self-sacrifice and the desire to dedicate talents to the service of God is one on which the Administration and faculty of Barry College







look with pride and satisfaction. During the twenty years of its existence, 84 Barry girls have entered religion. Of these 84, 60 have become Adrian Dominican Sisters, following in the footsteps of their instructors here at Barry. Twenty-two of those who entered Adrian had already earned their degrees before applying. Many religious communities are represented in the roll call of those 24 who did not go to Adrian.

The Barry girl carries with her a special spirit or stamp. Wherever she goes, be it to the convent, to married life, to the business world, the hospitals, or to work with the less fortunate in the field of social work, always those with whom she works report back to the College that they find an indefinable, commendable spirit permeating what she says and does, making her stand out from her peers. From time to time we are called upon to account for this spirit. In trying to fulfill that request we believe we can say that the Barry girl is what she is by reason of the precious inheritance which she shares here at Barry College.

The Founders, as was earlier mentioned, did not set out to found just another College. The apostolic spirit which had brought them to America, the vision which had directed their lives, the faith which had enabled them to fulfill the realization of this institution of higher education,—all of this they were anxious to bequeath to those who would study and live at Barry College.

Add to the spirit of the Founders, the precious legacy of the 700-year-old Dominican Order. The Order dedicated to the spread of truth, charged by St. Dominic with the development of the intellectual life, with the responsibility of spreading the motto of the Order: "*Contemplata et aliis tradere*," to give to others the fruits of contemplation—all of this is part of the heritage of every Barry girl.

The distinctive characteristic of all true Dominicans is a spirit of joy, of joyful working, joyful giving of one's self, joyful study, joyful dedication to the work at hand. The Barry student witnesses daily the application of all of these characteristics in the work of the Dominican Fathers and Sisters who instruct them.

A happy, joyful living together of instructors and students permits daily and hourly opportunity for this exchange of spirit. Each faculty member at Barry College knows each student by name, some of them better, of course, than others, but Barry becomes a big family in which students and faculty members share interests, and in which faculty members find nothing too arduous where the good of the Barry girl is to be found.

A well-prepared faculty share with the Dominican Fathers and Sisters this responsibility for the total education of the student. With the expansion of the College lay faculty members have been recruited in greater numbers, and here again Barry is fortunate. The lay people who join with the Dominican faculty in the educational program of the college have proved to be men and women who are dedicated to the work of teaching, who find that an atmosphere such as exists at Barry compensates for the higher salaries which their competency and background would bring elsewhere.

The domestic help employed by the College become part of the big family, and exert an influence on the life of the student. Here again the blessing of God is seen in the devotion and loyalty of those who look after the maintenance of the buildings, who work in the laundry, who serve in the food department in the main kitchen. Several of these employees have been serving the College since its first year. And these good people, too, feel a responsibility toward the College, toward the students, but what is more important, they continue that happy relationship which enables a student to call each of them by name when a passing greeting is given.

This happy blending then, of the spirit of Irish faith and dedication to a cause, of the legacy embodied in the history of the Dominican Order, combined in the living-together plan which has developed through the years at Barry, is responsible, in part, we believe for the enviable spirit which characterizes a Barry girl. All of these things—and the grace of God, without which nothing can be done—these things all go to develop the Barry spirit.

Two decades of the history of Barry College are now finished. The future gives hope



of promise, the future challenges those in charge of the College to meet the needs of expansion of physical facilities and of changing educational patterns. The future also suggests problems,—the uncertainty of an atomic age, the diminishing integrity noticeable in the relationships between nations and parties. Barry College looks forward hopefully and trustingly to the troubled decades which may lie ahead. Barry College hopes to meet future problems as successfully as the almost insurmountable difficulties of the past have been met and resolved.





## BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE (Negro) DAYTONA BEACH

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BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE is the result of the merger of two Florida educational institutions—Cookman Institute at Jacksonville, Florida, and the Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute for Girls at Daytona Beach, Florida.

Cookman Institute, a Methodist school founded in 1872 by the Reverend D. B. S. Darnell, was the first institution in Florida for the higher education of Negroes.

Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute for Girls was founded in 1904 by Mary McLeod Bethune, a woman interested in establishing an educational institution in the South, and in dedicating it to Christian service. Five little girls attended the first class, held in the home of John Williams, a local citizen.

Cookman Institute and Daytona Normal merged in 1923, thus establishing a co-educational school known as the Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute. This name was later changed to Bethune-Cookman College and a dual program of high school and junior college work was discontinued and the entire emphasis was placed on the two-year program.

In 1941, in order to meet the need so apparent in the State, Bethune-Cookman College expanded the Teacher-Education curriculum to the four-year level and in May, 1943, the first group of graduates received the Bachelor of Science degree in Elementary Education.

In 1947, the College received an "A" rating by the State Department of Education of the State of Florida and the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The college celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary in 1954 with the dedication of the new Moore Gymnasium.

In the period of its existence of over fifty years, the College has had the following presidents: Mary McLeod Bethune, 1904-1942; James A. Colston, 1942-1946; Mary McLeod Bethune, 1946-1947, and Richard V. Moore, 1947.

### Statement of Purpose

Bethune-Cookman College aims to assist students to develop character; to attain a Christian basis and philosophy of life; to acquire scholarly habits of work and study; to obtain a broad background in the Arts and Sciences; to cultivate an appreciation for the cultural and spiritual qualities of life; to understand and interpret constructively current social and economic problems; to serve the community creatively in the social, economic and religious spheres; and to understand the nature of man and his relation to the physical, social and spiritual worlds.

To achieve these ends, Bethune-Cookman College strives to continue sound instructional and extracurricular programs, to provide opportunities for students to develop initiative, self-expression, self-confidence, critical thinking and an experience which will enrich leadership potentiality of all students.

Bethune-Cookman College, related to the Methodist Church, is dedicated to Christian service, and no one is denied admission on the basis of race or religion. A strong program of liberal arts studies is being developed by the College.



## The Campus

Bethune-Cookman College is situated at Daytona Beach in Volusia County, Florida. The main line of the Florida East Coast Railroad passes about eight blocks from the main campus. The Florida Greyhound Bus arrives at the station which is approximately eight blocks from the campus. Adequate taxicab service is available.

The College is located near the corner of Second Avenue and McLeod Street within two blocks of business centers, churches, and the theatre. The shopping centers of Daytona Beach are within a half-mile of the College. The College is unique with its combination of location and educational advantages. On the East Coast the College has within ready access forests, lakes, the Atlantic Ocean, unique geological phenomena, ruins of the earliest Indian culture—all the resources necessary for envigorating activity and serious study.

The College campus and grounds consist of one hundred sixty acres of land, of which 32 acres constitute the immediate campus. The College plant is valued at over \$2,000,000.

The main buildings are:

**White Hall**, which houses the administrative offices, and the Chapel-Auditorium.

**Faith Hall**, erected in 1935 on the site of the original Faith Hall, the first building on the present campus, is the College dining hall with a seating capacity of five hundred persons.

**Harrison Rhodes Memorial Library** houses a fine collection of books, periodicals, microfilms and general information. The present collection contains over thirty thousand volumes and two hundred thirty-five monthly, quarterly, and weekly publications.

**Moore Gymnasium**, dedicated in March of 1954, contains offices and classrooms as well as a spacious, modern gymnasium which can be converted into an auditorium with a seating capacity of seventeen hundred persons.

**Science Hall** contains laboratories and lecture rooms for the teaching of the sciences.

The Testing Center, Music Department, and the Audio-Visual Center are located in **McLeod Hall**.

**Curtis Hall**, erected in 1922, was named in honor of Mrs. Flora B. Curtis. It is exclusively a girls' dormitory. The building has been completely refurnished.

**Meigs Hall** was erected in 1956. It is a modern dormitory devoted exclusively to girls. The building is named in honor of Mrs. Ferris J. Meigs.

**Cookman Hall**, erected in 1924, was named after Cookman Institute. It is a boys' dormitory.

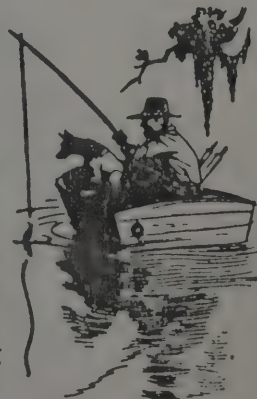
Other buildings are: **Ranslow Hall**, **Whitney Cottage**, **Chapin Cottage**, **Mary McLeod Bethune Foundation**, **Trailsend**, **T. A. Adams Infirmary**, the **Crafts Building**, the **Laundry**, and the **Cabin**, a student center.

Plans are presently underway for the construction of a building which will provide classrooms and facilities for the teaching of the humanities and home economics; one wing will house the Student Center.

## Special Services

Bethune-Cookman College recognizes that education is concerned with the total development of individuals. Therefore, the College maintains programs designed to promote the emotional adjustment and social maturity of students as well as their intellectual growth. These programs include selective admissions, orientation, personal and academic counseling and guidance, curricular activities, corrective discipline, scholarships, part-time jobs, placement and alumni relations.

Bethune-Cookman College is a church-related institution and from its beginning emphasis has been placed on the religious life and spiritual development of the student.







While it is a Methodist College, the Institution makes no attempt to force denominational views upon the student body.

The office of the Chaplain is on the second floor of White Hall. In the light of the philosophy, "Our whole school for Christian Service," the Chaplain seeks to counsel students on religious and spiritual matters and to lead in the various forms of organized religious worship.

The College Sunday School meets each Sunday morning during the academic year at 9:00 o'clock. Mid-Week Worship Services, Chapel and Community Meetings have a significant as well as a traditional place in the life of Bethune-Cookman College. Religious Emphasis Week is observed as a special time of dedication during the school year.

Each student is requested to bring a Bible with him at the beginning of the school year.

### **Counseling and Guidance Service**

The College maintains a Counseling and Guidance Service. The work of this service is planned, coordinated and directed by a special committee composed of members of the faculty who have had special training and experience in counseling and guidance. The Counseling and Guidance Program maintains a file of personal cumulative records. These records will show trends in students' growth and development. The information on these records is relative to students' over-all ability, special attitudes and interest, academic achievement, and emotional achievement. Such information is available to the student and faculty members who have valid reasons to use the same. Otherwise, the information is considered confidential.

### **Freshman and Sophomore Counseling**

Under the direction of the Counseling and Guidance Service each freshman and sophomore is assigned to a faculty adviser who counsels him during the first two years of his college life. The function of the adviser relates to all phases of the students' academic, social and personal life. The adviser gives counsel concerning the students' academic work, his enrollment in courses and the progress he makes in his program. Faculty advisers may also refer the student to the college physician, the college chaplain, the dean of men or women.

### **Testing Service**

As one of its services to students the Counseling and Guidance Service offers an extensive testing program. On the basis of standardized tests of aptitude, achievement, interest, and personality, this service helps the student objectively to appraise his own capacities and interests.

All freshmen are required to take freshman placement tests to determine their mastery of basic reading, writing, mathematical, and grammar skills. The students' achievement in these tests determines their placement in the general educational courses for freshmen and sophomores.

### **Freshman Orientation**

Bethune-Cookman College recognizes that college study represents a new experience for the freshman student. As a means of helping the student make a good beginning toward an adjustment to his new experiences, the College sets aside at the commencement of the first semester a period for extensive orientation. During this period, the freshman student is made aware of the facilities and services available in the College, and the College obtains additional information about the student. Counseling is an essential activity during this period of orientation. During this period also the freshman placement tests are given.



In addition to this period of intensive orientation two other freshman activities are maintained throughout the first semester designed for the freshman student. They are a course in freshman Orientation and Guidance, and a remedial program for those students who show serious deficiencies in certain basic skills such as reading, writing, speech, etc.

### **The College Health Service**

The College maintains a Health Service under the direction of a practicing physician and a nurse. The Health Service aims to direct the thinking and action of students toward more healthful living. The services include complete physical examination, follow-up service to secure correction, remediable defects and an infirmary with a full-time nurse. Students who are confined to the infirmary for more than forty-eight hours are charged a special fee to cover the cost of expenses involved.

### **Cultural Opportunities**

To supplement classroom education, Bethune-Cookman College offers a well-rounded program of cultural attractions including music, plays and lectures by outstanding individuals. Many of these programs are free for all students; others are offered for a reasonable fee.

### **Athletics**

Athletic sports are permitted and encouraged at Bethune-Cookman College. The new gymnasium is adequately equipped for all branches of physical education and athletics. Tennis courts are available for outdoor activity. In addition to the regular class work in physical education (two years of which are required of all students) an extensive intramural athletic program is conducted for both men and women.

The College holds membership in the Southern Inter-Collegiate Athletic Conference, the National Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association, and the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Football, basketball, track, and tennis are engaged in on a competitive basis. Students who participate in intercollegiate competition do so on a voluntary basis.

The Curricula of Bethune-Cookman College are approved for the education of Veterans. The Business Office assists in counseling and advising veterans on problems relating to their governmental programs and in setting up necessary procedures to comply with regulations on fees, books, interruption, reduction of course load, and the like.

### **Foreign Students**

Bethune-Cookman is approved by the Attorney-General of the United States for the education of foreign students. A member of the faculty is appointed as advisor to foreign students.

### **The Library**

Students should make much use of the Library. During free periods, it is a quiet place to study with an abundance of reference books at hand. In the General Reading Rooms are permanent collections of books needed for quick reference and open-shelf collections in various fields.

### **Placement Service**

Bethune-Cookman College believes it has a responsibility to assist graduates to make satisfactory employment adjustments. The Placement Service is, primarily, for







this purpose. The service includes student employment, part-time and summer; the recommending of graduating seniors for employment; and the placement or reassignment of former graduates.

The Placement Service finds it impossible to guarantee work to all persons who need it and apply for it. However, every effort is made to assist individuals in finding suitable employment. The service maintains cordial relations with employers in the industrial, business and professional fields who are interested in college-trained young men and women.

### Student Organizations

All students who seek membership in fraternities, sororities, clubs and other organized groups on the campus must meet the scholastic standards of the College before approval and admission into such organizations. Every student may belong to some organization and the College encourages and welcomes participation in such activities.

A classified list of student organizations follows:

a. General Organizations: Clubs, activities and organizations where the membership is not restricted because of registration in a particular department are designated as "General." Participation in these groups is voluntary. Programs may be national or local in scope.

(1) Student Council: The Student Council at Bethune-Cookman college is the student governing body in matters pertaining to the common interest of the students.

(2) Men's Senate: Comprised of all men of the College.

(3) Women's Senate: Comprised of all women of the College.

(4) The Bethunia Staff: The Bethunia is the school publication reflecting community life and activity of the students.

Special service groups include: (a) Band and Orchestra, (b) Choir, (c) Tra-Co. Drama, (d) Dance Group.

b. Major Area Clubs: Major Area clubs are organizations designed to give students an opportunity to help interpret the broader educational implications in a given field of study and to gain professional perspective. Some of these clubs are affiliated with national organizations.

c. Religious Organizations: The Religious organizations are those groups whose primary objective is to promote spiritual growth through study, worship, service and action. (1) The Methodist Student Movement, (2) The Baptist Student Union, (3) The Canterbury Club, (4) Newman Club, (5) Sunday School, (6) Y.M.C.A., (7) Y.W.C.A.

d. Fraternal Organizations: The fraternal organizations are National Greek Letter Organizations which have established chapters on the campus of Bethune-Cookman College. Gamma Tau Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Delta Beta Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; Delta Alpha Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; Gamma Theta Chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity; Omicron Epsilon Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; Beta Upsilon Chapter of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity; Beta Eta Chapter of Sigma Gamma Rho Society; Mu Beta Chapter of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority; Pan-Hellenic Council; Advisory Council to Greek-Letter Organizations. (This organization is administrative, not social.)

e. Athletic Groups: Athletic Groups are those groups whose primary purpose is to promote general interest in organized sports through intramural and intercollegiate programs.

f. Special Clubs: Special clubs are those whose membership is determined on the basis of merit and achievement in a given area. Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society; Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Honor Society; Pi Omega Pi National Business Honor Society.

g. Miscellaneous: Cavaliers and Cavalettes, Mummies and Zeniths.

An average of "C" is required in order to participate in clubs and organizations.



Honor Societies have their own regulations; however, to be pledged to a fraternity or sorority, a student must have a cumulative average of 2.5, the same minimum average, under the rules of the Pan-Hellenic Council, required to join and to remain in active status in a Greek-letter organization. Pledging and initiation may take place only at prescribed times during the school year.

Dr. Richard V. Moore, President of Bethune-Cookman College since 1947, has brought to this campus some of the greatest educators of the country. He, himself, is highly esteemed throughout the country as a great man—and a great scholar and leader.





## EDWARD WATERS COLLEGE (Negro) JACKSONVILLE

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EDWARD WATERS COLLEGE was founded in 1866 when the Reverend Charles H. Pierce, the first presiding elder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Florida, commenced to raise funds for a school which, later, was to become the State's first institution for higher education for Negroes.

Chartered as Brown Theological Institute by the Florida legislature in 1872, the school was first located in Live Oak. Two years later, this name was changed to Brown University. Financial difficulties eventually caused a temporary suspension in the operation of Brown University. Then, in 1883, the African Methodist Episcopal Church opened the East Florida Conference High School in Jacksonville.

With an extension of the educational program in the high school in 1892, the name was changed to Edward Waters College in honor of the third bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The work of the new college progressed rapidly during the last decade of the nineteenth century, only to be interrupted by the disastrous fire of 1901 that destroyed all of Jacksonville. Later, after several years in rented quarters, Edward Waters College acquired the Kings Road site which it now occupies.

Beginning with 1912, the physical expansion of Edward Waters College took concrete form with the erection of Hurst Hall. In 1916, the Centennial Building was completed. Succeeding years brought construction of the Lee Building and other campus structures.

After the depression years, income property was purchased for endowment purposes and Hurst Hall was renovated. In 1945, the H. Y. Tookes Library was built.

Advancement in the building program occurred in 1954, when a new dormitory for women and a modern cafeteria were constructed. At the same time, shower rooms and office space for the Department of Physical Education were added to the gymnasium.

Since 1955, the enrollment of the college has increased from 274 to 1,019. Along with this increase, the services of the institution to the community have expanded. The program extends from 8 a.m. until 10 p.m.

In the fall semester, 1959, the institution moved forward into full senior college status.

### Location

The six-acre campus of Edward Waters College fronts both sides of Kings Road between Grunthal and Powhattan Streets, in the western section of Jacksonville, Florida.

### Philosophy and Objectives

Edward Waters College, an institution of higher learning founded upon Christian principles, seeks to help prepare its students to serve, to the best of their abilities, their God, their nation, their fellow men and themselves.

In order to realize this philosophy, Edward Waters College sets forth the following objectives that the student may:



1. Formulate a code of ethics and a philosophy which makes possible the achievement of the highest spiritual values in the Christian faith;
2. Exercise the privileges and responsibilities of democratic citizenship;
3. Recognize the interdependence of all peoples and the necessity for understanding and good will;
4. Develop intellectual curiosity, competence and maturity;
5. Maintain and promote good mental and physical health for himself and his community;
6. Understand and appreciate the place of work and recreation in the lives of men;
7. Discover his interests and aptitudes;
8. Acquire vocational competency in specific skills.

### **Buildings**

Centennial Building is a three-story brick classroom building which also houses the Department of Home Economics, the gymnasium and the printing shop.

College Cafeteria is a modern one-story building which can accommodate 140 persons.

Hurst Hall is a three-story dormitory for young men.

Lee Building is a four-story brick structure, containing major administrative offices, classrooms and an auditorium.

Salter Hall, completed in 1954, is a modern two-story brick dormitory for young women. In addition to seventy-five rooms for students, a reception lounge on the first floor and a study lounge on the second floor add to the comfort of the residents.

Student Health Center, adjacent to the Lee Building, has complete facilities for emergency medical treatment.

Teachers' Cottages are situated less than a block from the college campus.

Tookes Library is a one-story modern brick structure. A reading room, office, audio-visual aids laboratory and large seminar room are found in this building.

Pierce Hall is a three-story building which contains the offices of the Department of Natural Sciences and Mathematics and classrooms.

### **Rating**

Edward Waters College is accredited as a junior college by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The College also holds memberships in the American Association of Junior Colleges and the American Council of Education. In addition, the Florida State Department of Education has approved the institution for training of veterans.

Dr. William B. Stewart, A.B., M.A., D.D., is the scholarly and popular President of this excellent college.





# FLORIDA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL MEMORIAL COLLEGE (Negro) SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

HIGHER LEARNING IN AMERICA'S OLDEST CITY

The Story of A Christian College

By William C. Lee

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## Pioneer Work in Education

AMONG THE MANY aspects of the Christian missionary enterprise of the last seventy-five or eighty years one of the most important has been the effort to bring the advantages of higher education to the young people, especially the Christian youth. It is interesting to note that the American Baptist denominations, Northern and Southern, have from earliest days to the present been noteworthy both for their excellence and for their influence in two of the important fields. First is their evangelistic work, and second their educational enterprise. In the field of evangelism, they have displayed uniqueness in offering the purse gospel message to the sinful man for his salvation in Jesus Christ. In the area of education, the Baptists have long deemed Christian education as the only hope of the world. The educational function of the Christian church goes back to the educational ministry of Jesus who is the greatest of teachers. In his historic commission to the disciples and other believers, Jesus thus charged: "Go ye therefore, and make disciples of all nations . . . teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I command you." This historic charge has indissolubly associated evangelistic mission and Christian education—teaching ministry.

When the Christian church strengthens its institutions of learning, it strengthens itself. This is timelessly true. The Baptists have carried forward their educational ministry, especially since the second half of the nineteenth century. For instance, the Baptists founded Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1764, and they also established the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, in 1891.

It is rather interesting to note that before the founding of the University of Chicago, the Baptist missionary society had already established two schools of higher learning in Florida. The first one was the Florida Baptist Institute for Negroes (later known as Florida Memorial College). It was founded in Live Oak near the historical Suwannee River in northwest Florida. The other was the DeLand Academy for white students founded in 1883, at DeLand, Florida, about 65 miles south of the Nation's oldest city of Saint Augustine. The DeLand Academy became a college in 1885. Four years later the name was changed to Stetson University in 1889. It is the same name today.

## Early Days in Live Oak and Jacksonville

"The Christian college is too good to be true," said John W. Buckman in his book, *The Inner World*. If the Christian colleges, including Brown University, the University



of Chicago, Stetson University, are too good to be true, how much more true should Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College be! As a Christian institution of higher learning, Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College possesses its salient Baptist historical heritage as well as the democratic legacy of America.

Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College traces its origins to two historical schools, namely, Florida Baptist Institute at Live Oak, and Florida Baptist Academy in Jacksonville, Florida. The first parental institution was organized in 1879, and the second in 1892.

### Florida Baptist Institute, 1879-1941

As has just been pointed out above, the Florida Baptist Institute was established at Live Oak, Florida, in 1879. After it had existed for more than three score years, the institution (also sometimes called Florida Memorial College) merged with Florida Normal and Industrial Institute of Saint Augustine as one school in 1941. Unfortunately, the former Florida Memorial College left a scarcity of records and documents to its heir. According to some fragmentary accounts, this Institute was founded by a group of far-sighted Christian ministers of the First Bethlehem Baptist Association of West Florida. They are believed to have held strong faith in education through which fine leadership could be sought. The group was led by the Reverend J. N. Stokes, Sr., the father of the well known Reverend J. N. Stokes, Jr., former president of the General Baptist State Convention of Florida. Stokes, Sr., and others had prayed and searched for months for a suitable site on which to build the first privately owned and operated institution of higher learning for Negroes in the State of Florida. Through the constant support and organizational efforts of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the dream of establishing a Baptist school for Negro youth came true in 1879. Most of the founders were Negro Ministers. Only Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Fish were the white personnel who were sent to the newly established Negro school by the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

During the first few years of its operation, Florida Baptist Institute had a small faculty and a small enrollment. The curriculum offerings centered upon the training of young men to be Christian workers and teachers. Dr. and Mrs. Fish were the only better qualified teachers at that time. The institution had struggled hard against its various difficulties. After the school was in operation for three years, it was reported in 1882 that Florida Baptist Institute had 3 teachers, 117 students, of whom 7 were ministerial students. Five years later, in 1887, there were 5 teachers, 100 students including 8 studying for the holy ministry. The institution soon suffered a tremendous blow as death befell Dr. Fish, even though Mrs. Fish managed to carry on as long as she could.

It was the purpose of the American Baptist Home Mission Society to send trained teachers to the South to educate the "freedmen" for leadership for the Christian work in churches as well as in schools. Among the outstanding presidents who had given their loyalty and devotion through their administrative leadership to the growth and development of the Florida Baptist Institute were J. T. Brown, M. W. Gilbert, J. L. Fish, G. P. McKinney, S. A. Owen, A. C. Curtright, S. G. Everett, and Robert L. Holley.

It was during the Holley administration, the Florida Baptist Institute (Florida Memorial College) was merged for its own good with the Florida Normal and Industrial Institute of Saint Augustine. In the fall of 1941 when the merger of these two institutions became a reality, Dr. and Mrs. Holley joined the faculty with Holley in charge of the department of Christian Education, and his wife as the college field secretary.

Mrs. Susie C. Holley once made the following significant reminiscences:

Among the outstanding personalities and members of the faculty of Florida Baptist Institute (Florida Memorial College) was Miss Isabell Cason, who was at







the college for more than a quarter of a century and was to Florida Memorial College what Miss Sarah Blocker was to Florida Normal and Industrial College. One of the definite outstanding areas of the school's work was its training of ministers and Christian workers. The influence of the school is felt not only in Florida but in many parts of the nation.

### Florida Baptist Academy, 1892-1918

When the Florida Baptist Institute at Live Oak was thirteen years old, a Baptist sister institution was born on October 4, 1892. The name was Florida Baptist Academy. It was cradled in the basement of Bethel Baptist Church, located at the corner of Main and Union Streets in Jacksonville, Florida.

The names and places of the founders of the Florida Baptist Academy were as follows:

H. C. Bailey	Tallahassee, Florida
J. Milton Waldron	Jacksonville, Florida
M. W. Gilbert	Jacksonville, Florida
Samuel Petty	Jacksonville, Florida
R. S. Mitchell	Fernandina, Florida
J. T. Brown	Fernandina, Florida
W. A. Wilkerson	Flemington, Florida
C. H. Holly	Ocala, Florida
C. N. Hampton	Ocala, Florida
T. Lancaster	Jacksonville, Florida
B. Wright	Jacksonville, Florida
James Johnson	Jacksonville, Florida
W. D. Johnson	Jacksonville, Florida
R. C. Jones	Orlando, Florida
S. M. Dennis	Jacksonville, Florida
John Jamison	Jacksonville, Florida
T. A. Glymp	St. Augustine, Florida
John Brown	Jacksonville, Florida
M. S. G. Abbott, M.D.	Pensacola, Florida
J. Felder	Jacksonville, Florida
L. N. Robinson	Palatka, Florida
P. Ward	Green Cove Springs, Florida
L. C. Griffin	Bellevue, Florida
J. B. Hankerson	Daytona Beach, Florida
H. L. Morehouse, D.D.	New York City, New York

The Charter of 1892 stated that the general nature of the object of the corporation was to establish an institution of learning under the patronage of the Baptist Churches of the State of Florida. The amount in value of the real estate which said corporation might hold was one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

With this infant institution the person who had much more than anyone else to do was the Reverend M. W. Gilbert, minister of the Bethel Baptist Church, also former president of Florida Baptist Institute at Live Oak. Soon after he was elected president of the Academy in Jacksonville, Gilbert invited two of his eight former colleagues from the Live Oak school to join his faculty at the Jacksonville Academy. These two were Miss Sarah A. Blocker, a native of Augusta, Georgia, and J. T. Brown, one time serving as a Baptist minister in Fernandina, Florida. Each of these three educators, including Gilbert himself, had played an important role in the history of the Florida Baptist Academy. Gilbert became the president of the Academy in 1892, and he served in the presidential capacity until 1894 for a period of two years. Then he resigned from the presidency and returned to his Christian ministry.

The presidential vacancy was filled by the Reverend J. T. Brown who was until



then the administrative assistant to President Gilbert. When Brown took office as the new president, he immediately appointed his long-time colleague, Miss Sarah Blocker, to be his right-hand assistant.

In December, 1894, the Academy had, under Brown's presidential leadership, been moved out of the Bethel Baptist Church premises and it was relocated to a new environment known as "Campbell's Addition" in the eastern part of Jacksonville. Here a three-story frame building 105 x 42 feet was erected for the Academy's operation. In order to strengthen the faculty for the expanding work, Assistant Blocker sought and recommended to President Brown a very promising young graduate of Atlanta University by the name of Nathan White Collier, also a native of Augusta, Georgia.

Soon after the Academy got settled down to work at the new site, Dr. Brown decided to return to his pastorate. So he resigned from the presidency at the Academy. He, too, served only two short years as president from 1894 to 1896. At this time the controlling board of the Academy could not find a better person than Nathan Collier to succeed Brown in the presidency. Collier is believed to be a man of ideas and of action. He served so ably and efficiently as president for a period of forty-five years from 1896 to 1941. It was longer than Booker T. Washington's presidential duration at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, where the latter was the chief founder in 1881 and served that institution until his death in 1915. Because of their meritorious services, noble contributions and able leadership, both Washington and Collier perhaps should never be forgotten by the succeeding generations, especially those who would cherish to bring honor and glory to their Negro forefathers who had gone to their eternal rest.

Throughout his forty-five long years of service in office, Dr. Collier had made a remarkable record of achievements. "During the first ten years of his administration the institution reached more than a thousand Negro youth. As result of the untiring efforts of President Collier the school has steadily grown in physical make-up and the quality of work done by the students." Collier's Christian statesmanship is almost imperishable. In praising him, these words are found:

His self sacrificial efforts and ceaseless energy were finally exhausted and in the Spring of 1939, after forty-five years of unending effort, determination, faith, and prayer, he was to rise no more except to be borne therefrom in death which came February 20, 1941. That he was able to accomplish so much is a true testimonial to his capabilities, his faith, and his perseverance. Through his eventual career he enjoyed the loyal support of many friends and helpers, all of whom unreservedly agree that to know him is to love him.

After President Collier's death on February 20, 1941, Dean Howard R. Barksdale was appointed as acting chief administrator by the Board of Trustees of the institution. He served until 1942 when the presidency was offered to Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., but the new president served only two years. Then Dr. John L. Tilley succeeded Gray as the institution's head in 1944. After serving a presidential duration of five years, Tilley resigned in 1949. Then the Reverend Robert M. Pugh was named acting president. Pugh envisioned to build the institution up for the future as a great "Challenge to Florida and the nation." He declared: "Florida Normal and Industrial Institute has a great heritage because it is a church-related college and because this heritage is reflected in the spiritual and social ideals of its founders." "They believed," Pugh went on to say, that:

'Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.' Stemming from the preceding words, our institution strives to embody these ideals. For it is our profound belief that Christian character should be the foundation upon which human personality is developed. The college







stresses three fundamental tenets, namely: Christian leadership, efficiency, and industry.

After Pugh served briefly as acting president, early in 1950 Dr. R. W. Puryear was elected to the presidency, and he has been serving the institution with his enthusiasm, vigor, and ambition since that time. Much will be said about President Puryear's record of achievements at a more appropriate place later in this study.

### **A New Name: Florida Normal and Industrial Institute**

The growth and development of Florida Baptist Academy became quite evident at the end of World War I. In recognizing the increasing demands for expanded facilities in order to provide teacher training course and agricultural "know-how," the institution began to look for a more desirable location so that the new demands could well be met. In view of this urgency, an examining committee was organized to make careful study of exploring a new site for the growing and expanding institution. President Collier and some of his school board members were convinced that "a new site must be secured . . . so that the institution may have sufficient land to teach the element of agriculture and gardening."

It is interesting to note that early in 1917 a delegation was sent by the Chamber of Commerce of Saint Augustine to Jacksonville to visit President Collier and request him to move his institution to the Nation's Oldest City for its further development and operation. The delegation had brought to President Collier much persuasion and encouragement. Also, Dr. Andrew Anderson, a Christian and a philanthropist of Saint Augustine, became deeply interested in the work of the Academy. He would like to do what he could for the institution if it should move to Saint Augustine. Upon the basis of such promising indications, Dr. Collier decided to make the Oldest City his institution's new home.

As has been pointed out earlier, Saint Augustine is a cradle of America's "ancient civilization." This cultural center possessed greatest wealth in terms of the historical antiquities, heritages, Christian faith, cultural legacies, architectural beauties, all of which would offer the students an enrichment to their valued experiences.

Some initial preparations for the institution's new home were under way. A large tract of 1,175-acre land was purchased from Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Holmes at the price of \$50,000 to be paid up in five years. This place was historically known as the "Old House Plantation," located at a point two miles west of the City of Saint Augustine.

It is believed that the students of Florida Baptist Academy had been trained to appreciate the high spirit of "love and dignity of labor." For instance, the older students of the school spent many months on the newly purchased school site to cut grass, trees, saw lumber, level grounds, and construct the first buildings.

As soon as the first buildings were ready, the Academy moved into its Saint Augustine new home on September 24, 1918. In the same year important amendments to the charter of the institution were secured granting full college powers and changing the name from Florida Baptist Academy to Florida Normal and Industrial Institute. This showed an outstanding landmark in the history of the growing institution.

### **Buildings and Grounds**

The campus of the institution consisted of a tract of land of more than eleven hundred acres. Upon this site modern buildings were gradually erected; the pine trees were growing stately; the campus grounds were cultivated and landscaped beautifully. All this helped provide a better place for the students and teachers to live, to study, and to prepare themselves for rendering services to society in the future.

Several constructions of buildings marked splendid growth and development of the college since the mid-1920's. In 1924, Anderson Hall, erected in loving memory



of the late Dr. Andrew Anderson of St. Augustine, the present administration building, became the first permanent structure on the campus. This building may also well be called the "Hall of Learning," as one standing on the campus of the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Only three years later, in the spring of 1927, Bacon Hall was built as a residence for women students. It could accomodate 150 students. This building was dedicated in honor of Dr. Donald Bacon. It is a three-story, fire-resistant coquina building of Spanish architecture. Just a few months later in the same year, Fisher Hall was completed, first used as the dormitory for men students. This hall was named in memory of the late Dr. Carl G. Fisher of Miami, Florida. It can accomodate 150 students. It is also a three-story, fire resistant coquina building of Spanish architecture. Even the great depression in the 1930's did not seem to kill the building plans on the Florida Normal campus. In 1931, Hecksher Gymnasium was built. This large building was dedicated in honor of a philanthropist and friend of the institution, Mr. August Hecksher, of New York City. The gymnasium has floor space of 100 x 80 feet. It affords space for basketball, indoor tennis, volley ball, as well as gymnastics in general. Adjoining the gymnasium is a swimming pool 70 x 30 feet and a tennis court to afford a means of pleasant relaxation and healthful recreation.

In 1937 the Coleman-Westfall Hall, construction started in 1936, was completed, and it has been used as the dining hall for the college family. This building was named in honor of Mrs. George W. Coleman and Mrs. Catherine S. Westfall, both former officers of the Women's American Baptist Home Mission Society. The dining hall has a seating capacity to serve four hundred and fifty persons. There is a modernly equipped kitchen, commodious pantries, storerooms, and a private dining room. In 1940 the Trade Building was erected by means of a grant made by the Federal Government, through the State Department of Education, this building being fully equipped to offer training and practice in various trades designed to fit the participant as a skilled worker in the vocation of his own choice.

In addition to those above buildings erected before the death of President Collier in February of 1941, several more buildings were constructed during the years following 1941. These included Pickford Hall, the Rural Demonstration School buildings, College Bookstore, five attractive cottages and apartments for faculty and families, and the completion of the Jonathan Sewall Library.

It has been estimated that the total value of land, buildings, and equipment of the college reached over three quarters of a million dollars.

### General Objectives and Curriculum Offerings

The aim of the college was to educate the youth thoroughly both in theoretical learnings and practical skills, and to do this from the standpoint and under the influence of Christianity. It must be certain to give the student the continued influence of his home and church; to give him more individual attention in the classroom; more chance for development for leadership, and to provide a cultural center for the student. Its further aim was to round out the education in such a way as to lead students into the full realization of such ideals of scholarship and character as would serve as the basis for further study and in professional schools, or for worthwhile service in life, particularly in the teaching profession.

The members of the college board originally wished to form a scientific institution of learning for the benefit of the Negro youth. The Florida Normal and Industrial Institute charter of 1924 clearly stated the following proposal:

The general nature of the objects of this corporation shall be the maintenance of an institution of learning under Christian auspices for the education of colored young men, women and children, and particularly to train them to work at various trades and professions and to discharge successfully, honorably and usefully the various duties of life.







In order to carry out these above ideals and proposals, the college is bound to work out a functional and operational curriculum. Ever since the institution moved to St. Augustine from Jacksonville in 1918, the college had been operating as a standard junior college with some degree in secondary and "normal training" course. In 1920, the educational officials in the Florida State Department of Education requested the college to open a summer school in order to meet the pressing needs for well-trained elementary school teachers. Although the college work was not then accredited, the State Department of Education did, however, approve the summer school work for the extension provision of elementary school teachers certificates.

For a couple of decades the college's curriculum offerings were made in three fields of academic training. These were the division of arts and sciences, (or liberal arts college), the division of education (including teacher-training and practice), and the division of home economics. Each of these three divisions offered a total of 62 semester credit hours of work leading to a graduation diploma.

The college continued to grow toward its maturity. The curriculum had been improved from time to time in order to make flexible provisions for meeting new needs. For instance, some technical and industrial courses were added. Students could choose such courses as carpentry, automobile mechanics, shoe repairing, in addition to courses in home economics and/or agricultural science, etc. Soon the college developed into a four-year course operation. It is uniquely significant to note that the college was able for the first time in its history to graduate a group of college seniors by granting them the Bachelor of Science degree. This marked an extraordinary achievement for the college in 1945. The college had been able to survive during the post-war years from 1945 to 1950, it was by no means of good fortune but rather by God's rich blessings and the ceaseless efforts on the part of the college presidents throughout the years.

### **Some Historical Highlights During the Puryear Era**

The decade from 1950 to 1960 might well be called the Puryear Era in the history of Florida Normal and Industrial College. During these ten years of the R. W. Puryear Administration, many notable achievements have been made despite numerous hardships and obstacles.

When he took office as the sixth president of the College, Dr. Puryear soon discovered that the institution was not in a "good shape" or on a "solid ground." He has had to work untiringly and persistently in order to rescue his "sinking boat" from the deep water. First of all, President Puryear led to make a rectification of the name of the institution by changing it from Florida Normal and Industrial Institute to FLORIDA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL MEMORIAL COLLEGE. This has been the official name of the institution since 1950.

In 1951, Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College was accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and it was also approved by the Florida State Department of Education. This did indicate that the quality of the college work could well meet the prescribed standards and requirements both of the Southern Association and the State Department of Education. In the same year, Florida Baptist Association initiated a scholarship program for needy students at this college.

In 1952, the college established its Extension Division for the in-service training of Christian ministers, especially Baptist preachers at Daytona Beach and Jacksonville, and for supervision of Extension Division centers at Marianna, River Junction, Fort Lauderdale, and Tampa. Also in 1952, the college obtained its membership in the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes. Still in the same year, a joint session of three Baptist Conventions was held on the college campus, later known as Collier Day in remembrance of the late President Nathan W. Collier



of this institution, who served so ably and efficiently for forty-five years (1896-1941).

In 1953, a new wing was added to the Jonathan Sewall Library building. Besides this, the Anderson Hall addition was also completed.

In 1954, the college obtained its membership in the Association of American Colleges as well as in the American Council on Education.

In 1955, the college became a recipient of a grant from the Ford Foundation. Another notable recognition was the organizing of a campus charter of Alpha Kappa Mu scholastic honorary society at this college.

In 1957, the college completed Trust Agreement with the Florida Baptist Foundation for Endowment Funds; Development Program passed the \$350,000 mark. This would mean that the college has met the minimum endowment required by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and the first Donation Day was observed. In the same year, the college was also a recipient of a grant from the United States Steel Foundation.

In 1958, the college began to have participation in the American Baptist Convention CHEC program (Christian Higher Education Campaign). For the first time in its history, the college admitted freshmen to the newly expanded curriculum offerings which would enable them to work toward a major with a Bachelor's degree in English, Music, or the Social Sciences in addition to what the college has been conferring for years; the B. S. degree in Elementary Education, Physical Education, and Religious Education.

Also in 1958, the local chapter of the American Association of University Professors was organized. The first officers of the Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College Chapter of the A.A.U.P. were: Dr. Leslie E. Hartley, president; Dr. William C. Lee, secretary-treasurer; Dr. R. Edward Townsend, chaplain. The chapter has recently elected its new officers with Professor William C. Lee as president, Professor R. Edward Townsend as secretary-treasurer, and Professor John G. Chapman as chaplain.

In 1959, a \$10,000 Danforth Foundation grant was fully matched. Another \$10,000 grant would be expected to match up soon also. The college received a third grant from the United States Steel Foundation. Another fact was the completion of the pavement of the campus roads.

In 1960, up to the end of the 1959-1960 academic year, the college has maintained a strong faculty with 47 per cent of the members holding their earned doctorates.

In the same 1959-60 college year, the institution has offered the faculty a realistic salary schedule ranging from \$4,000 up to \$7,500.

Another phenomenal fact of the college is its growing library. At the present, there are about twenty-four thousand volumes in addition to a number of more than two hundred important periodicals, journals, magazines, etc. Among the books may be found the John E. Ford Theological Collection of outstanding works. These books were given to the college by the late John E. Ford, one of the prominent religious leaders of Florida. The college library is growing rapidly. This is one of the most precious resources that Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College possesses.

### Great Problems of 1960 and High Hopes in the Future

The Puryear administration is by no means completely satisfied with its record of performances and achievements so far. The president is still pressing hard forward. He and his colleagues hope to see that this institution would be second to none some day in America. The members of the college board and the academic family realize that this institution, like all other colleges and universities in the nation, lives in a "new era." Its history is in the making. New problems and new demands constitute new challenges for new ideas, aims, purposes, objectives, and new philosophy which







combined will affect students' mood in preparing themselves for life in America's changing society.

#### Four Special Commissions to Study the College's Future

For the purpose of making thorough studies on the future of the college, four special commissions have been organized under different sponsorships. Early in September of 1959, the first commission was organized under the auspices of the Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College Chapter of the American Association of University Professors. This commission, later known as the A.A.U.P. Commission, comprised six member-professors. The Board of Trustees of the College also organized a commission in January of 1960 to study the future of the institution. In early April of 1960, the President of the institution appointed a Five-Man Faculty Commission to make similar studies. According to President Puryear, the Florida Normal Alumni Association has recently organized its own commission to undertake a project of a similar nature also.

Among these four special commissions, only the Five-Man Faculty Commission has done some preliminary research work thus far. This Five-Man Faculty Commission has given serious considerations to those nine-point questions submitted by Dr. Edward T. Graham, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College. Some of the essences of the Five-Man Commission Report may be used as references here.

#### Recent Changes in Philosophy and Objectives

Historically, the common aims of Florida Normal's parental institutions, Florida Baptist Institute and Florida Baptist Academy, were vocational in character. Their curriculums focused upon the preparation of students for the holy ministry. The diffusion of Christian and general knowledge was the heart of the institution's basic objectives.

As time went on, the college developed and adopted a motto: "LEADERSHIP, CHARACTER, SERVICE." The institution has been pressing hard toward the realization of its aims and objectives. In order to make the philosophy and objectives of the college more functional, meaningful, and effective, the following statements have been adopted as guiding principles of the college:

The college endeavors to meet the needs of its students and other constituents by offering adequate opportunity for the development of a more abundant life. Through its program, the college seeks to cultivate a keen appreciation of higher values; respect for the dignity of labor and personal integrity, through dynamic living, in the light of the Christian faith.

In implementing and substantiating the above-stated philosophy, the college further spelled out its general objectives in the following:

1. To develop young men and women for Christian leadership through close association with those ideals and values that are lasting and worthwhile.
2. To develop in its students the ability to make social adjustments through the acquisition of knowledge in the broad fields of human intelligence and behavior.
3. To enable young men and women to participate carefully in society, in accordance with the highest ideals and practices of good citizenship and wholesome, healthful living.

For years the Board of Trustees of the college has been aware of the future role which Florida Normal must play in America's changing social order. On April 29, 1958, the same board adopted the following resolutions for action:

Whereas, our world is rapidly changing, bringing up problems unprecedented in their character and severity, and

Whereas, our nation is presently in social tensions and developments



which make it certain that our future will be significantly different from the past, and

Whereas, Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College has definitely changed in educational character in the past few years and will face impressive reasons to change in the future, now therefore,

Be it resolved that the Board of Trustees authorize the President of the College to undertake an objective survey of the college and its constituency in order to reconsider, improve, and rephrase the college's basic purpose and functions.

Upon the authorization of the Board of Trustees, President Puryear asked Dr. William C. Lee, Professor of Education and Social Science, to undertake the project by reconsidering, improving, and expanding the college's existing purpose and functions. Later in July, 1958, President Puryear appointed a five-man committee to study the proposed philosophy and objectives submitted by Professor Lee. While the five-man committee has not come up with its final recommendations as yet, it seems tentatively permissible to give the revised text of the philosophy and general objectives below:

The Philosophy of the college is built up on the Christian faith and the principles of democracy. The College believes in its role as a community of Christian scholars for the free interchange of personal and professional experience.

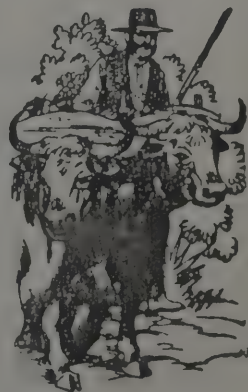
The College believes in its role as an institution of higher learning of developing in young people a philosophy of abundant life, a sense of commitment to Christian principles and service and proficiency in the various professions.

The College believes in its role as a church-related institution of encouraging and preparing students for full-time service in the church. The College is committed to the service of its constituency by cultivating in promising young people a genuine appreciation of high values, respect for labor, and competence in facing the critical issues of life.

The College is committed to the development of dynamic leadership in fostering the ideals of a society consistent with principles of democracy and the Christian faith.

The General Objectives of the College are determined by the demands of society and the church and the needs of the individual. Hence the College endeavors to assist each student:

1. To develop fully his potentialities for a richly responsible life, not only satisfying his own aspirations but being able to interpret his whole experience at Florida Normal as an obligation to the society which made the experience possible.
2. To appreciate his personal worth and potentialities of others.
3. To choose goals realistically in the light of his noblest motives, abilities and limitations.
4. To achieve skills in the arts of communication such as listening, speaking, reading and writing.
5. To gain a basic knowledge of the content, tools, methods and relatedness of the main branches of learning, including religion.
6. To develop some specialization in knowledge and skills related to his vocational and interests.
7. To cultivate a growing zest for the continuous search of truth as a basis for effective living.
8. To grow in the understanding of personal and social problems.
9. To evaluate proposed solutions to contemporary problems in the light of Christian principles and with insight into human personality.







10. Ultimately to teach each student to work democratically with others on the basis of common needs, interests and purposes.

It is quite apparent that when such objectives are materialized, the Florida Normal family will observe with intelligence and faithfulness all the numerous social, political, economic, cultural and religious relations under which they live, exercise their rights with order and justice, and perform their assigned duties with discretion and competence. Only through the attainable realization of such objectives can the Florida Normal community of scholars and students understand what is going on in their world and keep their part going on right.

### General Summary

Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College grew out of two parental institutions—Florida Baptist Institute in Live Oak, and Florida Baptist Academy in Jacksonville, Florida. Both of them were founded in 1879 and 1892 respectively, by a group of far-sighted and public-spirited Christian leaders and ministers who wanted, through unflinching prayers and self-sacrifices, to provide educational and vocational training for the young men and women of Florida, and they wanted at the same time to guide the youth in building strong Christian character. To this end, the College has worked diligently for over seventy or eighty years. It has grown from a meager church basement to a modern plant valued at over a million dollars.

The College over the years has educated hundreds of thousands of young men and women and trained them for efficient leadership in Christian churches, public and private schools, as well as in other walks of life in God-blessed America. The influence of the College has reached far and wide not only in this country but in other countries of the world. This, of course, owes much to its graduates, alumni and friends who have taken interests in the College and supported it morally and materially.

The history of this institution has been a record of difficulties, hardships, and changes. It is also a record of difficulty-overcoming, hardship-conquering, betterment-struggling, and achievement-winning. All this reflected the heroic and fearless spirit of several of the College's great presidents whose leadership has meant so much to the growth and development of the institution. It is still early to say yet just who would be the greatest of the College's presidents. It probably could be certain that Dr. Nathan W. Collier and Dr. R. W. Puryear would be on the list for the "honor roll."

In short, Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College will have many and difficult problems to solve in the 1960's. But there is every reason to believe these problems will be solved; the cooperative endeavor of both Negro and white Baptists, farmers, businessmen, laborers, professional men and women, Florida Normal graduates and alumni, and other interested friends, will find the solution to perplexing problems. After all, the founding fathers of this institution have already laid the firm foundation on the Christian faith. "Man proposes and God disposes," how true is this proverb?! The past experience gives new hope for tomorrow. Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College should by the help of God look to the future with confidence.

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## About The Author

William C. Lee has until August 1960 been Professor and Chairman of the Division of Social Sciences at Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College. Before joining the Florida Normal faculty in 1957, Dr. Lee has already had long years of professional experience. He taught as a teacher at National Wuhan University Elementary School, Hasselquist High School, and also served as Assistant to the Chancellor at Cheeloo University, all in China.

From 1949 to 1952, Dr. Lee served as Professor of Education and Philosophy at the Union Lutheran Theological Seminary in Hongkong. He also taught under Professor Flaud C. Wooton for two years (1953-1955) in the Department of Education at the University of California, Los Angeles.

Dr. Lee has recently accepted a position as Professor of Education and Political







Science at Tusculum College, Greeneville, Tennessee, beginning September 1, 1960. During his long years of professional life, Dr. Lee has produced numerous writings on education, philosophy, politics and law.

The author has received an LL.B degree from Cheeloo University in China, an M.A. degree at the State University of Iowa, and an Ed.D. degree from the University of California (Los Angeles).









# JACKSONVILLE UNIVERSITY

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### Objectives

**J**ACKSONVILLE UNIVERSITY, formerly Jacksonville Junior College, is an independent, non-denominational, non-profit coeducational institution of higher learning. It is under the control of a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees drawn from the business, professional and cultural leadership of Duval County. The university's main objectives are:

1. To offer a well-rounded four-year liberal arts program of high quality.
2. To offer two years of acceptable college work in liberal arts, fine arts, and specialized courses leading to an Associate in Arts degree.
3. To offer college courses acceptable as prerequisite for entrance to professional schools.
4. To provide higher education opportunities for many local residents who could not otherwise attend college.
5. To provide opportunity for citizens of North Florida to develop leadership and to experience the social values that may be expected to grow out of college life.
6. To bridge the gap between high school and the business and professional world by maintaining small classes in the interest of giving needed individual attention to students, developing mutual understanding between the student and his instructors, and enabling the student to maintain his home ties during this transition period.
7. To enable persons who are employed to have an opportunity for higher education through the evening program.
8. To motivate graduates toward greater understanding of public affairs and the desire to participate in them as enlightened citizens.

Jacksonville University, including the Junior College, is chartered by the State of Florida as a non-profit institution of higher education. Its property is tax-exempt, and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, U.S. Treasury Department, has formally recognized donations and gifts to the university as eligible deductions for income tax purposes.

The university was founded in 1934. During the first decade of its history, it operated entirely as an evening institution. On March 1, 1944, the University, then called Jacksonville Junior College, was placed under the direction of a full-time president, and on May 1 of that same year, it was moved from its inadequate and rented quarters to its first owned home at 704 Riverside Avenue. The purchase, alteration, and equipping of this property was made possible by the contributions of generous and public-spirited citizens who recognized the need for the enlarged quarters.

The academic year 1944-45 marked the beginning of the university's rapid and continuous growth. On September 11, 1944, a full program of day classes for freshmen was inaugurated.

Sophomores were accommodated in the day sessions for the first time in September, 1945. The first class of day-session graduates received their diplomas in May, 1946.

A measure of the growing reputation of the university is revealed by a glance at its enrollment figures for the past decade:

1947-48— 609	1951-52— 407	1956-57—1414
1948-49— 489	1952-53— 490	1957-58—1852





1949-50— 606

1950-51— 469

1953-54— 524

1954-55— 762

1955-56—1102

1958-59—2136

1959-60—2050

The summer session has also shown a steady expansion, totaling 735 registered in 1959.

Back in 1947, the Board of Trustees, foreseeing the probability of continuous expansion, purchased approximately 150 acres at the intersection of Chaseville and Merrill Roads in Arlington. In April of 1950 the construction of a modern, functional university plant was begun, and the first unit was occupied in October. Since then, through the gifts and bequests of civic-minded people, other buildings have been added.

With the greatly increasing population and economy of Duval County, it has for several years been obvious that Jacksonville must have a four-year university as well as the existing two-year institution of higher education. Assuming the financial aid of the community, the trustees made the decision in the summer of 1956 to proceed with the expansion to four-year status, and the new name, Jacksonville University, was announced in September.

In addition to the program of the long-established Junior College, major courses of study for the junior (third) year in the Upper Division were put into effect in the fall of 1957. Beginning in the fall of 1958, senior (fourth) year courses were offered and the first Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees were awarded in 1959, the Silver Jubilee year. In cooperation with St. Luke's Hospital School of Nursing, Nursing Education was instituted in September, 1958. On June 1, 1958, through merger with the long-standing Jacksonville College of Music, the university began offering degrees in music.

Majors in the following areas are offered at this university: Accounting, Biology, Chemistry, General Business, Education, English, History and Government, Mathematics, Music, Psychology, and Speech and Drama.

The Education major is for persons who wish to teach in the elementary school. Those who wish to teach in the secondary school must major in a subject matter area.

The Upper Division courses are more highly specialized than those of the Junior College and are open to the students who have met the standard of 2.00 grade point average either in the Junior College or at another institution.

### Faculty

The university's faculty is relatively young in years and in attitude, yet it totals many years of experience in educational life. These are men and women of scholarship and academic training, as exemplified by the earnings of master's degrees, doctorates, and the publication of scholarly articles and books. But outstanding teaching must be motivated by a deep interest in young people, imagination, leadership, and the desire to teach students to think for themselves and to express effectively their ideas. The faculty members are not only capable scholars and instructors, they are also friendly counsellors and confidants of their students. Here the wisdom and experience of the older man and woman have their place, as well as the enthusiasm and dynamism of youth. The teaching and learning process here, furthermore, is marked by the give and take of vigorous classroom discussion, providing excellent preparation for leadership in graduate study, in professional and business life, and in community service.

### Millar Wilson Chemical Research Laboratory

A large bequest of the late Mrs. Millar Wilson has made possible the establishment of the Millar Wilson Chemical Research Laboratory, and the appointment of the Millar Wilson Research Professor. The laboratory is presently housed in the new Leah G. Swisher Science Building. The first incumbent of this position is Dr. Harold W. Barrett.





## Accreditation

The Junior College of Jacksonville University is fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and the College of Music by the National Association of Schools of Music. It is also an active member of the American Association of Junior Colleges and the Southern Association of Junior Colleges. The university is also a member of the Florida Association of Colleges and Universities, the American Council on Education, the Association for Higher Education, the American Alumni Council, the Jacksonville Area Chamber of Commerce, and other associations.

Graduates of the Upper Division, holders of the Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Music or Bachelor of Music Education degree of Jacksonville University, should be able to enter graduate schools in any field upon certification of this institution. Full accreditation of the university will be sought as soon as it becomes eligible for application.

## Support

Under special legislative authorization, the City of Jacksonville and Duval County each makes a generous contribution to Jacksonville University. In this way, the city and county governments help to place higher education in the Greater Jacksonville area within the reach of individuals who possess the requisite training, ability and ambition, regardless of age.

The capital budget is derived entirely from contributions and gifts from generous and interested individuals, foundations and business establishments. Operating expenses are paid primarily from tuitions, which remain virtually the lowest among all the state's independent colleges and universities.

## University Council

By resolution of the Board of Trustees, the University Council appeared on September 5, 1956, as an advisory body to the Trustees and Administration. Leading citizens of Jacksonville make up this group, which publicizes the work of the institution and meets from time to time to consult with the university's authorities. During 1957 and 1958, the Council raised the funds for a new classroom building, the University Council Building, opened in September, 1958. Mr. E. W. Heist is President of the Council for the period 1959-60.

## Alumni Association

The Alumni Association includes all those who have attended Jacksonville University and have earned at least six semester hours of credit. The Association assists in developing plans for the annual homecoming, sponsors other social events, and assists the university with financial support. Now presiding over Alumni affairs is Richard Robison, while the Executive Secretary is Eugene Shea.

## Nursing Education

The University and St. Luke's Hospital are affiliated for the purpose of training nurses. Dean William E. Highsmith is in charge of Nursing Education, while Miss Audrey Toft is Director of Nurses of St. Luke's Hospital.

## American Association of University Professors

The American Association of University Professors, the national organization of college and university teachers and administrators, has for several years had a chapter at the university. The association seeks to maintain high professional standards and, locally, carries on a cultural and social program for the faculty.





The university campus is composed of approximately 180 acres. This scenic and wooded tract extends for almost one-half mile on the east of the beautiful and historic St. Johns River with a similar frontage on University Boulevard. The campus is less than four miles from the center of Jacksonville via the Mathews Bridge.

Jacksonville and environs, now boasting a population of over 400,000 and growing rapidly, is the gateway city of Florida. It is not only a commercial, industrial and transportation center, but is also a city of culture and gracious living.

The Founders Building of modern functional design, providing approximately 21,000 square feet of floor space, houses administrative offices as well as seventeen classrooms and lecture rooms, all opening on a large inner court.

The Swisher Gymnasium, completed in March, 1953, was provided by the Carl S. Swisher Foundation. It has a seating capacity of 2,000, complete facilities for men's and women's physical education, athletic contests, and other events. Alexander Brest Field, a baseball diamond and soccer field, is located nearby, the gift of Alexander Brest. Mr. Brest and Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Sherman presented the four tennis courts.

The four-thousand-seat Brest Amphitheatre is being built in the ravine behind the Swisher Auditorium. This project is being constructed through the generosity of Mr. Alexander Brest and the Duval Engineering and Contracting Company.

The Nelms Building, provided by the estate of the late Mrs. Robert P. Nelms and completed in the early part of 1956, increased the university's teaching and laboratory facilities for science and engineering courses. The air-conditioned wing has two science lecture rooms.

The air-conditioned Swisher Auditorium, completed in the spring of 1956, seats an audience of 604. Provided by the Carl S. Swisher Foundation, it is fully equipped for staging dramatic and musical programs. With the upper lobby and backstage workrooms convertible to classroom use, the building also functions prominently in the academic program.

The Wolfson Student Center, dedicated in September, 1958, was provided for by the Wolfson Family Foundation. This beautiful, air-conditioned structure is the center of student activities with its meeting rooms, cafeteria facilities, student lounges and faculty-alumni lounge. The building also serves as a gathering place for civic, cultural, and educational groups of Jacksonville.

The air-conditioned Leah G. Swisher Science Building, completed in the late summer of 1958, was a gift of the Carl S. Swisher Foundation in memory of the late Mrs. Leah G. Swisher. It houses five laboratories, two large lecture rooms and seven faculty offices. The Millar Wilson Research Laboratory is housed in this building.

The University Council Building, finished in August, 1958, was made possible by a group of civic-minded citizens under the leadership of the Jacksonville University Council. This building contains eighteen classrooms and twenty-four faculty offices.

The President's House, a fine air-conditioned home on the river front, was completed early in 1957.

All paved roads and parking lots were constructed by and given to the university by the Duval Engineering and Contracting Company. The large parking lot behind the Wolfson Student Center and roadways to that building were completed in September, 1958.

In addition to the nine permanent buildings, four temporary buildings are in use. The University Band, maintenance and shop facilities, art classes, dormitories for visiting teams, music classrooms and a library annex are housed in these buildings.

Plans also exist for faculty housing to be built in the future.

The present plant is designed to accommodate 4,000 students, 2,000 in the daytime and 2,000 in the evening.





## Library

In the fall of 1954 the Carl S. Swisher Foundation presented a beautiful new building to the University. The present structure is constructed on three levels with the entire north side of glass, with the main reading room on two levels. A new addition now under construction will contain three full floors and will house a potential collection of 120,000 volumes and seat 500 readers. These enlarged facilities will enable the library to increase its services in the form of a separate reference room, periodical room, treasure room, browsing area, study carrels and enlarged work space for the staff. The library also has an attractive exterior reading terrace facing the river.

At the present time the library has a collection of 35,000 volumes placed on open shelves to encourage students and visitors to browse and to explore fields of interest. The library collection is not limited to books. Besides 600 periodicals and nine local and metropolitan newspapers received regularly, the collection includes pamphlets, maps, prints, microfilm, filmstrips and phonograph recordings. The resources of the library are constantly being enlarged in conformity with the policy of the university to acquire such additional facilities as the growing student body and the developing curricula require.

## Living Accommodations

The university does not own or operate dormitories or other residential accommodations for students who do not live within easy commuting distance. It will undertake, however, to assist interested full-time students in locating suitable living quarters in private or guest homes.

## Foreign Students

The Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, has notified the university that, effective July 17, 1948, it was approved by the Attorney General of the United States as an institution eligible to receive nonquota immigrant students. Through the Department of State all United States consular officers have been informed of the Attorney General's approval and they are in a position to consider applications from prospective foreign students for the required visas upon presentation of a letter of acceptance from the university.

The university has no living accommodations and discourages foreign students from applying for admission. Each case is handled on its individual merits.

## Book Store

A stock of new books is maintained for the convenience of students. Books are sold for cash only.

Although each student is expected to provide himself promptly with a complete set of books prescribed by his various instructors, he is not obligated to purchase his books from the university book store. A used book will also be acceptable, if it is in good condition and of the same edition recommended by the instructor. The Book Store also stocks various items needed by students.

## Declaration of Principles for Jacksonville University

The citizens who created Jacksonville University desired to preserve the highest ideals and values of America and to encourage their attainment through learning. The present leaders of the university wish to re-state the dedication of the institution to the American principles which spring from universal truths and from the aspirations of men in all places and times, that this declaration may serve as the goals toward which we strive and the means which will secure them:





1. We believe in God, the Father Almighty, maker of all things and creator of all men.

2. We believe that God has endowed all men not as creatures but as persons with certain inalienable rights, including life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

3. We believe that the family and home constitute the foundation of our society and that the preservation and promotion of their integrity are paramount to the welfare of mankind.

4. We believe that social justice and the rights of men are best served by a representative republican form of government, deriving its just powers from consent of the governed, as established by our constitution.

5. We believe that all people should have freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of press and radio, the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of their grievances.

6. We believe that each individual should have freedom and opportunity to exercise his talents and industry in any way which does not injure the general welfare, and should be rewarded according to the value of his service.

7. We believe in the principles underlying the American system of free enterprise—private property, personal productivity, and the profits system with its inducements to individual initiative and fair competition.

8. We believe in the affirmative presentation of American principles, keeping in mind the need for free inquiry, critical thinking, sound scholarship, and effective use of knowledge.

9. We believe that education is essential to improve the living of all our people—as individuals, as citizens—and that our university must be a vital force in the social, political, economic, religious, and cultural life of our community, and in the furtherance of the principles herein above expressed.

The University commends to its students the following “American Creed”:

I do not choose to be a common man. It is my right to be uncommon if I can. I seek opportunity—not security. I do not wish to be a kept citizen, humbled, dulled, by having the State look after me. I want to be a calculated risk; to dream and to build; to fail or succeed. I refuse to barter incentive for a dole. I prefer the challenges of life to the guaranteed existence; the thrill of fulfillment to the callm of Utopia.

I will not trade freedom for beneficence, nor my dignity for a handout. I will never cower before any master nor bend to any threat. It is my heritage to stand erect, proud, and unafraid; to think and act for myself; enjoy the benefits of my creation, and to face the world boldly and say: “This I have done!”

While this brief history does not tell the full story of the individual sacrifice, the hardships and heartaches which have attended the labors and devotions of those who have made the Jacksonville University one of the leading institutions of higher learning in our state, there is now in circulation a full history of the university written by the distinguished historian, Dr. Ralph Bald, Professor of History, Jacksonville University. The early background history is told in the Duval County Chapter, Vol. 1, of this work.

Beside the interested efforts of hundreds of Jacksonville’s outstanding citizens and wise, energetic and liberal trustees, the Jacksonville University has made its great progress under the leadership of three alert and scholarly presidents: The first full-time president, Dr. Garth Akridge, 1944-1951, who dreamed the larger dream and set the pace for his successors; Dr. Paul Johnson, 1951-1956; and Dr. Franklyn Johnson, who came to the presidency of the university in 1956, and under whose inspired and able leadership this institution made the transition from a Junior College to a four-year Senior College.

The Board of Trustees as of 1961 follows: Carl S. Swisher, Chairman; Clifford G. McGehee, Sr., Vice-Chairman; Guy W. Botts, Vice-Chairman; D. Roscoe Buttrey, Secretary, and O. J. Oosterhoudt, Treasurer.





The other trustees are: William R. Barnett, Dr. Carl C. Mendoza, Alexander Brest, Raymond K. Mason, Jacob F. Bryan, III, Lawrence C. Case, Harold Colee, J. LeRoy Dart, Joseph W. Davin, J. Richard Grether, Robert Kloeppel, Sr., Ira M. Koger, Sam R. Marks, Joseph F. Marron, Glenn Marshall, Jr., James C. Merrell, Jr., Tom R. McGehee, John E. Meyer, Fred B. Noble, R. Eugene Orr, William H. Rogers, G. H. W. Schmidt, Frank W. Sherman, J. Burton Webster, Brown L. Whatley and Samuel W. Wolfson.



# ROLLINS COLLEGE

## PART I, 1885-1935

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ROLLINS COLLEGE in 1960 was 75 years old. In 1935, on the 50th anniversary of the college, the following brief "Historical Sketch of Rollins College's First Fifty Years" was published by the college:

"Fifty years ago Rollins College was only a dream. Florida, the second largest state east of the Mississippi river had at that time less than 300,000 inhabitants. Northern people were beginning, however, to discover its life-giving sunshine and its great agricultural possibilities. Scattered over the state were a group of thirteen Congregational churches, most of which were struggling missionary enterprises of the American Home Missionary Society of which Dr. Julius H. Seelye of Amherst, was President.

"At the first annual Conference of these Pilgrim churches held on March 18, 1884, in Winter Park, Miss Lucy A. Cross, a graduate of Oberlin and a former instructor in Wellesley, who was then conducting a private school in Daytona Beach, appealed through her pastor, Rev. C. M. Bingham, the Moderator, for the establishment of a College 'for the education of the South in the South.'

"On January 27-30, 1885, the pastors and delegates from these scattered Congregational churches which comprised the General Congregational Association of Florida, assembled in Orange City for their second annual meeting. One of those present was Dr. Edward Payson Hooker, then pastor of the Congregational church in Winter Park. Dr. Hooker's contribution was a 'powerful' address on the value of Christian education in the upbuilding of a state and the utter lack of any such institution of college rank in Florida. On January 29, 1885, the Association voted that immediate steps be taken to establish a Christian college, unsectarian in its purpose. A committee of five was appointed to send out an open letter inviting proposals from communities interested in securing the location of the College.

"April 14 following, the Association met in Mt. Dora to receive its proposals. April 15 the Committee met in Winter Park to inspect its proposed location for the College, and on April 16 the Committee met at Orange City where the several proposals were considered. When Winter Park's bid was read it carried the startling news that this tiny hamlet, which was then only about five years old, offered in cash and property \$114,180. Of this amount \$50,000 was given by Alonzo W. Rollins of Chicago.

"The vote of the Committee taken on April 17, 1885, to accept Winter Park's offer, was unanimous. Late in the afternoon of April 17, 1885, the good news was received in Winter Park.

"That evening the entire village joined in the celebration. Altar fires built on boards covered with sand resting on the tops of barrels were lit in front of Mr. Lyman's home, opposite the present Virginia Inn. Speeches were made, and refreshments served.

"Under the leadership of F. W. Lyman of Minneapolis and Winter Park, who with other business men had raised in Winter Park the initial funds which made the college possible, the incorporation and naming of the college took place in Sanford, April 28, 1885. The 21 charter trustees, 18 of whom were elected by the General Congregational Association of Florida were: Rev. J. A. Ball, New Smyrna, Fla.; Nathan Barrows, M.D., Orange City, Fla.; Rev. C. M. Bingham, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Rev. J. B. Clark, D.D., New York City; Rev. L. H. Cobb, D.D., New York City; Mr. W. C. Comstock, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Franklin Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Henry Foster, M.D., Clifton Springs, N.Y.; Rev. S. F. Gale, D.D., Jacksonville, Fla.; Rev. E. P.





Hooker, D.D., Winter Park, Fla.; Rev. H. D. Kitchel, D.D., East Liverpool, O.; Mr. F. B. Knowles, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. F. W. Lyman, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mr. A. W. Rollins, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. A. J. Russell, Jacksonville, Fla.; Rev. S. D. Smith, Orlando, Fla.; Rev. B. T. Stafford, Norwalk, Fla.; Rev. J. A. Tomlinson, D.D., Longwood, Fla.; Mr. R. C. Tremain, Mount Dora, Fla.; Rev. G. L. Walker, D.D., Hartford, Conn.; Rev. M. C. Welch, D.D., Pomona, Fla.

"Thus was born the first institution for higher education within the state of Florida! It had no buildings, but it had a group of loyal friends with both vision and courage. Its first administration and recitation building was the two-story frame building at the corner of Park and Welbourne Avenues. Its first dormitory for men was the two-story frame building on the south side of the Morse Boulevard, just west of the railroad station. Its first dormitory for women was a story-and-a-half cottage at the corner of Osceola Avenue and Osceola Court. Its library consisted of a Bible and a second-hand Dictionary. In place of Mark Hopkins, Rollins had as its first president the wise and kindly Dr. Hooker who organized the first curriculum, selected the faculty, taught Bible and Ethics, made frequent visits to the North to raise funds, and found time in addition to continue his pastorate of the Winter Park Congregational Church which he had helped to found.

"Rollins opened November 4, 1885, with a charter faculty of five members consisting of President E. P. Hooker, (Middlebury), and Professors Nathan Barrows, (Western Reserves), William Webster Lloyd, (Beloit), Louise Maria Abbott, (University of Vermont), and Annie Waldron Morton, (Framingham). The first student to enroll and the first to receive the A.B. degree (Class of 1890) was Miss Clara Louise Guild, who still resides in Winter Park, and who founded the Alumni Association in 1898.

"Knowles Hall, the first building to rise on the campus and cast its shadows in Lake Virginia, was dedicated March 9, 1886. It contained chapel, library and classrooms and was for nearly a quarter of a century the heart of Rollins College. It was the gift of F. B. Knowles, the Massachusetts industrial leader and philanthropist whose benefactions to Winter Park and Rollins placed him at the head of the early builders of town and college.

"The story of the upbuilding of Rollins from this small beginning under a succession of such able leaders as President George Morgan Ward and President William Fremont Blackman constitutes an important chapter in the history of higher education in Florida. Generous benefactions from Mrs. Edward Bok, Andrew Carnegie, the Carnegie Foundation, Loring A. Chase, the Congregational Educational Society, Otto L. Dommerich, T. Coleman duPont, Mrs. Homer D. Gage, Elbert H. Gary, John H. Goss, Mrs. F. B. Knowles, Charles H. Morse, Dr. D. K. Pearsons, Cornelius A. Pugsley, Mrs. A. W. Rollins, E. W. Rollins, George A. Rollins, Milton J. Warner, Mrs. George E. Warren and H. H. Westinghouse have provided buildings, endowment, equipment and running expenses. Trustees such as W. R. O'Neal, who has served the Board since 1887, Franklin Fairbanks, W. C. Comstock, L. F. Dommerich, John M. Cheney, James Laughlin, Jr., E. H. Brewer, Mrs. Charles L. Smith, J. H. Whittemore, and Irving Bacheller have given unstintingly of their time, their money and their devotion.

"Of fundamental importance in the building of Rollins has been the inspiring work of such professors as Nathan Barrows, L. A. Austin, J. H. Ford, Eva J. Root, E. C. Hills, Annie W. Morton, Louise M. Abbott, Caroline Hills Abbott, Oliver C. Morse, R. R. Kendall, Thomas R. Baker, Susan A. Longwell, Frances Ellen Lord, Susan H. Dyer, Charles K. Hoyt, Robert J. Sprague and many others whose keen sense of loyalty to the ideals of the teaching profession have extended throughout the country the influence of Rollins College.

"With the coming of President Hamilton Holt in 1925, Rollins 'came of age' and was able to stand on its own feet as an independent Christian college dedicated to the high ideals which had characterized it from its heroic beginning.

"Building upon the foundation laid by those who had previously labored and





sacrificed for Rollins, President Holt has during the past ten years added a new and glowing chapter to its history. He came to Rollins from a long service as editor of *The Independent*, with a fresh outlook on academic education combined with courage and a deep devotion to the welfare of youth.

"Remembering the inadequacy of his own experience with the lecture and quiz systems of Yale and Columbia, he devised what is known as the 'Rollins Conference Plan.' This plan is an attempt to break down the barriers between the teacher and the student. It is designed to **Humanize college education**.

"The second innovation at Rollins was the 'Achievement Plan for Graduation' which divides the student body into an Upper and a Lower Division instead of into the usual four classes. Under this plan students advance not on the basis of credits or time spent, but on their educational achievement, which makes it possible for students to complete courses at a rate of speed in direct proportion to their ability and ambition. This Achievement Plan for Graduation individualizes the curriculum and restores the spirit of adventure to higher education.

"The third new achievement of Rollins is economic rather than academic. Three years ago the trustees, on President Holt's recommendation, introduced the "Unit-Cost Plan," under which all students who can afford to do so are asked to pay the actual cost of a year's education at Rollins, which thus releases all the income from endowment to help those of high promise who need financial aid.

"The 'New Rollins,' when completed, will be limited to 500 students, but because of lack of accommodations the present limit is 400. The campus of 45 acres has been charted to provide exactly the buildings and equipment for a student body of 500. Five buildings of the New Rollins are already completed in the colorful Mediterranean architecture which will be used throughout. These include Rollins dormitory for men, Pugsley and Mayflower dormitories for women, the beautiful Annie Russell Theatre, presented by Mrs. Edward Bok, and the Knowles Memorial Chapel, presented by Frances Knowles Warren whose father gave the first Knowles Hall fifty years ago. The present Chapel was designed by Ralph Adams Cram, the noted ecclesiastical architect, in Spanish Gothic, and is considered one of the three most beautiful structures in Florida. Mrs. Homer Gage, another daughter of Francis B. Knowles, has been a generous benefactor of the Chapel, having donated the majestic Skinner Organs and the beautiful bronze grill work of the chancel.

"In addition to these five beautiful buildings, President Holt has added, during his administration of ten years, more than one million dollars to the generous endowment of the College, and both the faculty and student body have been more than doubled. The present student body is drawn from 32 states and five foreign countries, making it one of the most cosmopolitan college groups in the country.

"As a fitting climax to the observance of the founding of Rollins College the Public Works Administration of the United States Government has authorized a loan of \$275,000 for five new dormitories. They will be ready for occupancy as Rollins enters its second half-century of progress.

"Today Rollins College is a daring dream in the process of fulfillment. It has not 'arrived'—and it is hoped it never will. It stands confidently on the threshold of its second half-century still seeking new ways to serve the youth, not only of Florida but of the entire United States."

## ROLLINS COLLEGE PART II, 1935-1960

IT IS TRUE that Rollins College, in 1935, had not "arrived," but since 1935 this college has experienced a quarter of a century of steady progress.





Today Rollins is famous throughout the country, and in many foreign countries, for its reforms in liberal education and its many deviations from traditional standards and procedures. The present Administration explains some of the standards of Rollins:

"Under the wise leadership of its presidents, Rollins maintained its integrity and advanced its ideals. Edward Payson Hooker (1885-1892), the founding president, established high standards of quality. George Morgan Ward (1896-1903) initiated the close relationship between teacher and student that has become one of the great traditions of the College. William Fremont Blackman (1903-1915) stood for scholarship of top order, maintaining that it 'should not be size, but quality, highest standards of scholarship, thoroughness of work, fineness of result' that should distinguish Rollins among its contemporaries."

(Other distinguished educators who served as president of Rollins College were: Charles Grandison Fairchild, Calvin Henry French, Robert James Sprague, William Clarence Weir, Hamilton Holt, Paul Alexander Wagner and Hugh Ferguson McKean.)

The Administration's release continues:

"Twenty-eight years ago Rollins entered upon a pioneering program of reform in liberal education. It was guided by three principles that make up both an educational philosophy and the program frequently referred to as 'The Rollins Plan':

1. All effective education is in large measure self-education. This implies that the teacher-student relationship must be direct and personal, that the progress of the student is accomplished by what he is led to do and not by what is done for him, and that the elements of a liberal education may vary with the individual student's interests and needs.

"2. College teaching is most effective in a conference situation in which teachers and students evoke oral and written expression from each other, and by their criticisms, lead the student to develop standards of judgment of his own work.

"3. The College should be kept in touch with the creative forces at work in the natural life: economic, political, and aesthetic. This is achieved by wide range of public lectures, concerts, and conferences, bringing national leaders in many fields to the campus

"Rollins has developed a distinctive character through its effective conference method of teaching, consisting of small classes of roundtable discussion combined with frequent individual conferences between professor and student.

"Under conditions where direct discussion provides the basis for both teaching and learning, the conventional recitation and lecture are de-emphasized. The conference method employs quite simply, group and individual discussion in an atmosphere that supports and fosters the asking of questions and the giving of answers.

"The present program continues to put emphasis on self and self-education. It is what the student does, not what is done to or for him, that counts in the long run. While formal lectures alone cannot provide for active participation, they may play an important part in laying the basis for more intelligent participation later, if skillfully done. Rollins promotes the widest experimentation in teaching methods, for no one scheme is equally good in the hands of all teachers and all students.

"Specific requirements for graduation are held to a minimum so that the student may explore the areas of his interest deeply or search broadly to find an interest. Depth is obtained through the major field selected for concentrated work in the two upper years. Breadth is achieved through two requirements: (1) at least a year of work must be taken in each of the three major areas of the Humanities, the Social Sciences, and the Natural Sciences, in the first two years, and (2) at least five advanced courses must be taken outside the major field. Other specific requirements include one year of English Composition and Literature in the Freshman year, the equivalent of two years of college Foreign Language, and the successful completion of two years of Physical Education unless excused by doctor's order.

"Qualitatively, the student must maintain a minimum average of C to continue to





remain eligible for graduation. Quantitatively he must maintain an average of 16 credits (a minimum of 15 credits—3 courses) per term in order to graduate in four years with the required minimum of 192 academic credits.

"A large measure of freedom in learning is not only allowed but expected among Rollins students. To make this degree of freedom possible, an equivalent sense of responsibility is demanded. High standards by the teacher and high quality of performance on the part of the student is essential. By selectivity in admission of students and by insistence on high-level performance, the College has been able to succeed in an educational plan that allows such a wide range of individual freedom."

Rollins has always been selective in its choice of faculty and has been successful through the years in bringing to the campus many of the great scholars of the world. Some members of the staff and faculty have been called to head up other institutions of higher learning. Dr. Winslow S. Anderson, Dean of Rollins, became the President of Whitman College, of Walla Walla, Washington. Dr. Ellwood C. Nance, Dean of Knowles Memorial Chapel and Professor of Religion at Rollins, later became President of the University of Tampa and served in this capacity for a period of twelve years. The very successful President of Jacksonville University, Dr. Franklyn A. Johnson, was Professor of Government at Rollins when he accepted the Jacksonville post in 1956.

A distinguished couple on the faculty, Dr. A. J. Hanna, vice-president of Rollins, and his wife, Dr. Kathryn A. Hanna, are noted for their books about Florida. Both are members of the advisory committee of this publication, "The East Coast of Florida."

The Rollins College Bulletin for 1960-1961 describes new buildings as follows:

"The newer buildings on the beautiful semitropical campus are similar in architectural design. They are marked by a strong Mediterranean influence. Twenty-five of the sixty-seven buildings have been erected within the last twenty-five years. Among the buildings are the Knowles Memorial Chapel, designed by Ralph Adam Cram, the Mills Memorial Library, The Morse Gallery of Art, the Annie Russell Theatre, the Sullivan House, the Woolson House, Orlando Hall, the Shell Museum, La Maison Provencale, the Dyer Memorial, the Administration Building, the Student Center, the women's residence halls that are connected by a long loggia on one side of the campus, and the similar series of men's halls located on the opposite side. Rex Beach Hall, a new men's residence hall housing 53 men, was opened in September, 1957. In addition, a new women's hall named Elizabeth Hall, and a new Student Commons, named Rose Skillman Hall, were opened in September, 1958.

### **The Mills Memorial Library**

"The new Mills Memorial Library building was occupied in the fall of 1951. Presented through the generosity of the Davella Mills Foundation, this building is the largest on campus. It is designed to accommodate the growing library collection for years to come. By October, 1959, the collection numbered 105,365 volumes, including 6,741 bound periodicals.

"The spacious T-shaped building has two main floors in the public area, a large basement, and a five-level, all-steel, air-conditioned book stack with a capacity of 150,000 volumes. Reading rooms and individual study desks, seating approximately 250 persons, are available on both floors. The reference room, which contains a carefully selected collection of encyclopedias and other reference materials needed in undergraduate study, opens onto a shaded patio for outside reading. Adjacent is the map and atlas room.

"The reserve reading room, with capacity for 80 students, the browsing room and two listening rooms are located on the second floor. Also on this floor are the Rittenhouse, Whitman, Franklin, and Woolson collections, the library of the Hispanic Institute, containing more than 2,025 volumes on Hispanic and Hispanic American Civilization, the art reference picture collection of more than 7,500 mounted prints and photographs, and a growing phonograph record collection.





"In the basement are the modern broadcasting studios of Station WPRK, a micro-film and microcard reading room, a photostat laboratory and a dark room, and a projection studio for the presentation of instructional films.

"The Rare Books and Floridiana Room on the main floor contains many valuable titles and manuscripts, and an outstanding Florida collection that is noted for its extensive and rare items of Floridiana. The Union Catalog of Floridiana, also on this floor, is, by far, the most complete index on this subject in existence.

"The splendid facilities of the Mills Memorial Library are open to residents and visiting scholars and writers in Winter Park. The College Archives are in the library. The Mills Memorial Library is carefully planned to provide easy access to information contained in materials other than books. Students may view 16mm motion pictures, 35mm film strips and slides, and other projected materials on up-to-date equipment in a 56-seat projection studio. Since the studio contains a lecture platform and both a blackboard and a whiteboard, visual aids may be supplemented by personal instruction and discussion. Students may also read microcards and microfilm on simply operated machines. In the map-room of more than 4,300 cataloged maps are numerous show cases and glassed-in display boards.

"The Mills Memorial Library administers the circulation of films from the Film Library, located in the same building. These 16mm sound films, many of which are in color, are available for a small service charge and transportation costs to schools, clubs, and educational and civic groups interested in disseminating information about the Americas and creating a better understanding among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

"Income from endowments amounts to several thousand dollars a year, and this is supplemented by an annual appropriation from the general funds of the College for the library's budget for books, periodicals, and other expenses. The Rollins 'Book-A-Year-Club' is made up of friends of the library who have contributed to the endowment, thus providing in perpetuity one new book each year, bearing the name of the donor.

"Gifts to the College of private collections and of cash for specific purposes are other valuable sources of library materials. Because the library has been selected as a depository library for the U.S. Government publications, including maps published by the Geological Survey, the reference value of the library's book collection has been further enhanced.

#### **The Rollins Museums**

"The Thomas R. Baker Museum, named in honor of its founder, has scientific collections used in the study of natural science.

"The Beal-Maltbie Shell Museum with its famous collection of shells, occupies a specially designed building on the campus. Few objects of nature present the variety of form, design, and brilliant colors found in the myriad shells of the lowly animals known as mollusks on display here. Many of the shells are extremely rare."



## STETSON UNIVERSITY

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STETSON UNIVERSITY at DeLand, Florida, is a co-educational institution sponsored by the Baptist denomination and is referred to, in its Bulletin as the Baptist Church of Florida. It is housed in thirty buildings on a 75-acre campus which Nature has beautified with live oaks and tropical shrubbery.

"Stetson University began . . . when Henry A. DeLand left his home in Fairport, N.Y., for a tour of Florida," wrote Jesse Walter Dees, Jr., in the "Centennial History of Volusia Co. Florida." According to Author Dees, Mr. DeLand got "sand in his shoes" and stayed to found the city of DeLand and Stetson University, which was called originally DeLand Academy. He continued:

"The Academy grew from 13 students housed in the lecture hall of the Baptist Church in 1883 to a school with a building of its own (DeLand Hall), by the fall of 1884. Dr. J. H. Griffith was the principal until he resigned in 1885. Under his successor, John F. Forbes, the school became DeLand Academy and College."

By 1886, when the school was beset by financial problems, John B. Stetson, the hat manufacturer, visited the campus and gave needed help. He and some friends raised \$13,000 to build a three-story building for a dormitory, which was called Stetson Hall. Although DeLand Academy and College was established in 1885, its charter was not approved by the Florida State Legislature until 1887, at which time Mr. DeLand deeded the property to a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees under the supervision of the Florida Baptist Convention.

The name John B. Stetson University was given to the institution in 1899 at the suggestion of Mr. DeLand. Besides other gifts Mr. Stetson had donated the Administration Building which was named Elizabeth Hall in honor of his wife. He continued giving help to the University until his death in 1906.

The development of the University's Library has been important. "The several libraries of the University house approximately 225,000 catalogued items," stated the University's 1960-1961 Bulletin. "The principal collection is that of the Carnegie-Sampson Library, the building for which was erected in 1909 with the assistance of a Carnegie grant. At that time a maintenance fund was established by Elizabeth, Countess of Santa Eulalia. When a new wing was added in 1929 it was named for Mr. C. T. Sampson, an early and generous friend of the Library. This, the University Library, has some 60,000 books, 16,000 bound periodicals, and 109,000 government documents, the last comprising the accumulations of the first document depository in Florida. The University subscribes to the Evans-Sabin Microcard Project, and is cataloguing from this source a steadily growing number of items relating to early America."

The College of Liberal Arts is the oldest and largest of the four colleges comprising the University, although the art and music departments originated in 1886. The School of Music occupies DeLand Hall and annexes and has separate facilities for the bands and the orchestra in the Band Hall. It has a specialized music literature collection in the University Library.

Stetson University's College of Law was organized in 1900 and is the oldest law school in Florida. In 1954 it was moved to a new ten-acre campus in the Gulfport section of St. Petersburg. The Library of the College of Law comprises approximately 32,000 bound volumes.

The University's School of Business was established in 1940 with a program that





combined academic and business subjects. This school is housed in its own building on the main campus.

### Other Buildings

Elizabeth Hall, where the Administrative offices are located, is also the largest classroom building and includes the principal auditorium. Flagler Science Hall is the home of the physical sciences. The dramatic activities are in Stover Theatre and the Art Department in Holmes Hall. Allen Hall, the student religious center, provides facilities for recreation, worship and conference.

From the Bulletin comes additional information: "The William Tyler Olcott reflecting telescope, the gift of the Daytona Beach Astronomical Society, has a twelve-inch mirror with a focal length of one hundred inches. In addition to exhibits of Florida plant and animal life and arts and crafts of American Indians, the Monroe Heath Museum houses the L. L. Rice Planetarium, a Spitz instrument recently given to the University; frequent showings are open to the public as well as to University classes. The William E. Holler Memoria Fountain, with its display of colored lights, beautifies the quadrangle between Elizabeth Hall, the Library and Homes Hall. There are gymnasiums for men and for women, several playing fields, dormitories, and refreshment and recreational facilities."

Among the student organizations is The Ministerial Association, which is composed of men studying for the Christian ministry. Another organization, The Wesley Foundation, coordinates the interests of Methodist students; and The Westminster Fellowship provides an organization for Presbyterian students.

### The Charles E. Merrill Program

The University announced, through its Bulletin: "In response to the challenge of contemporary events, the University has organized a fresh approach to the study of the American heritage, to emphasize particularly the principles upon which this nation was founded and has grown great. Supported by the generosity of the late Charles E. Merrill, the American Studies Program offers a major in the College of Liberal Arts, the purpose of which is to give the student a fuller understanding of the American democratic system, and the philosophy on which it rests. The program won a Freedoms Foundation award in 1955."

### The Washington Semester

The University has announced the University's participation in the Washington Semester of the American University at Washington, D.C., as follows: "Stetson University participates in the Washington Semester of the American University. Each year a limited number of superior students in the College of Liberal Arts enjoy the opportunity of studying government and international relations in the nation's capital. The program is supervised by the American University and an inter-institutional committee made up of representatives from each of the participating colleges."

### Organized Religious Life

"It is the purpose of Statson University," said the Bulletin, "to realize in the curriculum and the classroom the implications of its motto, 'For God and Truth.' Every endeavor is made to translate Christian principle into campus life and activity. Chapel services, required of all students, are held regularly. A year course in the Christian religion is required for graduation. Students are urged to attend Sunday School and church services. Vespers, planned and directed by students, are held several evenings a week. Religious organizations endeavor to increase the churchmanship of the student body. The Dean of the Chapel coordinates the interests represented by the several organized groups."





## Officers and Trustees, 1960-1961

Dr. J. Ollie Edmunds, President of Stetson University, was chosen by the Southern Publishing Company to be a member of the Advisory board of this publication, "The East Coast of Florida."

The Vice-President of the University is Dr. James W. Parrish.

The President of the Board of Trustees is C. H. Bolton of West Palm Beach, who is assisted by: Doyle E. Carlton, Tampa, Vice-President; Ralph H. Ferrell, Miami, Treasurer; Earl B. Edington, St. Petersburg, Secretary, and J. Tom Gurney, Orlando, General Counsel.

Other trustees are: Charles W. Campbell, Jacksonville; J. H. Cater, West Palm Beach; W. J. Clapp, St. Petersburg; Mrs. Alfred I. DuPont, Jacksonville; S. F. Forbes, Tampa; Earl R. Gaston, Pensacola; Thomas Hansen, Ft. Lauderdale; David H. Harshaw, Philadelphia; L. LeRoy Highbraugh, Louisville; Walter H. Mann, New York; Arthur N. Morris, Baltimore; M. E. Rinker, West Palm Beach; J. E. Robinson, Havana; Harold G. Sanders, Tallahassee; G. Henry Stetson, San Fernando, Calif.; Mrs. Marjorie S. Taylor, Jacksonville; W. A. Hobson, Emeritus, St. Petersburg, and O. K. Reaves, Emeritus, Tampa.

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Sources: Centennial History of Volusia Co. Florida and the Stetson University Bulletin, 1960-1961.





# UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI

By U. of M. Publicity Staff and Dr. Jay F. W. Pearson

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**D**URING THE MIAMI land boom in the twenties, it was certain that somebody would suggest building a university. Several did, among them George Merrick, founder of Coral Gables. By the time George had finished college, the Florida land boom was developing. Everything combined to make him the man to give the signal to outsiders that started the rush to Coral Gables. There was the land. He had the imagination. The time was ripe. The land boom of the twenties was on. Newcomers arrived in buses and trains by the tens of thousands. The auctioneers' hammers rapped values skyward. The unbroken cover of Caribbean pine became a checkerboard of sidewalks, streets and canals. Across the Bay a mangrove swamp was pumped full of sand to make Miami Beach and its satellite islands and causeways. America's last frontier really had disappeared.

For a University he pledged four million dollars in cash and 160 acres on the outskirts of Coral Gables. A realtor offered a million for a building to the memory of William Jennings Bryan. Another enthusiast pledged a conservatory of music. William A. Walsh tossed in the idea of open-air schooling, a revival of the natural setting in which Plato lectured under equally benign skies. But George Merrick, whose dream always had substance, saw a towering Spanish Renaissance palace of education springing compete from land where the mother raccoon, only resident pedagogue to date, was teaching her young to scrub faces and watch out for hawks. A Board of Regents was formed, a State Charter granted. In the spring of 1926 the framework of the first building was dedicated in a fanfare of optimism. George Merrick stood atop the mass of steel and mortar and formally dedicated the new institution, "the modern, open-air University of the South." Nine months later the boom had broken, the pledges were impossible to fulfill, a hurricane had turned the proud young Magic City into a welter of torn trees, beached boats and broken hopes.

The University opened on schedule in an unfinished hotel. When the doors were opened to the first students, 250 of an expected 5,000, the school was strapped with a \$500,000 debt and classroom facilities limited to the triangular building known as the North Campus. What is now the Main Campus was then a sandy waste surrounding a windswept skeleton of hoped-for grandeur.

The stock market boom was still on and students and administration made a gallant effort at a comeback, but the crash of 1929 stopped this before it had really gotten under way.

The very first student to enroll was Francis Houghtaling, a 19-year-old Miami High School graduate. This was the beginning for Houghtaling. He went on to originate the name of the yearbook, was its business manager and the first charter member of Iron Arrow. He was also president of the Camera Club, member of the Leader's Club, Student Association cabinet-member and manager of the basketball team in his Sophomore year.

The depression days saw the University in bankruptcy and at the lowest point in its history. Students were forced to scrape by on practically nothing. They lived in groups of a dozen or more to keep housing expenses down and potted meat sandwiches became the daily diet. One hard-pressed student went so far as to dynamite the cornerstone of the skeleton to obtain a few silver dollars which had supposedly been thrown in when it was laid.





When times got better, the University was brought back from the financial abyss and the young school began to strengthen itself for the growth that would begin during the war years.

### **UM Pioneers**

The collective administrative hand of a small group of people must be in the background of any history of the first quarter-century of the University of Miami, for they were present throughout its infancy, childhood, adolescence and the first years of maturity.

Dr. Bowman F. Ashe contracted for the buildings and faculty and prepared the brochures that drew the students the first year. He did not plan to spend 25 years as president of the institution he was helping to build, but the '26 hurricane, in almost destroying a university, created a college president.

Already recognized as the founder of a Miami Conservatory, Miss Bertha Foster opened the UM school of music, retired in 1945 as dean emeritus. Miss Mary B. Merritt came as an instructor in English, stayed on to become dean of women, and is now retired.

Dean emeritus of the school of business administration, Dr. John T. Holdsworth, was employed as a professor of economics. Dr. Jay F. W. Pearson was a zoology instructor on the first faculty. He is now president of the University.

### **The War Years UM Became "War Plant" During Conflict**

War had come to almost every nation but the United States by September of 1941, but students went about their business, hoping that they would not be affected by fighting so far away. When the University became the first in America to train RAF pilots in navigation, and dignitaries such as the Duke of Windsor and Air Marshal Garro visited it, the pervading atmosphere was one of celebration, not consternation. As late as November 30, when coeds cheered at the RAF-Nassau rugby match, first to be played in the South, there was little foreboding of what was to come seven days later.

But December 7 did come, with its conflicts and uncertainties, and UM students were swept into its tide. First general move was the canceling of all social functions, though the second UM tennis tourney was allowed to continue. Student Eugene Kitchen developed his Captain Kelly Hibiscus, named for that first army hero of the war. Sororities required members to enroll in Red Cross courses and bought war bonds with money usually used for traditional dances and banquets. The man shortage was felt by Coach Jack Harding, who almost had to rely on a coed team for spring football practice. In April an Orange Bowl tilt pitted the Hurricanes against the Air Force Officers Training team, with a 39-0 Hurricane victory.

By 1943, the military had taken over. The tower on North Campus was rigged to simulate flight conditions as accurately as possible for training cadets. The Slop Shop, which had been gradually shrinking due to the enlargement of the servicemen's cafeteria, wasn't there any more; a theater corner served. The war was thought of so highly that a War Council was formed. Civilians had to flash passes to get into the Administration Building. Mary Lou Yahner, "M" Girl, gained no little fame when she refused an invitation from Clark Gable because an "M" dance was scheduled the same night.

### **War Years Forced Miami to Regear**

Shortly after Pearl Harbor, all social events for January were cancelled. Tires were taken off the market. Sugar was rationed. (The Slop Shop put up the sign: "Use Less Sugar and Stir Like Hell—We Don't Mind the Noise." After a few days, a less vigorous one was substituted.)





Frosh still threw upperclassmen in the pond and vice versa, despite the fact that most of those upperclassmen were in uniform and in training at UM. Miami's famous skyline was screened out for the duration so that lurking subs could not pick off ships outlined against the glow.

#### **The Post-War Years—Veterans, New Buildings Made UM Boom**

Back to pre-war curriculum with less emphasis on military courses went the UM as the last V-12 unit graduated in October, 1945, and bell-bottom trousers disappeared from the campus. The best football team in a long time topped the season with a New Year's Orange Bowl victory.

Winston Churchill accepted an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, quipping, "No one ever passed so few examinations and received so many degrees." With a good eye for imagination, the class of '46 was able to visualize the new University and envied the class of '48.

1947—and a new, modernistic building started taking shape amidst blocks of temporary wooden structures and acres of scrub pines. Classes were scattered among three campuses, North, South and Main. Interminable griping centered around commuting as a fleet of busses whisked students from campus to campus. Classes were carried on to the rhythm of hammer and saw while construction of the new buildings boomed overnight. Frosh flung "Rat Caps," 3,516 of them, into the air as Touchdown Tommy roared

Memorial Classroom Building opened in the fall of '47 and students felt UM had finally come of age. Frosh were still quartered at South Campus but on occasional "days out" they, too, could gaze on this vision of splendor. The class of '48 was around long enough to use the new cafeteria and live in the University apartments, and just missed the opening of the Student Club. "Flotsam," first campus magazine, made its abortive attempt at life, while facsimile research was introduced to students. Vets still poured back to school as enrollment figures soared.

#### **Frosh Roughed It on South Campus**

During the two years of its existence, more than 1,000 freshmen lived, attended classes, played, griped and joked on the 2,700 acres of South Campus. A pine-studded growth surrounded the wide-open space of the campus, reconverted Richmond Lighter-than-Air Naval Base. The base was well equipped—for the Navy—but not for the college student in 1946, trying to forget his former military environment. The first week found many students wanting to go home. A few did, but the majority decided to make the best of the situation. Sports facilities were put into shape and a weekly mimeographed sheet, "Breeze," was put out by the journalism class.

By the second year, a certain fondness for South Campus was evidenced by those ex-GI's who had spent their freshman year there but were now on Main Campus. The Frosh who entered in '47 gained one advantage—South Campus became co-ed. Students gave the University a surge of school spirit which was reminiscent of pre-war days.

In many ways, the South Campus was a small city in itself. It had its own water, electricity, fire department and bus line. With staffs of local people, it operated its own laundry, barber and beauty shops, cafeterias and dispensaries.

South Campus had its own registrar, business office and faculty, and offered a complete first year's work for Frosh. Students spent free evenings at movies, bowling, billiards, ping-pong and dances; free afternoons with tennis, swimming, boxing, football, riding and other intramural sports.

#### **Activities Boomed on Main Campus**

Student activities took a surge with the advent of the country's most modern student club and Dr. Thurston Adams, activity director. The opening of the dorms, nearly 600 apartment units, gave students greater freedom and a chance to cook for them-





selves. The abandonment of South Campus and its extensive facilities was offset by the addition of the Main Campus intramural fields.

The SATURDAY EVENING POST featured UM as "Sun Tan U" to garner more national recognition by exploring the tropical aspects of the southernmost school in the United States.

### **Merrick Completion Launched New Era**

The realization of almost a quarter century of dreams came in late '49 when the old Skeleton became the Merrick building. Alums poured back for Homecoming, exclaimed over changes and were amused by President Ashe's leading the Homecoming parade in a dilapidated jalopy.

Now, the silver anniversary has been reached. A single building has spawned a UM plant of many parts, worth millions. New projects are stabbing into the acres still surrounding Main Campus; the Field House, the Ring Theater and the Lowe Gallery are the first of many. The Memorial building is already a landmark as fast-growing tropical plants wed it to Florida's soil. Gigantic royal palms, transplanted in a few hours, shade the walks envisioned by the dreaming founders of '26.

### **25 Years of Sports—Miami Hit the Big Time In Quarter Century**

From the football game with little Rollins College on October 23, 1926, to the vast sports program now in progress, the first 25 years of athletic activities at the University of Miami have been a period of rapid advancement.

The UM, like most other universities and colleges throughout the nation, installed football as its most popular sport. The pigskin saga began just two weeks after the school opened, when a group of varsity aspirants cleared a field from the debris of the '26 hurricane so they could have a practice space. Since then, Miami football teams have had their ups and downs, but each year has marked a step closer to the national football limelight.

Howard Buck coached the Hurricanes for the first three years. Some "down" years followed Buck's leaving, but a surge occurred when Jack Harding, present athletic director, came down from Pennsylvania to assume the head football coaching role in 1937.

After the "Harding era" at Miami, the "Gustafson regime" came on the scene to write the recent history. Gustafson's 1950 team was the greatest team ever to represent the University. It won the greatest single victory, the 20-14 triumph over Purdue, and produced Miami's first All-American, Tackle Al Carapella.

Football alone, however, does not tell the whole sports story. The UM has produced more than its share of stars for the tennis world, the greatest of all being Gardner Mulloy and Doris Hart.

UM boxing has also produced its share of champions. In 1948 heavyweight leather-slinger Art Saey copped the national intercollegiate title, and in 1949 Carl Bernardo turned the same trick in the light-heavy-weight division. In golf, Miami has produced Frank Stranahan and Al Besselink, two of the outstanding amateur golfers in the nation.

Baseball, swimming, basketball and track, while not as well developed as the other sports, are progressing rapidly and big things are expected from this quartet in the near future.

### **Anastasia Building**

A university is a grouping of fields of learning, each one of which reaches out to cover more and more of the limitless area of expanding knowledge. The classes in physics and calculus of ten years ago were the nuclei of the School of Engineering. The first botany class expanded into tropical fruit and plant research. You cannot





stop at any point and say "we will teach all there is to know within this bounadry"—not in a world of atomic fission and mobile national ambitions! Today Anastasia Building shelters only a few of the University's Departments, each of which grew from one classroom or two in the flexible spaces of that first "Cardboard College." Radio was in the crystal set era and TV was unknown when the hurricane-battered Anastasia first opened its doors to students. Today radio and television programs are produced each week by student announcers, actors, producers, control room operators, sound effects men, writers and so on. From the North Campus studio broadcasts are made with standard professional equipment direct to cooperating Miami stations.

### New Major Buildings

The Engineering Building on the main campus is a gift of J. Neville McArthur for whom it is named. The Antonio Ferre Building was named for a man whose sons gave it to the University. One of the sons, Jose A. Ferre, is an alumnus. The building houses the Graduate School.

The completion of the central library building is made possible by the bequest of O. G. Richter, who made the largest single gift the University of Miami has received. The largest building to be completed is a modern and modernistic hexagonal building with pie-shaped rooms and an audio-visual aids projection booth in the center with closed circuit television facilities for using the five rooms. Each of these rooms seats 300 students.

### Departments

The following are the University of Miami's departments: School of Arts and Sciences, School of Business Administration, School of Education, School Engineering, School of Law, School of Medicine, School of Music, University College, Evening Division and Division of Research and Industry.

The School of Engineering, newest in the University family, is turning out young engineers who are holding their own in competition with men from the older schools. Research is proceeding, notably in hurricane damage to structures—a fact which should make Anastasia chuckle to her foundations.

The Marine Laboratory, in its own North Campus and off-campus buildings, has expanded from a 1926 marine biology classroom into a research organization of unique importance to the study of tropical marine life and oceanography. With its floating laboratory at Miami Beach, its mobile land unit and its research boats, the Marine Laboratory is exploring various facets of underwater life for the State of Florida and the United States Government, and is cooperating with the Cuban Navy and the National Geographic Society. Problems of the fishing industries have a clearing house in the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute, organized by the Marine Laboratory in 1948.

The University Guidance Center was established in 1945 as a Veterans' Advisement Unit to satisfy G. I. needs for special guidance in personal and scholastic problems. One wonders how the University survived without the services now rendered by the Center's experts. Reading and speech difficulties are analyzed and remedied. Students with maladjustments in living or studies may seek there the basic causes and cures. Job counseling is given. Dade County refers handicapped children to the Center. More than 5,000 people a year use its services.

Several of the University's departments still make their home on North Campus. Home Economics offers careers for co-eds in advertising, dress design, interior decoration, and as dietitians, food service managers, nutritionists and practitioners of those arts which make the good housewife. The Chemistry and Zoology Departments cling to Anastasia although each has laboratories on Main Campus. Business economics research, engaged both in teaching and in making research surveys on





housing, population and other significant community subjects, has its quarters on North Campus.

The Memorial Classroom Building was the first of the new structures . . . one-classroom-plus-portico wide, seating 2,400 students, an airy edifice which serves well the purpose of comfortable concentration on lectures and recitations. The hordes of students pouring out of it at class-break time are mostly College of Arts and Sciences or Business Administration, the two largest schools and each now enrolling many more than the entire University in its North Campus days.

Beaumont Hall, which with the breezeways and water-lily pond breaks the long axis of Memorial, is host to first-rate chamber music and recitals, lectures, educational films and radio forums.

### **Merrick Building**

Most Main Campus buildings stretch themselves out in the sunshine in conformity with the horizontal Florida countryside. The one exception is the Merrick Tower, a landmark among its brother buildings.

The School of Law houses its Library and teaches its students in the Baron de Hirsch Meyer Law Building.

The University Library is another temporary Merrick settler. Its quarter of a million books acquired in a quarter of a century mark heavy sacrifices made by a young institution determined to make strong this "heart of learning." A three-million-dollar central library building is due to be ready by February of 1962. The Inter American Center quarters in Merrick, directing from there the major courses designed for students who plan careers in Hispanic-America. It supervises the studies of more than 200 students from 40 foreign countries.

At night Merrick Tower turns on its lights for the several thousand students whom the Evening Division attracts during out-of-working-time hours to improve their skills or merely to satisfy that restless instrument, the human mind.

### **Dormitories**

When in 1947 it became possible to build living quarters for students on Main Campus, the University broke with the academic tradition of housing students in dormitory cells without housekeeping facilities. The 27 new buildings were divided into 533 furnished apartments with from one to three bedrooms, a living room, kitchen and bath. Two women's residence halls have since been added and a third is authorized.

### **Student Club**

The nucleus of student activities is the Student Club, which was created in the latter months of 1947. It was the first building of the huge student housing project, which it surveys across the University lake scooped out between two canals.

The Student Club is a gracious and simple statement in architecture of Florida's kinship with the outdoors. Its main facade, two stories high, presents a pleasing span of tinted wall, broad windows and wide entrance opposite the Merrick Building.

From the entrance a wide loggia leads past the outdoor dance patio with bandshell, flanked by dining loggias over the lake, past the boat landing and the wing housing the large cafeteria.

On the second floor also are the administrative offices of Student Activities, Student Publications and Student Association, and a lounge.

### **Lowe Gallery**

The Lowe Gallery, shown in model form, is a 25th Anniversary contribution to Main Campus made by Joe and Emily Lowe. Adjoining both the Merrick Building





and the Student Club, the structure is designed for the exhibition of all art forms, for lectures and moving pictures, and for browsing in the art library. This gift of the Lowes advances by giant strides the work of the Art Gallery founded only two years earlier in three rooms of the Merrick Building. Community appreciation was evidenced by the 50,000 visitors to shows in the Merrick Gallery. The Lowe Gallery makes possible a year-round display of paintings, sculpture and prints from collaborating museums and galleries. Several additions to the original structure measure the increased stature of this phase of the community's culture.

### Ring Theater

The Drama Department has its roots in the beginning years of the University when campus plays were produced in conjunction with the room where, during the war, air navigation cadets had plotted mock bombing runs. The space lent itself to the area, or ring, form of presentation wherein the audience is seated in circular tiers around a central stage. The new Ring is a camera-shy creature whose three sections (offices, playing space and workshop) are difficult to capture in one photograph. Under the dome is room for 900 seats and behind it is hidden a work area equipped to gladden the heart of any stage designer.

### Music

Th patio at North Campus during the University's first years echoed the rehearsals of a symphony group of student players and music faculty members, nucleus of today's renowned University of Miami Symphony Orchestra. The long years of that Orchestra's competent support of the world's great artists perhaps makes the community take this musical ensemble too much for granted. In fact it is unique in many respects.

On the practical side, it should be noted that symphony orchestras are exceedingly expensive luxuries, usually requiring civic subsidies running each season into five figures. The University Orchestra is indeed subsidized—by the University—yet its complement of student players, plus economies and concert audience support permit annual subsidies modest enough for the University itself to handle. Today's series are given in two fine new auditoriums, The Miami Beach Municipal Auditorium (where summer "Pop" concerts are also given)—and the Dade County Auditorium in Miami.

The University Band, too, has its public side in the stirring Orange Bowl presentations, and, indoors, as a symphonic band. In its teaching function it has helped organize Dade County high school bands, held summer band camps and staffed the bands of schools innumerable.

Chamber music, Choir singing and student participation in light and grand opera help fill out the rich schedule of music by which South Florida is blessed.

Recent additions in the group of music buildings, which started initially with the Arnold Volpe Building, are the Henry Fillmore Band Building, the Nancy Greene Rehearsal Hall for the Symphony Orchestra and a series of sound proof practice rooms.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI (Part II)

(The passing of President Bowman Foster Ashe in 1952 was lamented throughout the world of higher education, As a man, a great leader of men, a creative dreamer and builder, and as a great educator, Dr. Ashe enriched his City, State and Nation. The original trustees showed unusual wisdom in choosing Dr. Ashe as the first President of the University. And their successors on the Board of Trustees demonstrated equally good judgement and wisdom when in 1933 they chose Dr. Jay F. W. Pearson to be the University's second President. This second part of the history of





the University of Miami is from an address delivered by President Pearson before the Newcomen Society in North America, of which he is a member. The address was given on March 5, 1958, at a dinner meeting of this society held at the Surf Club at Surfside, Miami Beach, in honor of Dr. Pearson. The subject of Dr. Pearson's address was: "FLORIDA AND ITS UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI." It was published by the Newcomen Society, and parts of it are reprinted here with the permission of Dr. Pearson.

E. C. Nance, Editor)

### President Pearson's Address

My fellow members of Newcomen:

It is understandable that I am humbled by this invitation to address you on the subject of a university so young as to be barely on the threshold of greatness, yet proud that in the short span of thirty-two years it has advanced so far.

\* \* \* \* \*

Like the State of Florida which is its home, the University of Miami is just now entering the era of great promise foreseen by the men of vision who pioneered in the development of South Florida and the University, back in the early 1920's.

\* \* \* \* \*

Oddly enough, although Florida was the first land reached by white men from the old world, it remains the last frontier for development in our Nation. Great industries, realizing its potentials, are moving in. Agricultural and cattle interests are expanding their operations, and new horizons in tropical agriculture are opening up. No longer are young people migrating northward to seek their fortunes; they are coming to Florida from the North, the East, the West, the South of the United States of America, and from the Caribbean and countries to its South.

The story of the University of Miami, Mr. Chairman, as a rising star in the educational galaxy of America, is one of tribute to those men who first conceived the idea of creating a great independent university, which would take full advantage of a remarkable climate and would center major attention on Pan American understanding and research in all aspects of tropical science.

It is the story of many men—and women—who gave full measure of their faith, devotion and loyalty to this idea. But the prime mover in this farsighted program was a Pittsburgher: Judge William A. Walsh, who still is a Miami resident.

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Under his leadership, a charter was obtained from the State of Florida and a non-profit corporation in the name of the University of Miami was founded on April 8, 1925. Judge Walsh became the first chairman of the first Board of Regents.

\* \* \* \* \*

... Acting upon the advice of Dr. John Thom Holdsworth, retired Philadelphia and Pittsburgh banker, residing in the area, the Board appointed Bowman Foster Ashe as Executive Secretary to aid Frederick Zeign who, as Managing Regent, had worked on the planning and already had visited accrediting agencies.

\* \* \* \* \*

But let us go back to that first Year of 1926, when 350 students enrolled in the College of Liberal Arts which then included education and business courses. Among those faculty members were such figures as Dr. Henry S. West, retired Maryland educator, who later held the position of Dean of the College and the School of Education; Dr. John Thom Holdsworth, later Dean of the School of Business Administration; Dr. C. C. Peters, Pennsylvania psychologist; Dr. Lincoln C. Gibbs, professor of English from the University of Pittsburgh; and Dr. Victor Andreas Belaunde, former delegate from Peru to the League of Nations and now a member of the United Nations Security Council, but then in exile.

\* \* \* \* \*

The School of Law was headed by Richmond Austin Rasco, former Dean of the





John B. Stetson University School of Law. Miss Bertha Foster was Dean of the School of Music and Conservatory—her excellent Miami Conservatory having been purchased by the University.

\* \* \* \* \*

A number of national figures were considered for the presidency of the institution. With the financial problems in the immediate future now clearly evident, this presidency became a matter requiring immediate action. In November of 1926, at a meeting which he could not attend, Bowman Foster Ashe was named president, to the great satisfaction of the board, the faculty, and the student body.

\* \* \* \* \*

For the University, the Greater Miami community, and for Florida, those first three years from the Autumn of 1926 to the Autumn of 1929 were lean years indeed. But for them, and the Nation as a whole, the next four years were much leaner. Those were the starvation years of the great national Depression.

\* \* \* \* \*

Pay checks became harder to produce after 1929. Institutional bankruptcy followed shortly and the University voluntarily entered Federal receivership in December, 1932. An annual appropriation of \$25,000, which the City of Coral Gables maintained despite its own desperate financial plight, was a major survival factor during the eighteen months that the University operated under a Federal receiver. Afterward, the City's continuing contribution was a potent help in achieving regional accreditation.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is convenient to divide the University's short history into three major parts, each a decade. The first decade—childhood—was the period of struggle for survival; the second—adolescence—was ten years of academic growth and service as a small institution; the third ten years—manhood—was marked by tremendous expansion, ten years of building toward promise of greatness as a major institution. The institution is now in a fourth decade—maturity—ten years which I believe will see full realization of all hopes and dreams of the founders for the establishment here of one of the world's great independent centers of learning.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Board of Trustees had labored hard over the problem of the location for the first permanent building. On the ten acres surrounding the present buildings? On the original campus site? On new bayfront property, as proposed by member N. B. T. Roney, a major developer in his own right? The decision made, it fell to your speaker as Dean of the Faculty to plan the new classroom building and to enlist a much larger faculty, for the anticipated tremendous increase in enrollment. Florida had been one of the great training areas for officers and enlisted men in the Second World War. Most of them remembered it as a wonderful State in which to live. Thousands of able boys had been students on the campus and they wanted to come back to the University.

\* \* \* \* \*

When shortages delayed completion of the new classroom building and it was found that temporary barracks-type buildings could not be obtained from war surplus in time, twenty-eight wooden buildings of the same standard size were hastily constructed.

\* \* \* \* \*

A Naval Air Station was leased as a supplementary campus. New apartments were leased for faculty; chairs, desks, beds, and buses were obtained from surplus military stocks; and barracks were transformed into student dormitories on another airbase. That these provisions for rapid growth were wisely made was demonstrated in the Autumn of 1946 when over 6,500 fulltime students enrolled.

\* \* \* \* \*





Bowman Foster Ashe was now the President of a major institution, at least in size. Could it become a university and a good one? As Julian S. Eaton, a transplanted Vermont Yankee, former insurance attorney, and then attorney, banker, and businessman, so aptly put it: "You have a bear by the tail." Julian S. Eaton was Board Chairman from 1945 until his death in 1951. He made gifts amounting to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a million dollars and his generosity was recognized when the first Housing and Home Finance Agency, Julian S. Eaton Residence for Women, was constructed on the campus in 1954.

During those first twenty years the institution had been promised many things. Some did not materialize for one reason or another, though others did. The promise of a million-dollar gift mentioned earlier was cancelled; the million-dollar pledge by another donor in the initial campaign could not be paid, along with many others; a science building shown in our first brochure has not been built. Yet, small gifts and modest gifts multiplied, to become large totals.





# FLORIDA'S COMMUNITY COLLEGES IN 1961

THE FLORIDA GOVERNMENTAL GUIDE of 1960 listed 19 public-supported JUNIOR OR COMMUNITY COLLEGES. Some of these colleges are designated as JUNIOR, some as COMMUNITY COLLEGES. Both terms mean the same and are used to indicate institutions of higher learning that offer two years of college work equivalent to the first two years in a four-year college.

IN OTHER WORDS, a student who wishes to earn a college degree in a four-year college or university may transfer his college-level credits earned in a Community College to such an institution. The Community College, however, provides for students who do not wish to study or prepare for further work in a senior college. The student may limit his studies to one year in the Community College and concentrate on general educational courses or a vocational course.

Many students enter a Community College to prepare themselves for business or professional employment. Such courses are college-level credit courses and most of them could be transferred to a senior college or university if the student should decide to continue toward a four-year professional degree. Community Colleges also provide adult educational programs for people who desire to take college-level, non-credit courses to improve their knowledge and skills through organized study. Many of the Community Colleges offer special non-credit courses for technological personnel.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES are accredited by the State Department of Education and are approved for Veterans' training under the G.I. Bill. Community Colleges are also authorized to enroll students who hold the Florida General Scholarship for the preparation of teachers. Faculty in Community Colleges are required to have the training and experience and degrees required of faculty who teach equivalent courses in senior colleges or universities. Physical plant facilities differ from campus to campus among Community Colleges. They are sometimes limited in the early history of the college, frequently temporary and inadequate . . . but only for a short time. Tax money is soon provided to meet the requirements of the regional accrediting agencies. Many of our Community Colleges enjoy quarters and facilities that surpass the high standards of the accrediting agencies.

It is possible that as our needs for senior colleges grow some of our present Community Colleges may develop into senior colleges and universities just as the University of Tampa and JACKSONVILLE UNIVERSITY (both private institutions) did after operating a few years as Junior Colleges. But whether or not this ever happens to any of our Community Colleges, in their present status they are a great cultural and educational asset to the communities in which they are located. There follows a list of Community Colleges, with the dates of their founding and the names of their presidents when indicated.

CENTRAL FLORIDA JUNIOR COLLEGE . . . .	Kenneth R. Williams . . . .	Ocala
CHIPOLA JUNIOR COLLEGE . . . . .		Marianna
DAYTONA BEACH JUNIOR COLLEGE . .	James M. Snyder . .	Daytona Beach
GIBBS JUNIOR COLLEGE . . . . .		St. Petersburg
GULF COAST COMMUNITY JUNIOR COLLEGE .	Ted Booker .	Panama City
HOWARD JUNIOR COLLEGE . . . . .		Ocala
MANATEE JUNIOR COLLEGE . . . . .	Samuel R. Neel, Jr. . . . .	Bradenton
NORTH FLORIDA JUNIOR COLLEGE . . . .	M. W. Hamilton . . . .	Madison





PALM BEACH JUNIOR COLLEGE, 1933..Dr. Harold C. Manor..Lake Worth  
 PENSACOLA JUNIOR COLLEGE .....H. L. Ashmore.....Pensacola  
 ROSENWALD COMMUNITY JUNIOR COLLEGE .....Panama City  
 ROOSEVELT JUNIOR COLLEGE .....1958.....West Palm Beach  
 ST. JOHNS RIVER JUNIOR COLLEGE ....1957....B. R. Tilley....Palatka  
 ST. PETERSBURG JUNIOR COLLEGE ..Michael M. Bennett ..St. Petersburg  
 VOLUSIA COUNTY COMMUNITY  
     JUNIOR COLLEGE ....1958....Dr. John Griffen Green....Daytona Beach  
 WASHINGTON JUNIOR COLLEGE .....Pensacola  
 INDIAN RIVER JUNIOR COLLEGE ....Dr. Maxwell C. King....Fort Pierce  
 BROWARD COUNTY  
     JUNIOR COLLEGE ....1960....Dr. Joe B. Rushing....Fort Lauderdale  
 DADE COUNTY JUNIOR COLLEGE .....1959.....Miami





# IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATION FOR NEGROES IN FLORIDA

By D. E. Williams

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## Twenty-five Years Ago

IN 1927 PUBLIC EDUCATION for Negroes was provided in eight hundred sixty-six schools which operated an average term of 128 days. Two thousand two hundred thirty-six teachers taught ninety-three thousand five hundred thirty-nine children. Eleven per cent of the teachers had some college training. Their average annual salary was \$447.00. Ninety-eight per cent of the enrollment was in Grades One through Eight and two per cent was in Grades Nine through Twelve. Forty-one per cent was in Grade One. The value of school property was slightly over four million dollars. Most of the schools were small. Many schools were taught in churches, lodge halls and residences. Most of the rural schools were not provided water, toilets, equipment or teaching materials. As would be expected, teaching procedures reflected these conditions.

These provisions for education and educational practices reflected the economic ability of the counties and districts to provide facilities, the administrative limitations of districts and counties, the restricted concepts of the function of public education, and the attitude toward provision of public education for Negroes.

## Changes Come Slowly

Understanding attitudes and practices changed gradually. As the economy of the State developed, its ability to provide public education increased. As the functions of public education became better understood, administrative procedures were modernized and instructional emphasis was redirected. As citizens and officials understood the relationships between moral philosophy, governmental responsibility, and educational needs, their attitudes and practices regarding provision of education improved. The larger concept of education has come gradually with development in all phases of school work. Some aspects of the growth reviewed herein will reflect the activities and efforts of this office to promote the changes that have been made and still need to be made.

In 1927-28, the first report of this office listed the following objectives: "The Supervisor of Negro Education operates through the office of the county school boards and superintendents to accomplish the following aims: (1) to induce school boards to adopt policies for improvement of Negro schools; (2) to encourage adequate appropriations from public funds for the support of Negro education; (3) to enlist the active interest of superintendents in providing adequate buildings and equipment for Negro schools; (4) to promote living salaries for Negro teachers; (5) to improve teaching in Negro schools; (6) to encourage improvement of the living conditions through the schools, and (7) to cooperate with the State Board of Control in the development of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College and to work with the private Negro schools in the extension of educational facilities for Negroes."





## Foundation Help

Several philanthropic funds were helpful in stimulating school officials to improve Negro schools. Small grants from the Rosenwald Fund stimulated the construction of 128 schoolhouses that were well planned, constructed, lighted, ventilated and heated. The plans for these buildings served as patterns for the construction of schoolhouses throughout Florida. Through working with county school officials in securing aid from the Rosenwald Fund, this office gave consultant service on all schoolhouse construction until a supervisor and an architect were employed in the State Department. In addition to grants on schoolhouse construction, the Rosenwald Fund helped counties to extend school terms, purchase small libraries, and provide transportation of children. This office served as the agency for promoting these improvements and processing requests for financial assistance. The Fund served the useful purpose of demonstrating the provision of better facilities for Negro schools and helped school personnel and citizens develop more enlightened concepts of public education for Negroes.

The fact that ninety-eight per cent of the school enrollment in Negro schools in 1927 was in the elementary school (Grades One through Eight) reflected the prevailing attitude toward providing high school opportunities for Negroes. The Trustees of the Slater Fund recognized this condition and sought to promote the development of high schools. Small grants were made to county school boards to help add high school grades, employ high school teachers, and provide high school equipment in the most populated center in the county. The Fund recognized the emotional attitude underlying failure of public school officials to provide high schools for Negroes. Consequently, the Fund referred to these schools as County Training Schools instead of high schools. This term made a positive emotional appeal and circumvented opposition that would have been manifested through the use of the usual term. Through these small grants, county school boards were induced to make larger appropriations of public tax funds to the support of the County Training Schools. Through this slow and gradual process, high schools were developed and high school opportunities were provided for Negro children. Instruction in these schools was related directly to community needs. Agriculture, Home Economics, and Trades Courses were taught because they contributed directly toward the improvement of living in the community. On the other hand college preparatory courses were not neglected. These County Training Schools served as the preparatory schools for colleges. Many of the graduates of County Training Schools became teachers in the elementary schools. This office served as the agency for promoting, advising, guiding and coordinating these developments and in processing requests for aid that stimulated this growth. County School officials now operate more than 100 senior high schools for Negroes.

It has been a well-established practice to provide fewer and poorer facilities for rural schools than for urban schools. Negro rural schools were formerly the victims of this attitude and practice. The trustees of the Jeanes Fund recognized this condition and sought to stimulate county school officials to help the small rural Negro schools through the employment of a supervisor. Due to the popular attitude toward the employment of a school supervisor, the use of the term was avoided and the employee was known as the Jeanes Teacher, not the Jeanes Supervisor. The Jeanes Supervisor worked with all the teachers in rural schools to improve school facilities, methods of teaching, adjustment of the curriculum to community needs, and worked cooperatively with the churches, the county agents, home demonstration agents, health personnel and other community agencies to improve the work of the school and living in the community. Three county school boards began to employ Jeanes Supervisors in 1910. In 1939-40 thirty-one counties, in which eighty-four per cent of the children were enrolled and eighty-two per cent of the teachers taught, employed





Jeanes Supervisors. This office promoted the employment of Jeanes Supervisors and guided their work.

Since the establishment of the State Supervisory Program many Jeanes Supervisors have been replaced by general supervisors. General Supervisors are encouraged to continue the close relationships with churches and other community agencies which the Jeanes Supervisors developed.

### Services From the State Office

The service of this office as an agency for processing requests for financial assistance from the various funds was only incidental in promoting the improvement of Negro schools. The responsibility for improving all aspects of education for Negroes was accepted. Every school in every county was visited initially to observe needs and conditions. Observations for all schools in each county were compiled. Meetings with teachers were conducted to discuss findings and initiate programs for improvement. Observations disclosed that children took two years to complete Grade One. Teaching loads were inequitable. Daily schedules were ineffective. Planning and preparing each day's work was not the established practice. Teachers were perpetuating the procedures by which they had been taught. School premises needed cleaning and beautifying. The observations served as the basis for a program of improvement. Teachers were induced to attend summer school and enroll in Extension Classes for self-improvement. Meetings of all teachers in each county were held annually for demonstration and discussion of good teaching procedures in all subject matter areas on all levels. Suggested daily schedules for all sizes of schools were prepared and distributed. Illustrative lesson plans were prepared and provided all teachers. Helps for school sanitation and suggested plans for school beautification were provided. Teachers were helped to develop teaching materials. Teacher meetings in all counties were held annually from 1930 until the pre-school conferences were initiated in 1947. Every classroom in every county was visited every year or every other year to check on the application of helps given in county meetings. This office served as the agency to help plan, promote, guide, and coordinate improvements in organization, administration and instruction.

### Improving Health

Improvement of personal health and community sanitation has been one of the most urgent school needs. Persistent and patient effort has been made to help colleges and public schools meet this need. Through help from governmental health agencies and voluntary health associations, colleges have been stimulated to provide some health education in the preparation of teachers and teachers have been helped to teach desirable health practices. More emphasis has been placed on experiences, understandings, practices, and attitudes rather than irrelevant verbal information. This office through cooperative work with State Board of Health and County Health Unit personnel, has helped to provide all teachers in the State with information on the most urgent health needs and has promoted instruction in health in all schools.

### Illiteracy Reduced

After the publication of the 1930 Federal Census Report, it was discovered that 18.8 per cent of all Negro adults were illiterate. In order to try to help these adults learn to read and write, voluntary classes were promoted. Shortly afterwards, the Works Progress Administration provided financial support, personnel, and materials for the establishment and operation of classes for adults. These classes were helpful in developing desirable understanding and support of public education. Thousands of adults now receive instruction at all grade levels throughout the State as one part of the State Educational Program.





## Depression Days

During the depression many Negro youth were unable to continue in school. They sought employment in competition with adults. The supply of labor exceeded demand and the areas of employment were restricted. In order to help improve this condition the National Youth Administration provided financial assistance to young people to enable them to remain in school. This office served on the State Advisory Council that made policies governing the operation of this assistance to youth.

The pattern of living of many Negroes did not fit with established school hours. Frequently, parents left home to work before the children awoke to attend school. Often children ate cold breakfasts of heavy food and attended school without lunch. This practice contributed to slow progress in learning as well as retarded physical growth. In order to help improve this condition the Federal Commodities Corporation gave commodities to schools. The corporation helped provide an outlet for agricultural production and made food available to needy and hungry children. This office served as an agency to promote the distribution of commodities to schools and the serving of meals to children. At the height of this service 86 per cent of the Negro schools received commodities and served lunch to children. The Florida School Lunch Program promotes and supervises these services now.

The economic and social dislocations accompanying the depression stimulated partial re-appraisal of educational philosophy, objectives, and practices. One result of the appraisal was the creation of the Sloan Fund which initiated and conducted Projects in Applied Economics at three teacher education institutions on food, clothing and shelter. These projects showed how public education could contribute directly toward the improvement of living and how teacher preparation could be made more effective through relating school instruction to the improvement of living. Materials and personnel assistance were made available to colleges and public schools for redirecting emphasis in teacher preparation and public school education. This office served on the State Advisory Committee to make policies for the promotion of this kind of instruction. Improvements were made in selected experimental schools. Continued patience and persistence will be necessary for relating teacher education and public school instruction to the improvement of living.

## Resource-Use Education

The people of Florida have had such a bounty of natural resources that they used them wastefully and unwisely. The relationship between the use of natural resources and the level of living was not clearly understood and was not taught in the schools. The influence of the use of natural resources on the development of human and institutional resources has only recently been realized. In order to help improve this condition a committee was appointed in 1943 for the purpose of encouraging, stimulating, and guiding teacher education institutions in relating teacher preparation to resources and instruction in public schools to resources. Some progress has been made but adequate emphasis on Resource-Use Education awaits a general realization of our dependence on resources and the critical condition of our resources. This office has promoted Resource-Use Education for sixteen years through conferences and workshops for principals, supervisors, teachers and college personnel. Enthusiastic cooperation has been received from all agencies concerned with the wise use of resources.

## Vocational Education

Traditionally, much of the economy of Florida has been of a subsistent agricultural nature. Agricultural production for shipment, sale, and industrial processing has grown to large proportions only fairly recently. Likewise, industrial and commercial development have been somewhat limited until recent years. The school curriculum





has reflected this economy and only recently have vocational training opportunities been provided as a regular and established part of the public school program. This office has promoted the provision of vocational training and it is most encouraging to observe that Negroes now see the wisdom in securing vocational skills and that school officials are increasing the provision of vocational training. Effort has been made to stimulate school personnel to make use of the Florida Employment Service personnel and information in relation to training. Colleges and high schools are beginning to provide guidance to students and to hold career conferences. Such conferences tend to relate the work of the school to careers in the community and to provide information about careers for the guidance of youth.

### Placement of Teachers

During the early efforts to up-grade the preparation and services of teachers, it was necessary to provide county school officials with information that would be helpful in the selection of teachers and to provide teachers with information about positions. In effect, employment service was rendered employers and employees for about twenty-four years. Due to the high level of training of teachers at present, and the continuous tenure of teachers, the need for this service has been reduced and has been assumed by the colleges which teachers attend.

### Improving Housing

Due to the rapid increase in population, the deterioration and the low quality of existent housing, the slow replacement of poor housing, and the slow provision of new housing, the health, happiness and welfare of people were endangered. In order to help improve this condition a voluntary advisory group was formed in 1946 to stimulate, promote, and guide the improvement of rural housing. Representatives from federal and state tax-supported agencies concerned directly with the welfare of people, comprised the membership of the State Rural Housing Committee. This office served as a member of the group for six years. As a result of the service of the committee thousands of improvements were made in existent houses and well-planned new houses were constructed. Since the problem is so large and appears to be so persistent, it seems that public education should provide students with, at least, elementary understanding of housing and that teacher education institutions should prepare teachers to give this instruction. Consequently, effort is being made to promote instruction on housing in the public schools and colleges.

### Church-School Relationships

Traditionally, the relationships between the church and the school have been cooperative and harmonious. Formerly, many ministers taught school and many teachers served as ministers. Because of increased specialized requirements for teaching, this practice has decreased. Effort has been made, however, to perpetuate the harmonious and cooperative relations between these social institutions by meeting in conference with ministers and encouraging ministers to participate in teachers' meetings.

### Improved Facilities

Prior to the passage of the new school legislation in 1947 this office made comprehensive recommendations to each county superintendent for the improvement of facilities for Negro schools. At that time most of the counties did not have the tax resources for providing facilities and received no assistance from the State in providing facilities. Now that State assistance for the provision of facilities is available, contingent upon use of the assistance in accordance with recommendations of a State





Department Survey, the newest and most modern facilities have been provided and are being provided by county school officials.

### **Improved Teacher Training**

Formerly, all of the colleges provided high school instruction and some of them provided some work on the college level. As public high schools developed all of the colleges discontinued the secondary work and devoted their resources entirely to college work. This office has promoted, guided, and stimulated the up-grading of college work through annual conferences with presidents, business managers, department heads, and with special emphasis on teacher education. Teacher education institutions have been stimulated to provide special training for custodians, bus drivers, lunchroom workers, and teachers of home care of the sick and driver education. These institutions are increasing their use of State Department bulletins and state-adopted textbooks for orienting trainees to fit into the public schools. Three colleges have initiated internship experiences for teacher-trainees. The college presidents have organized a Council and meet voluntarily to work on their problems. The appointment of a legal Teacher Education Advisory Council now provides opportunity for public school personnel, college personnel, and State Department representatives to study cooperatively problems in teacher education and recommend improvements.

### **Supervision of Instruction**

In the promotion of improvement of Negro schools it was early realized the necessity for working through an organization of local leaders. Consequently, the first conference of Jeanes Supervisors was held in 1928. They have met annually since that year for cooperative consideration of their problems. In 1930 the first conference of principals was held. The conference of principals has been most effective in improving the curriculum, organization, administration of, and instruction in schools. In 1946 the conferences merged and have met together since that time.

### **Today's Picture**

Only in retrospect do we realize how slowly growth takes place. The school term has been increased to 180 days of instruction for all schools. One hundred eighty-seven thousand children are enrolled in four hundred schools. Six thousand nine hundred and seventy-three teachers are employed a minimum of ten months each year at an average annual salary of over \$5,000. One hundred per cent of the teachers have four or more years of college training. Sixty-seven per cent of the enrollment is in Grades One through Six and thirty-three per cent is in Grades Seven through Twelve. Fourteen per cent is in Grade One. Through consolidation the number of schools has been reduced to 400. Modern facilities are being provided as fast as tax resources permit. More money is invested in school facilities each year now than all school property was worth in 1927. Children are being transported to larger centers. Teachers have more equitable pupil loads. Children receive more of the teacher's time. With consolidation and transportation enrollment in high school has increased. With larger high school enrollments curriculums have been extended. Whereas, only one school was accredited by the State Department of Education in 1927, hundreds had this status in 1952, and sixty high schools are approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The improvements cited above are indicative of growth in every phase of public education for Negroes.

The most gratifying and encouraging growth has been in attitudes which guide action. Officials have developed the attitude that a school is worthy of consideration and adequate support regardless of its classification, location, or racial identity. Citizens have changed from personalized attitudes regarding education to civic concepts of education. The function of public education is being understood more





clearly and increased support accompanies understanding. School personnel are more optimistic, enthusiastic, self-assured, responsive and effective. Teaching procedures are continuously improved. Pupil progress is becoming more normal and children remain in school longer. More effective education is improving the economy of the State which enables it to provide more adequate service to the people.



# PROGRESS IN FLORIDA EDUCATION

By Thomas D. Bailey, State Superintendent of Public Instruction

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THE YEAR 1959 was another banner year in Florida's continuing growth and progress in education, and 1960 should do even better.

In the record books, 1959 will probably go down as the first 1,000,000-pupil year in the state's school history, a dramatic result of Florida's phenomenal growth in population.

U. S. Census Bureau estimates released earlier this month report that in the period from 1950 to mid-1958, Florida grew an estimated 63 per cent in population, placing Florida second in the nation in percentage increase in population.

School enrollment increased at an even faster pace. During the same period, from 1950 to 1958, Florida school enrollment jumped from 494,229 pupils to 899,020 pupils—an increase of 91.9 per cent, placing Florida first in the nation in percentage increase in school enrollment. And, with no let-up in sight, the increase has continued, hitting the 1,000,000-student mark this school year.

## Progress Continues

Despite the increased enrollment and the strain placed upon the schools in meeting the needs of these increased pupils, more teachers, more textbooks, more classrooms, more buses, more money, and more of everything it takes to make a good school—Florida schools have continued to progress and improve in quality.

In every county and in every school in Florida there has been progress. Curricula have been improved. More emphasis is being placed on the vital areas of guidance and counseling to help students make the best selection of course offering in line with their individual abilities. More attention is being given to student grouping, so students are offered subject matter which challenges them and keeps pace with their abilities. More and more students are being reached by educational television. The junior college program has been expanded.

## Score High on Tests

The proof is in the pudding—Florida students are scoring higher than ever on national tests in general achievement, in science and mathematics.

During the last few years, Florida schools have been attracting increasing national attention and our state is being singled out as a leader in education and educational process. Dr. Benjamin Fine, former education editor of the New York Times, summed up the national opinion of our state's schools when he reported Florida has shown more improvement on every level of education, from elementary to graduate schools, than any other state in the nation.

Florida schools rank high in many areas.

## Teachers Well Qualified

To list a few, Florida's teachers are among the best-prepared in the nation, with 98 percent of the staff holding four-year college degrees or better. Florida was one





of the first states to make science a required subject in elementary as well as secondary schools. Advanced courses in mathematics and science are available to 95 per cent of senior high school students in the state.

Florida was one of the first states to develop a state-wide planned community junior college program. Florida school construction costs are below the national average. Florida educational materials for teachers are being adapted and used by other states. Florida's minimum foundation program has become the pattern of school administration and school support throughout the nation.



# FLORIDA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

From The Year Book 1959-1960

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THE FLORIDA CONGRESS of Parents and Teachers was organized at the Seminole Hotel in Jacksonville, Florida, at a two-day meeting, March 10-11, 1921. The West Riverside Parent-Teacher Association of Jacksonville planned the meeting, and to the late Mrs. A. V. S. Smith (Elizabeth Hawkins), president, and Mrs. Earl Smith (Ivanetta), secretary, of West Riverside P.T.A., should go credit as co-founders of the state branch. Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, National President, was present to help with the organization work. Mrs. Earl Smith was elected state organizer, but both she and Mrs. A. V. S. Smith left the state that year, and very few of the elected officers accepted election and served. Mrs. James A. Craig, of Jacksonville, fourth vice-president, held the group together and planned a convention for the following year, at which time a full set of officers was elected, by-laws adopted, and the real work of the Florida Congress began. This meeting also was held in the Seminole Hotel in Jacksonville, May 4, 1922. Mrs. Craig, State Regent, of the D.A.R. at the time, refused to accept the presidency, and Mrs. F. E. Godfrey of Orlando, was really the first President to accept office.

The name of the organization at that time was the Florida Branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, but it did not become a full-fledged "branch" until 1923 when it had enough members to entitle it to become a state branch under national rules, and receive a charter from the national organization.

The organization was incorporated under the laws of the State of Florida in 1928 and the name changed to "The Florida Branch of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Inc." In 1933 the name was again changed to its present one, "The Florida Congress of Parents and Teachers, Inc."

In 1938 a permanent state office with a general secretary in charge was established at Orlando in the Orange County Vocational School through the courtesy of the Orange County Board of Public Instruction. In October, 1952, the Florida Congress moved its headquarters into its own building at 1020 Legion Place, Orlando. On November 9 the new building was dedicated with Mrs. John Hays of Idaho, immediate past president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, making the dedication speech. In November, 1957, the final payment of the loan was made and the mortgage on the building was burned at the state convention in Orlando.

The Florida Congress of Parents and Teachers, Inc., a branch of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, is an educational organization which seeks to unite the forces of home, school, and community in behalf of children and youth. It is a democratic organization and believes in democratic processes and principles.

## Objects

The objects are:

To promote the welfare of children and youth in home, school, church, and community.

To raise the standards of home life.





To secure adequate laws for the care and protection of children and youth.

To bring into closer relation the home and the school that parents and teachers may cooperate intelligently in the training of the child.

To develop between educators and the general public such united efforts as will secure for every child the highest advantages in physical, mental, social, and spiritual education.

### Policies

The organization is non-commercial, non-sectarian and non-partisan. No commercial enterprise and no candidate may be endorsed by it. The name of the Florida Congress, its districts, councils, and local units or their officers in their official capacities may not be used in any connection with a commercial concern, or with any partisan interest, or for any other purpose than the regular work of the organization. These policies should not be confused with authorized parent-teacher activities in the field of legislation. The Florida Congress, its local units and its councils may not seek to direct the administrative activities of the schools or to control their policies.

### Structure

The work of the Florida Congress of Parents and Teachers (incorporated under the laws of the state of Florida) is carried on through its 1,012 local parent-teacher associations, in which there is a total membership of 332,859 men and women. Florida has the distinction of never having had a decrease in membership. Each local unit is a self-governing group, planning its programs and activities to meet the needs of children and youth in the communities in which they serve. However, the by-laws of each local association must be approved by the state chairman of procedure and by-laws, as they must conform to the policies of the national and state congresses.

The counties in the state are grouped into districts, each electing its own district president, who automatically is a member of the state board of managers. There are at present forty-one county councils of which two are bi-county councils. A county council is a conference body made up of the local associations within the area. It should not duplicate the work of the local associations, but rather should function as a clearing house for them and increase their capacity for service through united strength.

### Membership and Dues

Any person interested in the Objects of the Florida Congress and willing to uphold its policies and subscribe to its bylaws may become a member. Membership is all-inclusive. When an individual pays dues in a local congress unit, he becomes at the same time a member of the state and national congresses. Local units set their own dues, from which twenty cents per capita must be sent to the state office for state and national dues.

### Cooperative Relationships

While maintaining its independence as an organization, the Florida Congress recognizes the value of cooperation with governmental and other agencies whose programs are based on a common interest in child welfare and service to youth. In the fields of education, recreation, health, and welfare, the Florida Congress often shares in the combined knowledge of many organizations and contributes its experience and leadership to joint projects.

### Services

The Florida Congress serves its membership through the following media: Annual





state conventions; district conferences; schools of instruction; leadership training institutes at the state universities; state and national speakers and conference leaders; and state releases to newspapers.

Literature, publications, membership cards and other pertinent materials are sent to the local associations and county councils; and each local and council president receives a complimentary subscription to the Florida Parent-Teacher. Each new association receives a complimentary subscription for one year to the National Parent-Teacher, the P.T.A. Magazine. These, and other services, are rendered from the state P.T.A. headquarters with a director of office in charge, assisted by a capable staff.

The services of a field secretary are available throughout the state under the direction of the first vice-president.

The Florida Parent-Teacher—the official bulletin of the Florida Congress—is published monthly from September through June. Pertinent information concerning subscription costs and procedures is sent to each local unit in the August Kit of Tools. Three times each year—July, August, and January—a packet of material (known as a “Kit of Tools”) is sent from the state office to each local president and each enclosure is an important “tool” for the local leaders.





# THE FLORIDA PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

By Dr. Dell Lebo, Editor of "The Florida Psychologist."

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DURING LATE 1947 Drs. Leon B. Slater, Clement H. Seivers, Robert N. Allen, and Mrs. Dorothy Andrews, all of the University of Miami, Florida, psychology staff, visited the psychology department of Florida State College for Women, now Florida State University, at Tallahassee. The fruit of their discussion of common interests was a call to psychologists to organize. As a result, representatives of all institutions of learning in the state and a few other psychologists were brought together in the first of a series of annual meetings.

The first official meeting of the association was an organizational one in the spring of 1948. It was held at Rollins College and Dr. Paul F. Finner, then head of the department of psychology at Florida State College for Women, now retired, presided. This session had as its chief concern the question of whether the association should be a professional society or an interest group; that is, whether the group should exist predominantly to encourage the interest of students in psychology or to facilitate professional communication. The decision to have a professional society was made and the future was to indicate that it was a very sound one.

During the second meeting, held at the University of Florida at Gainesville in 1949, Dr. E. D. Hinckley presided as first president. Dr. Hinckley received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Florida in 1924 and returned, after being awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree in Psychology at the University of Chicago in 1929, to become head professor of his alma mater. He is currently associated with their University Counseling Center as professor. At this meeting the organization took on a permanent character with the adoption of a constitution.

Although this was only the second meeting of the association, it already showed a maturity of most of its present characteristics. Gregory S. Razran, chairman of the department of psychology at Queens College, New York, had not only been the featured speaker at the meeting, but a very active protagonist in discussions during the convention as well. An even dozen papers were presented.

By the 1950 meeting the number of papers had more than doubled. It is the nostalgic impression of one of the members who grew up professionally with the association that these first three meetings were wilder, woolier, and more productive than any since. For it was the tendency at that time to go into adjourned sessions late at night as a formal, or even, informal committee as a whole.

In volume 1, number 1, of *The Florida Psychologist* (then called the *F.P.A. Newsletter*), January, 1950, Dr. C. H. Sievers, president, listed four major problems facing Florida psychologists and commented upon them. Three of the considerations are still of general interest. The first presidential consideration was that of an official publication for the new organization.

Another necessity facing the president was the need to encourage the standards and ethics committee as it attempted to draft a legislative bill licensing the practice of psychology. The problems facing the committee members and the executive council who met together at the University of Miami brought about a discussion of several hours. At that time the committee had to answer such basic questions as: What pro-





fessional activities characterize a clinical psychologist? Who is practicing clinical psychology?

So important was this matter that a report by Dr. Robert M. Allen (professor of psychology at the University of Miami) was to be heard and discussed at the third annual three-day convention in DeLand. Here the Florida Psychological Association was to be the guest of Stetson University.

Plans for affiliating with the American Psychological Association also had a high place among the presidential aspirations. With the adoption of a constitution in 1949 correspondence to gain national application had already begun. Due to the machinery of the national organization a waiting period of approximately two years was necessary before an application could be accepted.

The first public list of members, associates, and affiliates also appeared in the 1950 newsletter. There were 94 names.

The third annual meeting of the association was held at Stetson University in DeLand in April, 1950, officially. Unofficially, as reported in a personal communication to the present writer, an important part of the meeting took place at a midnight session outside of DeLand at the hotel at Ponce de Leon Springs. The midnight effort was concerned with legislation to protect Florida from unqualified people who called themselves psychologists. It took all of President Sievers' dignity and decorum to keep the meeting in hand. Majority and minority reports on legislative proposals were reconciled from 11 p.m. to 3 a.m., with most of the association participating in the discussions. When this temporary stumbling block had been removed, several of the members, including Dr. Stan E. Wimberly, the president-elect, and many of the other officers, wound up swimming in the spring at 3 a.m. It is believed that this meeting established a reputation for psychologists as robust men of great endurance, which still persists in DeLand.

Among the more interesting papers presented was one by Dr. John F. Dashiell which described a subject who saw shadow-like images of letters after prolonged reading. In his distinguished career, Dr. Dashiell had been visiting professor at Syracuse, Clark, Columbia, and Duke universities, as well as the universities of Texas, Southern California, Oregon, Wisconsin, Wyoming, California, and Florida. He was at the University of Florida at the time he presented his paper on fatigue-induced diplopia. From 1935 to 1958 he was also Kenan professor at the University of North Carolina. Currently, Dr. Dashiell is Whitney visiting professor at Wake Forest College.

Following the meeting, Professor John F. Dashiell indicated that he had been greatly surprised and pleased to discover from the papers presented, the excellent quality of psychological research being conducted in the State of Florida. Dr. Dashiell was made the third honorary member of the Florida Psychological Association at this meeting. The other honorary members were J. Hillis Miller, and Gregory S. Razran, both of whom had been elected in 1949. J. Hillis Miller had spoken briefly in a welcoming address to members of the association when they met under the auspices of the University of Florida, as President of that University.

Among reports in the second issue, F.P.A. Newsletter, the clinical training program at the University of Florida was described by Dr. James C. Dixon. He was then an associate professor and director of the program. He is still director but now holds the title of professor as well. His summary is especially interesting in view of the fact that Florida's first training program in clinical psychology at the doctoral level was formally organized in 1948. A doctoral program in the general experimental field was concurrently instituted, reflecting the viewpoint that the clinician must first be a psychologist with an orientation toward broad research in addition to professional training. This viewpoint is still vigorously defended by most graduate schools, despite the fact that the median number of publications for those holding the Ph.D. (Doctor of Philosophy degree) in psychology is one.

The special committee on public relations reported that the proposed legislative





measure concerning the regulation of psychological practice within the state was ready. Five pages of volume 2, number 1, were devoted to reproducing this bill.

In view of the discussion on this topic reported in the first issues and in later issues as well, it may be valuable to examine some of the sections of the proposed act. For example, psychological practice was defined as rendering "to individuals or to the public any service and procedures of the science and profession of psychology, or when the person calling himself a psychologist holds himself out as being able to, or undertakes by whatever means to evaluate, appraise or classify mental abilities, personality characteristics, or personal or interpersonal maladjustments, or to perform psychological re-education, psychological readjustment, psychological guidance or counseling."

The proposed legislation also sought to establish a Florida state board of examiners of psychology. It was to consist of five members appointed by the Governor. Every member of this board was required to have a Doctor of Philosophy degree in psychology from an accredited university and to be a qualified elector of the State. The Ph.D. degree is traditionally regarded as the highest earned degree conferred by any university.

The fourth annual meeting of the Florida Psychological Association was held at Daytona Beach in 1951. This meeting was regarded as notable because of the great increase in membership and in the number of people attending the meeting.

The Florida Psychological Association was no longer a joint meeting of the staffs of a few academic institutions. Its membership was diverse. Florida already had the largest ratio of psychologists per capita in the south. It was also the only southern psychological organization to have as many as half of its members belonging also to the American Psychological Association in positions other than academic appointments. These results were due to the very rapid growth of psychology in Florida from 1947 to 1951. It was encouraging to note at the time how strongly the association reflected this trend and its role in the advancement of psychology as a profession. The Florida Psychological Association has continued in this significant capacity.

1951 also marked the first time in the history of the association that the annual meeting was held at a centrally located hotel rather than at a sponsoring institution. The executive committee wished to learn the reactions of members to "this sort of meeting place," even though it was felt that attendance at paper-reading sessions was somewhat better than it had been. Freedom from the intriguing alternatives of exploring a new campus and observing the facilities of the local department of psychology were thought to be partially responsible.

A highlight of the meeting was the annual banquet where outgoing president, Dr. S. E. Wimberly gave a scholarly address on types of learning.

The sudden death of Dr. Hulsey Cason while returning home from this meeting filled the members with a deep sense of regret. Dr. Cason had only returned to academic life in 1949, after nine distinguished years as research psychologist for the United States Public Health Service, to become a professor at the University of Miami. His greatest contributions were in the areas of learning and feelings and emotions. His interest in clinical psychology had recently led him into test development. Progress on this work was interrupted by his untimely death. Indeed, Professor Cason had presented a paper on one of the examinations, a sentence completion test for the personality appraisal of college students, at the 1951 meeting.

Dr. R. W. Kleemeier, president of the association in 1952, met with the executive council at the Moosehaven Research Laboratory at Orange Park in December, 1951. For lunch the council members were conducted to several cottages to dine with the residents of Moosehaven. At that time the council consisted of Dr. W. N. Kellogg, president-elect; Dr. R. J. Anderson, secretary-treasurer; Dr. J. A. Christenson, chairman of standards and ethics committee; Dr. S. E. Wimberly, immediate past president, and Mr. Mayro Gonzalez, associate at large.

Without realizing it, President Kleemeier had established a precedent, for following





this luncheon it became the custom for the president to stand treat to members of the executive council meeting with him.

Another matter dealt with at the 1951 meeting of the executive council concerned the campaign to secure legislation to license the practice of psychology. Materials had been sent to selected members of related professions to obtain their support for future legislative proposals. It was further decided that contributions were not to exceed \$10.00 in any individual case.

This assessment was much unlike the prospect currently faced by many psychologists and other professional groups elsewhere. In Virginia, by way of depiction, members of the state psychological association viewed an assessment of \$100 as a minimum amount necessary from each member. They found it necessary to intensify their drive for members at the same time.

The affiliation of the state society with the national association was at last brought about in 1952. As affiliates of the American Psychological Association, Florida psychologists united with 34 similar professional organizations cooperating in the solution of mutual problems.

Because of the delightful surroundings at Daytona during the previous annual convention, the 1952 meeting was also scheduled at the Princess Iskena Hotel.

One of the highlights was a panel discussion on "A Re-examination of the Concept of Instinct." It was a challenging discussion of a serious topic of theoretical importance. The stature of the participants, experts or authorities in the fields of zoology, psychology, and sociology, insured the significance of the material. Under the chairmanship of Dr. W. N. Kellogg, Dr. W. C. Alee, head of the division of biology of the University of Florida, presented the zoological view. Dr. Henry W. Nissen offered the psychological picture, and Dr. Meyer F. Nimkoff, head of the department of sociology of Florida State University, spoke for sociologists.

The concept of instinct is one which has been with us ever since there were psychologists. Its critical evaluation and examination is almost a continuous necessity in the growing science. These men, representing different but related disciplines, did a remarkable job in their presentations. In recognition of their contribution to the association, Drs. Alee and Nimkoff were elected to honorary membership at the annual banquet. As with many of the papers presented before the Florida psychologists in their annual meeting, this one too appeared in a professional journal.

At least five other presentations at that meeting were also published later. Those known to the present writer were:

Peter Spanovick's master's thesis on the capacity of fish to become conditioned to noise and light.

Ralph Mason Dreger's analysis of a recording of the "Spontaneous Conversation and Storytelling of Children in a Naturalistic Setting" also achieved publication in the scientific literature. Dr. Dreger, then an assistant professor of Florida State University, and recently director of the Child Guidance and Speech Correction Clinic of Jacksonville, is now a professor at Jacksonville University.

"The Backward Curve: A Method for the Study of Learning" was originated and discussed by Dr. Keith J. Hayes. At that time Dr. Hayes was a research associate at the Yerkes Laboratories of Primate Biology. The book he and his wife wrote, *An Ape In Our House*, became a best seller. Dr. Hayes currently is doing neurological research in California.

A paper presented by Drs. Anders Sweetland and Herbert Quay on Dreams Induced by Hypnosis, and one by the present writer on the amount of space used by school children in their walking, talking and drawing, were also among those known to have been published in full in the professional journals of psychology.

The annual assemblage for 1953 was in Miami. For several years many of the members had wanted a meeting in the Magic City. The Hotel Alcazar on Biscayne Boulevard, overlooking the bay, offered convention rates of \$4.00 a day for single rooms and suites at \$12.00 a day.





New members elected to the association at that meeting brought the total membership close to the 400 mark, making the Florida Psychological Association one of the largest of the 36-state psychological associations. Only the New York State Psychological Association and the California Psychological Association—states which both have a much larger population than Florida—now surpassed the Florida group in number of members.

This size was reflected in the number attending the annual banquet. Always one of the enjoyable events on the convention calendar, it became an unforgettable experience as Dr. W. N. Kellogg gave the presidential address.

Just prior to his talk, President Kellogg called for a brief business meeting at which Dr. John P. Nafe, distinguished professor of psychology at Florida State University, was elected to honorary membership. The sixth person to be so honored, Dr. Nafe had been a professor at Clark University, long an outstanding training institution in the field of psychology, a project director for the National Research Council, and head of the department of psychology at Washington University prior to his Florida appointment.

Dr. Kellogg's address received an enthusiastic ovation. It is rare for a paper presented at a professional meeting to be received so enthusiastically. It was a well-deserved tribute to Dr. Kellogg's erudition, his ingenuity, and his skill as a lecturer.

Under the leadership of Drs. E. D. Hinckley and J. C. Dixon the University of Florida's training program in clinical psychology was approved by the education and training board of the American Psychological Association. A doctorate from an approved training program is one indication of professional competency in psychology.

The executive council met in December, 1953, in the new administration building of the University of Florida to discuss the problem of securing a legislative act for the certification of psychologists and other matters important to the association.

Those present from the executive council were Drs. Richard J. Anderson, youngest person ever to be elected president; Henry W. Nissen, president-elect; W. N. Kellogg, immediate past president; Theron Alexander, secretary-treasurer; and the present recorder in his capacity as associate-at-large. Dr. Paul Fuller attended as a representative of the standards and ethics committee.

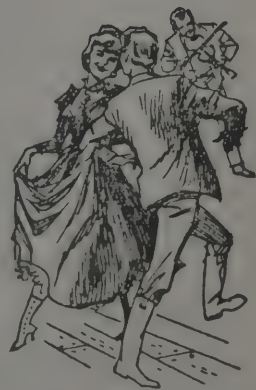
During the discussion the legislative bill proposed by the standards and ethics committee was treated at length. Dr. Alexander had tabulated data on the status of legislation in other states. Only eight states, at the time, had had any legislation passed. Three states had licensing laws and five had certification laws. The distinction, in brief, is that licensing laws tend to define the practice of psychology, that is, tell what psychologists can do; whereas certification laws indicate the qualifications required of persons who wish to practice psychology. The problem of legislation was still a complex one. The executive council felt that the exclusion of undesirable or poorly trained persons would not be possible under any form of licensing. The wiser policy seemed to be one of certifying competent people and adopting an effective public education program instead of attempting an ineffective, preventative form of restriction.

To alert the membership to the need for quick legislatively oriented activity the idea of a panel discussion on legislation was regarded favorably by the executive council.

The discussion was an important part of the 1954 meeting. Entitled "Professional vs. Legal Supervision in Psychology," it ran over an hour. Participants included Drs. J. C. Dixon, Paul R. Fuller, and Syvil Marquit. The Moderator was Dr. Robert W. Kleemeier.

Headquarters for that annual meeting was the Glades Hotel near Saint Petersburg. The Tampa Bay Psychological Association played host to the 152 members and guests of the state organization who registered their presence.

At a brief business meeting prior to the presidential address, the seventh honorary membership was bestowed. This time Dean Ralph E. Page of the University of





Florida was singled out for recognition. (Since that investiture only one other person has been so honored. He was Dr. George R. Bartlett, of the department of philosophy of the same university, who was elected in 1956.)

Florida State University was well represented throughout that 1954 convention. In fact, Tallahassee graduate students presented 10 of the 25 papers at that meeting. Psychologists from the United States Navy School of Aviation Medicine accounted for six of the presentations and the University of Florida and the University of Miami were each represented by four papers.

It was in this year, also, that the education and training board of the American Psychological Association approved the clinical training program of the department of psychology at Florida State University, Tallahassee. It was unusual for an institution of higher education to receive approval so quickly. The program had been instituted in 1951 and the first doctorate in clinical psychology had been granted in 1954. Approval spoke well of the quality of training developed under the guidance of Drs. Anders Sweetland, then director of the program, and H. L. Waskom, chairman of the department. Dr. Waskom has been associated with Florida State University since 1930. He received his full professorship there in 1940.

The executive council, with Henry W. Nissen as president and Syvil Marquit as president-elect, selected Orlando as the place for the 1955 convention and the San Juan Hotel as Headquarters for all meetings.

The single issue of the association's publication for 1955, volume 6, number 1, contained "A Bill to Be Entitled an Act Providing Regulation of Practice of Psychology; Authorizing the Issuance of State Certificates to Qualified Psychologists; Creating an Examining Board to determine Such Qualifications and Conferring Powers and Duties Thereupon; and Providing for Penalties for Violations of the Provisions Hereof." The bill was reproduced in full. Its definition of psychological practice was much like that contained in the bill published in 1951.

The board of examiners was still to consist of five men but this time they were no longer required to have the venerable Doctor of Philosophy degree in Psychology. Instead, they might have in its stead an equivalent degree, such as Doctor of Education, or Doctor of Science, or Doctor of Psychology, in a field of applied psychology from a university approved by the board. The inclusion of the Doctor of Psychology degree was done with an eye to the future. For some practicing psychologists had begun to decry the emphasis on research training and had suggested that a degree attesting to professional competency rather than academic scholarship (involving a knowledge of advanced statistics and one or two foreign languages) be substituted.

The 1956 meeting of the association was on the Sun Coast at the La Playa Apartment Hotel near St. Petersburg. Dr. Rolland G. Waters, was installed as president.

There were numerous papers, four symposia and a panel discussion scheduled. The topic of the discussion was the ubiquitous one on licensing and certification. Dr. Richard Husband, who attended the last meeting of the American Psychological Association, indicated that Florida, once again, was ahead of most states in facing these problems. The bill previously mentioned was unanimously approved by the membership and was slated for presentation at the next legislative session.

The certification bill became law in 1957 when Governor Leroy Collins signed it.

Because of Mr. Harless' prodigious and successful efforts on behalf of certification, the association's first distinguished service award was bestowed upon him in 1959.

The first five-man board of examiners consisted of: Drs. Richard W. Husband, James J. Kirkpatrick, J. C. Dixon, Syvil Marquit and Thelma Voorhis. The first two board members represented the field of industrial psychology, the next two the clinical area, and the last person named, the realm of school psychology.

Other important information was the report that the school psychologists of Florida had formed a professional organization. Florida's first school psychologist was employed in 1950 by Pinellas County. By 1956 there were 63 psychologists serving in the capacity in the public schools of the state. While many of these school psychologists







were members of other state and national professional organizations, there was felt a need for closer communication. To meet this need, a one-day workshop was held at the Golden Nugget Hotel, Miami Beach, immediately preceding the 1957 annual meeting of the Florida Psychological Association. There was enthusiastic support. As a result of the discussion of working conditions, diversity of functions, and other problems the Florida Association of School Psychologists was organized.

Following this organizational meeting, the Florida Association of School Psychologists has continued to hold its annual meetings in conjunction with those of the Florida Psychological Association. Indeed, the group of school psychologists has affiliated with the state organization. Other associations also affiliated with the Florida Psychological Association are: Broward County Psychological Association, Northeast Florida Psychological Association, Southeastern Florida Psychological Association.

Two of the newer hotels on St. Petersburg Beach housed the 1958 year's annual convention. Located side by side, the Colonial Inn and the Desert Ranch offered a wide range of accommodations. Almost two hundred persons registered for the convention. (The Florida Psychological Association, with 294 members, was still among the largest of, now, 44 state psychological associations.)

Dr. Richard W. Husband's presidential address was a survey of his own college class—Dartmouth 1926—30 years after graduation. He found no case of a college leader who was a failure at middle age, and very few outstanding successes at 50 years of age who were not prominent in their undergraduate days.

The association suffered a double loss; past president Dr. Henry W. Nissen and president-elect Dr. Henry W. Wunderlich both died.

The association's tribute to Professor Wunderlich recounted the memorable impression he had made during his 11 years at the University of Florida. "His was a breadth of interest rarely found in one person, including the fields of literature, music, aesthetics, philosophy, and psychology. In all these fields he moved easily and competently." A Wunderlich Memorial Reading Room was established at that University through contributions.

Dr. Wunderlich's death found the association temporarily without a president-elect. A mail ballot resulted in naming Dr. Ralph Mason Dreger to this important post.

In 1959, when Dr. Dreger assumed the presidency, Dr. Ted Blau, immediate past president, presented a gavel to the new president as a symbol of office. Dr. Mel Reid, new president-elect, suggested that the gavel be constructed with a hollow head into which each president might place his predictions on the future state of psychology. The idea of the hollow-head gavel died at this point.

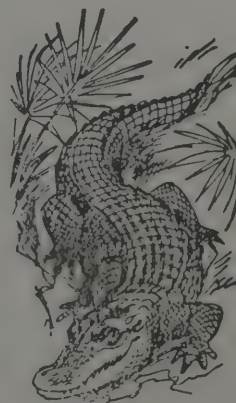
Before retiring, Dr. Blau expressed concern with psychologists and what they might become in the next ten years. Blau indicated that they must be trained to serve psychology as a science, regardless of the demands of their job. The motivating attitudes of psychologists must be those of a scientist, an inquirer, not those of a conformer within prescribed settings. His speech was of such significance that it was reported in the *Texas Psychologist*.

Dr. Winthrop N. Kellogg, former president of the Florida Psychological Association, was elected to the presidency of a regional association, the South Eastern Psychological Association. The state association was further honored by having the 13-state organization meet with them in St. Augustine.

The meeting was held at the Ponce de Leon Hotel. The ornate halls and quaint parlors, reminiscent of a bygone era, served as an interesting background for such spirited discussions of professional affairs as Dr. Blau's and for communicating advances of psychological research.

The status of such advances in Florida were noted further in the organization's newsletter by devoting more than two pages to research projects being conducted by Florida State University, University of Florida, and University of Miami faculty and graduate students.

Following this issue, the present writer became editor of *The Florida Psychologist*,





(so named in 1960). Volume 10, number 1 of the publication was still in galley proof stage as this current portion of the history of the Florida Psychological Association was written.

The 13th annual convention was to be held at the Roney Plaza Hotel, Miami Beach. Charges for a single room were \$10.00, somewhat different from the \$4.00 asked during the 1953 Miami meeting.

Interestingly enough, registration for the 13th annual convention of an organization which appointed 13 committee chairmen for the first time, was scheduled for Friday the 13th. At that meeting Dr. Mel Reid was scheduled to take office as the 13th president. If any of the psychologists had triakadekaphobia (unreasoning fear of the number 13) they did not show it.

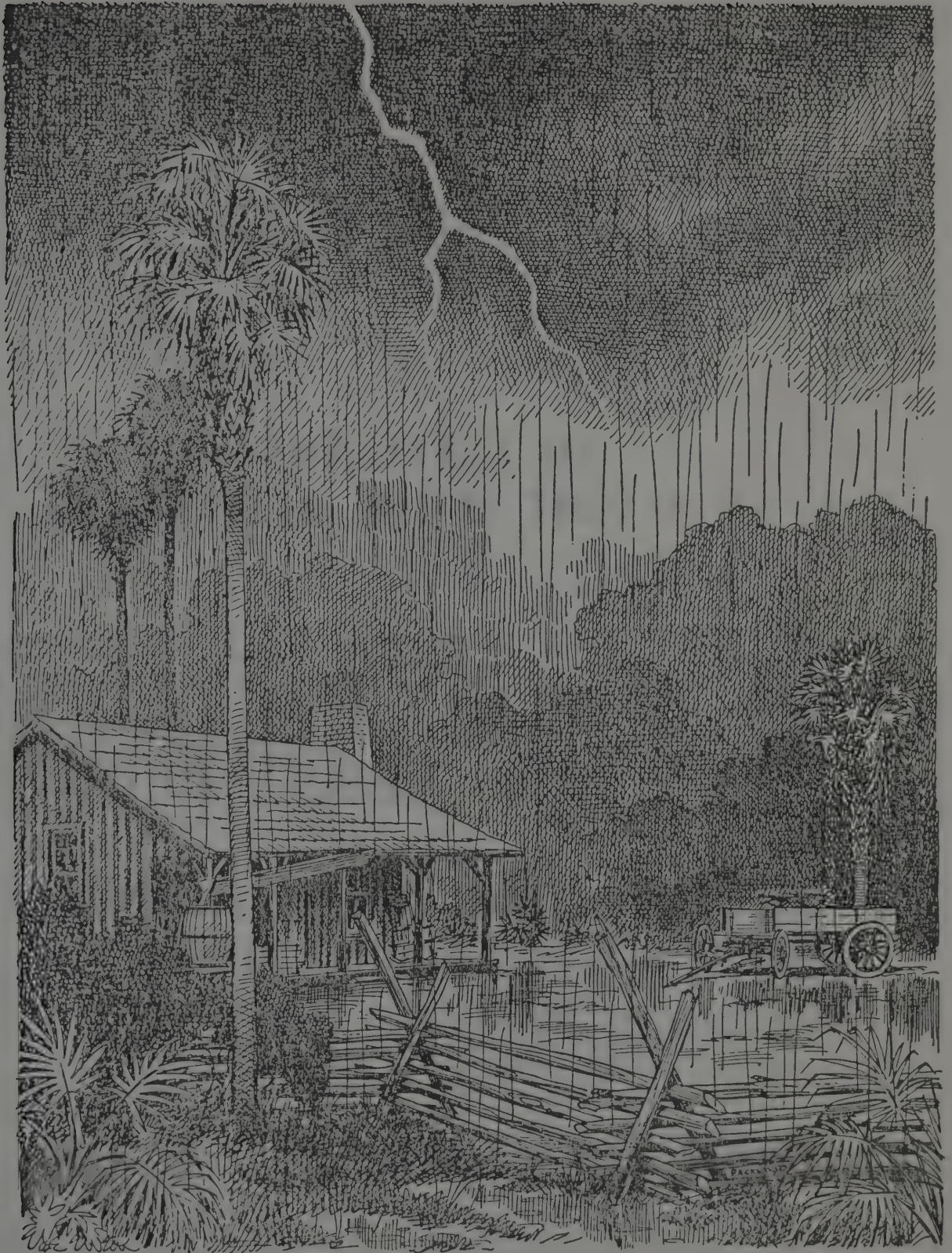
In an effort to present further information on psychological research and program development around the state, approximately two and a half pages of summaries from Florida's clinic and special agencies were assembled. The largest number of research reports from single institutions came from the Duval County Child Guidance and Speech Correction Clinic and the Moosehaven Research Laboratory.

Just as such research should benefit psychology within the state, so, too, may it influence the development of psychology throughout the United States. For, as the present history has shown, the Florida Psychological Association did not just grow, like Topsy. It was, perhaps, conceived in haste, but thereafter preparations were careful and rearing was deliberate. All of the presidential aspirations for the organization were realized well before 10 years had passed. From the first, the association attracted members of established national and even international importance. More recently it has had members, trained in Florida's colleges and Universities, who have achieved positions of prominence in this and other states. The influence of Florida on psychological thought, thus, has not been small. The association, like the state, has had past glories, present honors, and seems destined for continued success for the future.

Note: (The major portion of this account comes from official publications of the association. Drs. E. D. Hinckley, C. H. Sievers, and Stan E. Wimberly, the first three presidents of the learned society; Drs. R. J. Anderson, and Ralph M. Dreger, past presidents, and Dr. Edward L. Fleming, present secretary, supplied important information. Material about the current status of prominent persons affiliated with the organization came largely from the American Psychological Association 1960 Directory. Errors may be ascribed correctly to the present writer.)











# ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE FLORIDA BAR

(Reprinted from "The Florida Bar Journal," Nov., 1960)

**I**N RESPONSE TO a petition by the Florida State Bar Association, the Supreme Court of Florida filed an opinion on June 7, 1949, creating The Florida Bar. Thus The Florida Bar came into existence at the end of the 43rd annual meeting of the Florida State Bar Association in 1950.

During the 44 years intervening between the founding of the Florida State Bar Association in 1906 and its final meeting in 1950, the lawyers of Florida, joined together in their voluntary association, had begun and accomplished much in the fulfillment of their responsibilities as officers of the court and servants of the people. Committees had been established and work carried forward for the improvement of the profession. Delegates, representative of the membership, had met regularly to resolve problems confronting the legal profession in Florida. Important contributions had been made in the form of association-sponsored legislation, continuing education of members, publication of news and articles with regard to the practice of law, research and groundwork on the revision of the Constitution of Florida, and publication of procedural rules.

With the dynamic growth of the state and a consequent need for a more dynamic and responsible professional organization came the conviction that the voluntary association was too limited in its scope as compared with the integrated bar association. (For the definition of the word "integrated" as used here, see Black's Law Dictionary.) The membership of the Florida State Bar Association began consideration of integration as early as 1933, but laid aside the idea then as being premature. In 1936, the Junior Bar Section Committee on Integration made a comprehensive study of the history of the integrated Bar, and recommended the further study of integration by the Florida State Bar Association with a view to petitioning the Supreme Court for integration of the Bar. The report was adopted by the Florida State Bar Association in the annual convention in Havana, Cuba, 1936, and a committee was appointed to draft a proposed petition and rules or constitution under which the integrated Bar might operate. The petition for integration was filed with the Supreme Court on February 24, 1937, but was denied by the Court on January 8, 1938; however, a rehearing on the petition was granted by the Court, and higher standards for integration were set forth by the Court in the hearing.

## Improving the Administration of Justice

"The improvement of the administration of justice through a better judicial system, selection and retention of qualified judges and effective standards of judicial administration"—this is a long-range objective of The Florida Bar. During the years since its creation, The Florida Bar has devoted much time and effort to its avowed purpose of "improving the administration of justice."

An outstanding accomplishment in this role of the organized Bar was the enactment by the 1953 Florida Legislature of Bar-sponsored legislation creating the Judicial Council of Florida.

Concerned with the manifest need for revision of the court system and for im-







provements in the administration of justice in Florida, the Board of Governors in December, 1952, requested the Committee on Judicial Administration to undertake the study of the establishment of a judicial council which would make a continuous study of the courts and which would receive, consider and make suggestions as to the service rendered by them to the public. The committee, after investigation, concluded that legislative enactment was preferable from the standpoint of securing financial support as well as liaison for consultation on bills relating to the courts. The committee further believed that legislative enactment would denote an official body, as distinguished from Bar Association committees interested in judicial administration. Having reached these conclusions, the Committee on Judicial Administration proposed a legislative act "to provide for the establishment of a judicial council to make a continuous study of the organization, procedure, practice and work of the courts of Florida, including all matters concerning the more efficient administration of justice, and to make an appropriation therefor."

The Florida Bar in annual convention in April, 1953, resolved to endorse and actively support the enactment of the proposed bill by the Legislature.

Following the creating of the Judicial Council, The Florida Bar continued to cooperate with and render assistance to the council by recommending qualified lawyers for membership on the council and by supporting the programs and purposes of the council.

First major achievement in the improvement of Florida's judicial system through the joint efforts of the Judicial Council and The Florida Bar came with the creation of three district courts of appeal. To accomplish this innovation in the state's court system, members of The Florida Bar devoted endless time and energy to informing the public of the need for such courts and securing their approval of a constitutional amendment to establish three district courts of appeal. The response was overwhelmingly gratifying.

Faced with further impediment to judicial processes by a growing caseload in these newly created district courts, The Florida Bar in 1960 again undertook the task of sponsoring a second constitutional amendment providing for additional judges for the district courts.

In the field of cooperation with the judiciary, The Florida Bar has consistently sponsored legislative action for adequate judicial salaries, for the provision of research assistants to Supreme Court justices, and for the appointment of additional federal district judges. The Bar has, through its committees and membership, worked closely with all branches of the judicial system of Florida for the promotion of better understanding and improved working relationships between the judges and lawyers of Florida. Most recently, The Florida Bar co-sponsored a Seminar for Circuit Judges in cooperation with the Circuit Judges' Conference and the University of Florida College of Law, providing both financial assistance and services in the areas of publicity and participation.

Concerned with the problem of obtaining uniformity in the municipal courts and faced with the perplexing problems of traffic and safety, The Florida Bar in 1955 sponsored the first in an annual series of Traffic Court Conferences. Programs held each year thereafter have been attended by attorneys, law enforcement officers, legislators and judges. These programs have achieved a high degree of success in explaining the role of traffic courts, assisting municipal judges in their role as guardians of public safety, and promoting greater interest in safety and the administration of justice.

With regard to the problem of judicial selection, The Florida Bar has been mindful of the fact that the informed opinion of the members of the Bar as to the qualifications of judicial candidates should be brought to the attention of the voters, and has encouraged the public to look to the Bar for guidance in choosing among candidates.



## Reform

The Florida Bar is vigilant in analyzing legislative proposals to see that the interests of both the profession and the public are protected by the passage of beneficial legislation. . . . As an overriding criterion the Bar will sponsor legislation only if it is deemed to be in the general public interest, regardless of the benefits that may flow to the legal profession.

The several committees of the Bar work months in advance of the biennial session of the Legislature to formulate proposals to be endorsed by The Florida Bar. The various sections and committees of the Bar study matters in their special fields and point out the areas where better and additional laws are needed.

Information is disseminated through The Florida Bar Journal, newspapers, radio and TV concerning those bills The Florida Bar deems to be meritorious.





## MEDICAL ARTS

## THE FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

(From Florida Health Notes, Sept., 1960.)

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WE KNOW NOW that for sixteen years (before its actual establishment) there had been repeated attempts by governors, legislators and interested individuals to establish a state board of health to assure uniform health and sanitary regulations in Florida.

In 1873, a legislative bill had been introduced to provide an appropriation of \$200 for a health program, but it was defeated, mainly because the amount was considered exorbitant! Two years later, Dr. John P. Wall of Tampa advocated legislation along the same lines and was named to a committee by the Florida Medical Association to study health boards of other states.

In 1877, Dr. T. M. Palmer of Monticello, through his connection with the Association, recommended a health plan, but to no avail.

In 1879, an appropriation of \$1,500 was sought in the legislature but was not allowed. Afterward a succession of unsuccessful attempts were made by Governors William D. Bloxham and Edward A. Perry. Dr. R. B. Burroughs of Jacksonville and Tampa, Dr. N. D. Phillips of Gainesville, and Dr. J. W. Hicks of Orlando also tried.

Twice a plan was introduced in the state legislature of 1887 but both failed. It was not until a yellow fever epidemic occurred, crippling the economy of all Florida, that a concerted effort was made to unify public health regulations.

According to George Augustin in his *History of Yellow Fever*, the first appearance of the disease in Florida was at Pensacola in 1764. Waves of the fever spread over the state repeatedly with hundreds of lives lost. In 1874 Pensacola was struck again and 354 deaths resulted among the 1400 residents remaining in the city. Three years later Fernandina had an epidemic and only 100 of the 1600 population escaped yellow jack. Many of the victims died.

Then in 1888 the fever broke out in the southern part of the state and spread rapidly, culminating in a paralyzing epidemic in Jacksonville. To avoid the fever, which recurred every summer, those families who could afford to do so always moved to the northern states. This epidemic was so much worse than previous years, however, that nearly 10,000 other persons were evacuated. All of the 5,000 who remained contracted the fever and more than 400 died. Read the history of Duval County, in Volume One of this work, for the detailed account of the epidemic in Jacksonville.

The year of the epidemic, 1888, was also a political campaign year and candidates for office were inconvenienced in their travels by having to obtain health cards testifying to their immunity to yellow fever, or, as an alternative, to spend ten days in detention camps established by some county boards of health as precautionary measures. Also each county board of health had varying regulations geared to their own individual location, trade, population, etc. Political caucuses and undercover or "gumshoe" campaigns were difficult to arrange and sometimes caused great confusion.

Then Governor Francis P. Fleming stepped into the picture. As one of his first official acts after assuming office, he called a special session of the legislature on February 5, 1889, to establish a State Board of Health for promotion of controls in case of a repeat epidemic.



Accordingly, on February 20, 1889, approval was given a bill providing for a three-member board. Subsequently, the governor named Dr. Richard P. Daniel of Jacksonville, who was chosen president; William B. Henderson of Tampa, and William K. Hyer of Pensacola. These three promptly designated Dr. Joseph Y. Porter of Key West state health officer and executive secretary. The legislature provided that the board and its program would be financed by a one-half mill property tax.

## THE FLORIDA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

By Dr. W. Harold Parham, Executive Director

The Florida Medical Association, Inc., was founded in 1874. According to the early proceedings, a call was issued by the Duval County Medical Society in November, 1873, for a meeting of delegates from the different medical societies throughout the state of Florida and individual members of the medical profession, which was held on the 14th of January, 1874, in the office of Dr. A. S. Baldwin. Dr. G. W. Betton was elected temporary chairman and Dr. F. P. Wellford appointed temporary secretary. The following doctors were present at the first meeting: From Columbia County, Dr. M. M. T. Hutchingson; from South Florida Medical Society, Dr. John P. Wall; from Key West Medical Society, Dr. R. D. Murray and Dr. Joseph Y. Porter; from Duval County Medical Society, Dr. C. Drew and Dr. A. W. Knight.

Dr. A. S. Baldwin was elected President for the following year; Dr. G. W. Betton, First Vice-President; Dr. Robert Harrison, Second Vice-President; and Dr. F. P. Wellford, Secretary-Treasurer.

The following doctors were nominated and unanimously elected members of the Association: Dr. A. L. Randolph, Dr. J. H. Randolph, Dr. E. T. Sabal, Dr. J. H. Williams, Dr. J. D. Palmer, Dr. J. C. Hill, Dr. J. D. Fernandez, Dr. A. J. Wakefield, Dr. William Shine, Dr. Andrew Anderson, Dr. Lewis Pacetti, Dr. Richard Gardener, Dr. J. M. Carn, Dr. C. Drew.

At the time the Association was founded, the Constitution and By-Laws of the Medical Association of Georgia were adopted until a suitable substitute could be provided at the next meeting. The following is an excerpt from the Constitution and By-Laws as adopted at the 1875 meeting:

"The object of this Association shall be to organize the Medical Profession throughout the State in the most efficient manner, to promote union, harmony, and good feeling among the members, to establish and maintain a high standard of professional acquirement and ethics, and to inspire interest and zeal for the cultivation of medical science and literature."

There follows an excerpt from the 1960 revision of the Florida Medical Association charter and By-Laws. The purposes of the organization are set forth in this revision.

"The general nature of the objects of the corporation is to promote the science and art of medicine and the betterment of public health; to unite the medical profession of Florida into one compact organization and federate with similar organizations in other states and territories to form the American Medical Association; to extend medical knowledgs and to advance medical science; to elevate the standards of medical education; to strive for the enactment, preservation and enforcement of just medical and public health laws; to promote friendly relationships among physicians and to guard and foster their material interests; to enlighten and alert the public; to encourage similar interests and objectives in the corporation's component medical societies, and to carry out these objects of the corporation as a business league not organized for profit, and no part of the net earnings shall inure to the benefit of any private member or individual, as an exempt corporation not for profit within Section 501 (c) (6), 26 U.S.C.A., Internal Revenue Code of 1954."

Jacksonville is the seat of the Florida Medical Association. Webster Merritt, M.D., of Jacksonville, and the late J. G. DuPuis, M.D., of Miami, have written medical







histories of Duval and Dade Counties respectively. As of December 31, 1960, there were 5,376 licensed physicians practicing in Florida, and 8,400 holding licenses to practice in the State.

## FLORIDA HOSPITALS

By Jack F. Monahan, Jr.

Executive Director, Florida Hospital Association

The American Hospital Association inventory of Florida hospitals as of August 1, 1960, showed that there were 14 Federal hospitals and 146 non-Federal hospitals. The non-Federal hospitals were made up of the following: 6 Psychiatric, 3 Tuberculosis, 3 Long-Term General, 62 Voluntary Short-Term General, 19 Proprietary Short-Term General, 52 State and local Government Short-Term General.

A total of 28,762 beds were available, of which 14,203 were short-term general.

To staff our hospitals a full-time personnel of 31,928 is required. This figure does not include the services of thousands of physicians and several thousands of auxiliary volunteer workers.

Our hospital facilities are inadequate. The Florida Development Commission made a study in 1959 which indicated that we need 21,037 short-term beds. Only 14,426 acceptable short-term beds were available when the study was made, thus indicating a 32% deficiency. The rapid growth in Florida's population calls for more federal and non-federal hospitals in our state.

There are nearly 600,000 veterans in Florida. Many of these are veterans of World War I and have reached the age when increased medical attention and hospitalization are required. There is an increasing number of disabled veterans from other states coming into the state who are entitled to and demand hospitalization and medical attention. This situation has put a great strain on Florida's federal hospital facilities, and it worsens year after year, but there is hope, in 1961, that federal hospital facilities will be enlarged in the near future.

The Florida Hospital Association was incorporated in 1928 and Fred M. Walker, then administrator of the Duval County Hospital in Jacksonville, was the first president. The present headquarters are in Orlando. The Association publishes a news bulletin for its members. The first issue appeared about 1946 and the present circulation is 300.

## THE FLORIDA STATE DENTAL SOCIETY

The Florida State Dental Society was founded October 15, 1884, by Dr. James Chase (from Cedar Key at that time) in Library Hall, Jacksonville. As of February, 1960, the Society has 1,600 active and privileged members. The Society has published continuously since 1912, "The Journal of the Florida Dental Society," a scholarly professional journal ranging from 50 to 100 pages. The present editor of the Journal is H. Elton Woodward, D.D.S., of Tampa.

The Florida State Dental Society is a "constituent society" of the American Dental Association, having declared its allegiance to the said American Dental Association, and having agreed to the promotion and perpetuation of the House of Delegates of the same.

The professional ideals or objects of the Florida State Dental Society are set forth in Article II of the Society's Constitution:

"To advance the Dental profession in education, science and good fellowship; to encourage dental and oral research; to disseminate in the profession knowledge of dental discoveries and inventions; to promote free and liberal discussion and exchange of opinions on all subjects related to dentistry; to promote the standard of dental education; to promote the usefulness, honor and



interests of its members; to enlighten and direct public opinion in regard to oral hygiene and advanced scientific dental service to encourage and participate in civic health work along dental lines; to advocate proper dental legislation and the enforcement thereof."

The profession is governed by high standards and ethics approved by the Society. The Florida Section of the American College of Dentists is composed, in 1961, of forty-four members whose objectives parallel those of the parent organization. As of 1961 a major concern of the College of Dentists is the decline in recent years of enrollment in Dental colleges.

"Existing schools were not filled in 1959." The Dental School of the University of Indiana in 1959 opened with 130 vacancies in the freshman class. The Journal of the Florida Dental Society, in the summer issue of 1960, quoted Dr. John Buhler as saying that "enrollment figures in our Dental Colleges for the past several years show a decline in both ability and number of applicants."

The Florida State Dental Society has recently initiated efforts to remedy this situation through a strenuous state-wide recruiting campaign and support of a scholarship program.

An editorial in the 1960 summer issue of the Journal of the Florida State Dental Society declared: "The population-dentist ratio and the burgeoning demand for dental services within the population have complicated the dental problem for America. Millions of cavities are backlogging over the nation in spite of advanced technology. Unless we find some source of halting the pyramiding problem, we will be faced by an unsatisfied public demanding government intervention."

The Florida State Dental Society has been in the forefront in promoting public education in dental health and in opposing socialized medicine.

The Florida State Dental Society has its headquarters at 518 Tampa Street, Tampa. Hal E. Lelyand is the Executive Secretary.

## FLORIDA OSTEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

By Barton K. Johns, Executive Director

The Florida Osteopathic Medical Association, which has its offices at 5009 Central Avenue, Tampa 3, Florida, was organized in 1904 as a divisional society of the American Osteopathic Association, and has as its purpose the promotion of the public health and welfare of the people of the state of Florida. Dr. John W. Phelps, Jacksonville, was the first president and Dr. C. E. Bennett, Pensacola, the first secretary.

There are 450 licensed resident osteopathic physicians in Florida, with a 75% membership in the Florida Osteopathic Medical Association. Florida osteopathic physicians and surgeons are licensed and regulated under the provisions of the Osteopathic Practice Act, Chapter 459, Florida Statutes, and are authorized to have all rights and to be of equal rank and grade with the physicians and surgeons holding the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Doctors of osteopathy tend largely to be engaged in general practice in the state. Twenty-five are certified in specialty fields such as surgery, proctology, ophthalmology and otolaryngology, and pediatrics.

Started in 1929, the official publication is "The Journal," which is published monthly, except July and August, and includes a directory issue. The 1960 annual convention was held September 26-28 at the Hotel Robert Meyer in Jacksonville. Officers elected for the 1960-61 administrative year were Dr. George W. Frison, Sr., president; Dr. Morton Terry, Miami, president-elect; Dr. B. B. Slaughter, St. Petersburg, first vice-president; and Dr. Mervin E. Meck, New Smyrna Beach, second vice-president.

There are twenty osteopathic hospitals located in eighteen cities in the state, furnishing, in all, 488 hospital beds and 132 bassinets. Thirteen of the hospitals belong to the Florida Osteopathic Medical Hospital Association.







# THE FLORIDA NURSES ASSOCIATION

By June Beauvais, Executive Secretary

The Florida Nurses Association was founded in 1909 in Jacksonville, Florida, by a group of nurses living in that area. It became a corporation, not for profit, in 1934, November 1st.

At the present time approximately 5,000 nurses are members of the association. The official publication of the Florida Nurses Association is The Florida Nurse, published every other month. It was started in 1953. The ideals of the association can best be understood by reading in its By-Laws that part dealing with the functions of the association.

## Florida Nurses Association Bylaws

### Article I, Title and Functions

Section 1. The name of this association shall be the Florida Nurses Association.

Section 2. The functions of the Florida Nurses Association shall include the following:

- (a) To assist the American Nurses' Association in defining functions of nurses and improving standards of practice of professional nurses;
- (b) To assist the American Nurses' Association in defining qualifications for the practitioners of nursing;
- (c) To promote legislation and to speak for nurses in regard to legislative action concerning general health and welfare programs;
- (d) To survey periodically the nurse resources of the State;
- (e) To promote and protect the economic and general welfare of nurses;
- (f) To interpret and promote professional counseling service to individual nurses and to their employers in regard to employment opportunities and available personnel;
- (g) To develop and promote actively a program for intergroup relations;
- (h) To cooperate with the Florida League for Nursing in activities which concern both organizations;
- (i) To represent nurses and serve as their state spokesman with allied professional and governmental groups and with the public;
- (j) To establish standards for nurses professional registries and approve registries which meet state standards.

Following is a list of the various types of professional schools of nursing and the hospitals or colleges with which they are connected.

### Accredited Professional Nurse Programs

#### Baccalaureate degree programs in Florida

The baccalaureate degree program is four years in length and is conducted by a college or university. The curriculum is planned to give the student both general education and professional nursing courses. The program prepares students to enter beginning level positions, including Public Health, and gives them a sound foundation for graduate study leading to positions as teachers, supervisors, administrators and clinical specialists. Graduates of the program receive a bachelor degree and are eligible to write the state board examination and become registered nurses (RN). All schools admit students in September; several admit students in February and June. The baccalaureate programs in Florida are:

School and Location	Enrollment	Hospital Beds
Barry College Department of Nursing, Miami (Non Resident)	48	225*



Florida A & M University School of Nursing, Tallahassee (Negro Students)	107	1540*
Florida State University School of Nursing, Tallahassee	200	6000*
University of Florida College of Nursing, Gainesville	200	400
University of Miami Department of Nursing, Miami	80	1800*

### Diploma programs in Florida

The diploma program is a three-year course of study conducted by a hospital. The students live in a residence provided by the hospital. The curriculum is devoted to nursing studies and those arts and sciences which form the essential background for nursing practice. All schools admit classes in September. Graduates are prepared for successful nursing practice on the beginning level. They are eligible to write state board examinations and become registered nurses (RN). The diploma programs in Florida are:

School and Location	Enrollment	Hospital Beds
Brewster-Duval School of Nursing, Jacksonville (Negro students)	35	335
Gordon Keller School of Nursing, Tampa	58	3960*
Jackson Memorial Hospital School of Nursing, Miami	245	1250
Orange Memorial School of Nursing, Orlando	160	1000*
Sacred Heart Hospital School of Nursing, Pensacola	70	1002*
St. Luke's Hospital School of Nursing, Jacksonville	68	250
St. Vincent's Hospital School of Nursing, Jacksonville	108	360

### Associate Arts degree programs in Florida

Associate Arts degree programs in Florida are conducted by accredited junior colleges. The students take courses in general education and major in nursing. Hospitals and clinics are used for nursing classes and experience. The programs vary from two to three years in length. They are designed to prepare nurses for those functions commonly associated with first level bedside nursing care in hospitals and comparable health agencies. All schools admit classes in September and the students may live at home. Graduates receive an Associate of Arts degree and are eligible to write state board examinations and become registered nurses (RN). Associate degree programs in Florida are:

School and Location	Enrollment	Hospital Beds
Manatee Junior College, Bradenton Division of Nursing Education	60	500*
Palm Beach Junior College, Lake Worth Department of Nursing	17	235*
Pensacola Junior College, Pensacola Division of Nursing Education	21	385*
St. Petersburg Junior College, St. Petersburg Division of Nursing	110	680*

\*—By affiliation

### Accredited Schools of Practical Nursing in Florida

Practical nurse programs are one year in length and are usually conducted under the auspices of the State Department of Education. This one-year course includes study of principles of basic nursing care with associated practice in hospitals in the care of patients. Students may live at home while in school. Admission dates for new classes vary with the school. Graduates receive a certificate and are eligible to write state board examinations and become Licensed Practical Nurses. As LPN's they will work under the supervision of a physician or registered professional nurse. They will







find a field of employment in general and special hospitals, convalescent and nursing homes, doctors' offices, private homes, and public health agencies.

School and Location	Enrollment
Alachua County Vocational School, Gainesville	41
Bay County Vocational School, Panama City	15
Brewster Vocational School, Tampa	37
Daytona Beach Junior College, Daytona Beach	24
Div. of Vocational & Technical Education	
Duval County Vocational School, Jacksonville (Negro students)	27
Gibbs Vocational School, St. Petersburg (Negro students)	12
Jackson County Vocational School, Marianna	9
Lincoln Vocational School, Tallahassee (Negro students)	18
Lindsey Hopkins Education Center, Miami	45
Lively Technical School, Tallahassee	22
Mt. Sinai Hospital, Miami	39
North Florida Junior College, Madison	12
Northwestern Senior High School, Miami (Negro students)	29
Pensacola Technical High School, Pensacola	31
Polk County Vocational School, Winter Haven	15
Sarasota Vocational School, Sarasota	17
Technical High School, Jacksonville	31
Tomlinson Vocational School, St. Petersburg and Clearwater	52
Volusia County Community College, Daytona Beach (Negro students)	7
Washington Vocational School, Pensacola (Negro students)	15

The present officers of the Florida Nurses Association are: President, Mrs. Mabel Shepard, R.N.; Secretary, Mrs. Annie M. Jones, R.N.; Treasurer, Mrs. Maurine C. Finney, R.N.; Executive Secretary, June Beauvais, R.N.

The headquarters are located at East Concord and Shine Street, Orlando.



# THE FLORIDA FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

By Claude H. Ray

MANY DATES STAND out as milestones in history, dividing recorded time into segments to denote such an age or the beginning or ending of some given era. If such a date could be chosen, marking the end of the age of sack cloth and ashes for the blind of this nation, the year would be 1940 and the place Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, for it was there on the memorable day that the delegates from six states met with a common theme in mind, and under the inspired leadership of Dr. Jacobus TenBroek, the National Federation of the Blind was founded. Since that day this movement of the blind has spread across the nation until today it has affiliates in forty-seven states expressing the viewpoints and protecting the rights of 40,000 members.

The Florida Federation of the Blind was founded as a part of this movement of blind people on October 11, 1952, upon the principle that united the blind could hope to solve their common problems more effectively.

If the Florida Federation of the Blind could have been conceived in the mind and fostered in the heart of any one man, then R. L. (Larry) Thompson of Tampa would have to be set down as the father of the Florida Federation of the Blind. For meeting at the YMCA with Wallace Lopez, R. W. Youngman and Carl McCoy, and under the guiding influences of George and Darlene Card of the National Federation of the Blind, the Tampa Charter was organized.

On October 14, 1952, the first official business of the Federation of the Blind was consummated with the signing of a contract with the Buckman Gum Machine Company of Green Bay, Wisconsin. This was the first of many ventures which would finance the projects of the Florida Federation of the Blind. A week later the St. Petersburg Chapter was formed. These two groups did the bulk of the work for the first convention, held in St. Petersburg during May of the following year.

A detailed study of the FFB, administration by administration, would reveal a representative cross section of successful blind as well as the diverse areas of the state into which the FFB has reached.

R. L. Thompson of Tampa served as President from October, 1952, to June, 1957, at which time A. H. Drake of Tallahassee assumed office. Elizabeth McClellan of Jacksonville was the First Vice President. Norman Stone of Tallahassee replaced her at the 1954 Convention and served until June, 1957. R. L. Thompson then took office and served until June, 1959, when Claude H. Ray of Lakeland assumed office. Second Vice President was Harry Salzman of Miami, from May, 1953, to June, 1955; followed by Mrs. Sylvia Salzman of Miami, Harry Russell of Miami, William Scringeour of Miami, and Jack Ray, also of Miami, each serving one year, taking office in June. Claude Ray has served also as secretary and as treasurer. Others who have served in either of these offices are: Joseph Jablonski and Charles R. Talbott of St. Petersburg, Marian Wiggins, Orian Osburn, M. W. Duke, all of Orlando, C. Robert Graves of Lakeland, Don Cameron of Tampa, Lawrence T. Barton and Walter Jones of Sarasota.

The FFB, as a service rather than a welfare organization, operates primarily in the social, recreational and legislative fields. As stated in the Constitution of the FFB,







Article II: "The objects of the corporation are: to afford the blind of Florida an opportunity to disseminate their views on the local, state and national problems concerning the blind through their own elected representatives; to stimulate and execute pioneer projects, independently or in cooperation with others, on the unexplored frontiers of education, rehabilitation, and welfare work for the blind; to promote, publish and circulate publications in furtherance of the corporation's objectives; to promote better understanding between blind and sighted people; to promote the social and economic welfare of the blind."

Like most service organizations, the backbone of our organization lies in carrying out the projects and achieving the goals which we, the organized blind of the state of Florida, feel are most important.

Let us see what is being done in its field by the Florida Federation of the Blind, an organization of blind citizens who give their time and serve without salary.

Social activities are, for the most part, conducted at a local level. The Federation now has chapters in Tallahassee, Tampa, Lakeland, Orlando, Sarasota and Miami. Monthly meetings are held with both business meeting and social hour. Most chapters have dances, socials, fish fries, Christmas parties and variety or talent shows. Often these projects also earn money for the chapter.

Guest speakers for monthly meetings cover many subjects of particular interest to the members and may range from a welfare worker from the local state office discussing welfare laws to a missionary relating her twenty-five years experience in the Belgian Congo.

Recreation: This, of course, ties in closely with any social activity. Bowling came to Florida in a first attempt at any organized sport for the blind. We have now held our third blind bowling tournament, members from five chapter areas participating.

The children's summer camp program was started in 1957 and is held in conjunction with the Methodist Youth Camp at Leesburg, Florida. Both blind and sighted children meet on equal terms, sharing an unforgettable experience. Rev. Warren Willis of Lakeland, head of the camp, said the project was a great success, erasing any doubts in his mind as to the benefit derived from the sessions by both sighted and blind groups of children. R. L. Thompson served as FFB Chairman for the children's camp and also as counselor during the first summer session.

Our adult vacation and training camp is held in cooperation with Mr. Frank Moffet of the May K. Houck Foundation in Sarasota. Our first year with the adult camp lasted from August 22nd through September 1, 1958, with R. L. Thompson serving as chairman. The camp covered ten days of relaxation, recreation and sight-seeing as well as courses in leadership and a general exchange of views on work for the blind. There were some thirty persons present. The ranks swelled on the weekends and for the meeting of the Board of Directors, which terminated the camp session.

Perhaps the highlight of our first camp was the participation of Paul Kirton, nationally known blind attorney of Madison, Wisconsin, who conducted a completed study, page by page, of the laws governing the blind of Florida. Valuable information was gained, pointing out the needs of the blind, thus spearheading the 1959 legislative program of the FFB.

The adult camp for 1959 was held the last week in August with the addition of Carl Wiley of Peoria, Illinois, as camp director. Mr. Wiley is currently engaged in establishing and supervising Telephone Switchboard Operation for the blind at the May K. Houck Foundation. Miss Maggie Hughey, first vice-president of Polk Chapter of the FFB, was the first Floridian to avail herself of this training.

Legislative: This is perhaps the most important field into which we enter. At the annual Convention of the Florida Federation resolutions are passed by delegates present and voting, expressing the viewpoints of the organized blind of the state of Florida.

We are reminded of the story in the New Testament, when the parents were asked



if their son was the blind man healed by Christ. Back to the judges came the answer: "He is of age. Let him speak for himself."

In our conventions, both state and national, in our legislative committees, at welfare meetings, in the offices of government agencies, and to the legislators representing us in Tallahassee and in Washington, the blind of the nation are trying to make their voices heard.

Foremost among our efforts are the Kennedy Bill, introduced by John Kennedy of Massachusetts, and the companion bill in the House of Representatives by Walter Barring of Nevada, co-sponsored in the House of Representatives by Congressman Herlong of Leesburg, Florida.

This bill will protect our rights as set forth in the Constitution: the right to self-expression through our own organizations. It will give the blind a voice in planning programs set up to benefit the blind; thus transforming them from programs for the blind to programs of and by the blind.

At the state level we are working toward a boost in the grant now given Florida's blind. The sixty-six dollars is totally inadequate. This amount ranks in the lower third when compared with grants of the other states. We have worked to have an ancient Florida law repealed, which enforces the paying of room and board at the School for the Deaf-Blind at St. Augustine.

Public Education: What have we done to better the understanding between the blind and the world at large?

White Cane Week. This is perhaps our greatest effort to place the public in direct contact with the blind of Florida. White Cane Week in Florida is carried on under the supervision of the FFB with Don Cameron of Tampa as State Chairman.

As funds are raised in behalf of victims of tuberculosis and cancer, we also go to the public for help with the programs which we, the blind, feel are the most necessary.

Like most fund drives, we use the direct approach, presenting the symbolic little white canes for sale on the streets of Florida. We have street booths to display implements and appliances used by the blind, which also serve as information centers to answer questions pertaining to the blind. We use an appeal letter stressing, not the poor miserable blind, but rather the actual projects for which the money is being raised. We make full use of radio, newspapers and television to bring our purpose to the public, as well as to acquaint them with laws protecting the man with the white cane or the guide dog. We furnish speakers to organizations.

The White Cane Quarterly. This small paper made its first appearance in March, 1957, and is edited by C. Robert Graves of Lakeland and published by the blind of Florida, as represented by the FFB. It tells what the blind are doing around the state and goes not only to the blind but to many sighted friends.

White Cane Award. To attain the ability to travel alone is the most difficult problem facing the blind. Each year at commencement the FFB presents a twenty-five dollar award to the most proficient student cane operator in both the white and colored groups at the Deaf-Blind School in St. Augustine.

Work with other groups. We constantly strive to unite our efforts with other groups working for the blind. We seek to help in these projects as well as to be on the receiving end.

National Conventions. In the past, few blind persons traveled alone. Now each year, during the week of July 4th, the blind of the nation are on the move. Converging on the selected site for the convention of the National Federation of the Blind, they come by train, bus or by air. In 1958 there was the case of Florida's now famous pair, William Scrimgeour and Bob Lambert of Miami, who took to the open road with their guide dogs, hitch-hiking the route from Miami to Boston.

Across the nation the public is made more aware of the resourcefulness of the blind. The convention city is given an undiluted dose of what the blind are really like. Delegates arriving at their first convention marvel at a new world and their









awakened interest. No one returns home without a vow never to miss another convention.

Miami was selected as the 1960 convention site. What did this mean to Florida? Besides the exchange of money, it gave the people of Florida a closer look at the progressive blind at work and play. It gave both the sighted and the blind a chance to meet the leaders of the nation's blind. They saw doctors, lawyers, teachers, scientists, craftsmen, factory workers, businessmen and farmers. There were men and women from every walk of life—truly reason enough to dispel the term "helpless blind." The FFB has, since 1954, sponsored delegates to each subsequent National Federation of the Blind Convention.

There are 11,000 blind in Florida. Some 2,500 of these want employment. Much work needs to be done regarding job placements and work opportunities. Surveys are now being conducted by a research organization, using the funds provided by the National Federation of the Blind.

The Florida Federation is an organization of blind seeking solutions to problems of the blind. We are blind helping blind. But it is only through the help and understanding of the world about us that we can possibly succeed.



## FLORIDA JOURNALISM IN THE EIGHTIES

Written in 1927 by J. H. Benjamin, editor of the Palm Beach Independent, West Palm Beach. Reprinted from Florida Newspaper News of December, 1927.

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**F**ORTY YEARS AGO almost every little town had its newspaper. And when I say a little town I do not mean a place like Clermont, which would have been a metropolis then, but a village with one or two stores and a postoffice, generally located in one of the stores, and perhaps forty or fifty homes scattered around in a radius of two or three miles. The favorite size of these papers was four pages of six columns each, two pages printed at home and two by the house that sold the paper. Most of the papers were printed at a loss and few of them lived more than two or three years.

I first came to Florida in the first week of 1886. I stayed only a few days, most of the time in Jacksonville. I found work dull. Jacksonville was full of idle printers and I heard the state was the same way. I went back up in Georgia, but November of the same year returned to Florida. I took a tour around the state before settling down to work for L. H. Eldridge on the Advance, at Eldridge, in Volusia County. In June, 1887, in company with Mr. Eldridge and Y. Y. Detwiler of New Smyrna, we started the Breeze in that little village. Mr. Detwiler withdrew from the paper in a few weeks, and in the fall Mr. Eldridge and I sold our interest to H. S. Allyn, and established the News in DeLand. I left DeLand and the News in September, 1891, and went out west. I returned to Florida in December, 1892, settled down in Ocala and remained there until October, 1925, when I came to West Palm Beach.

When I came to Florida in 1886, only two papers had attained any notice outside the state. They were the Morning Times-Union and the Evening Herald in Jacksonville. The Times-Union was edited and mostly owned by Charles H. Jones, who later went north and edited newspapers for Pulitzer. The Herald was edited by John Temple Graves, who also later went north and edited papers for Hearst.

Some time in 1886, a company of business men, some of them Republicans, started a new morning paper called the News in opposition to the Times-Union. Early in 1887, this paper bought the Herald, and was issued for a while under the name of the News-Herald. It was a good paper, but wasn't making money, so the company bought the Times-Union and consolidated the two, taking the old name, Times-Union for both. Jacksonville was without an evening paper for a few months. Then Carter and Russell started the Metropolis. Ever since I have been in the state the Times-Union has been Florida's leading paper, and though I have opposed it I have always recognized its influence. The Metropolis, which a few years ago changed its name to the Journal, has always been a first class local paper, but it had little editorial influence until John Temple Graves II took the place on it that his father held on the Herald forty years ago. Both papers had a hard time of it during the yellow fever epidemic of 1888. The Times-Union had to miss a few issues, and the Metropolis, in consequence of both Carter and Russell and most of their printers being sick, was suspended for several weeks. I do not remember either missing an issue since.

In 1887, there were few dailies outside of Jacksonville. There was the Daily News at Palatka—not the Daily News of today, but a shortlived sheet; the Record in Orlando, a daily the name of which I forget in Tampa, the Key of the Gulf in Key West, and, I believe, the News in Pensacola. Florida was well supplied in ratio to







population with weeklies. I shan't try to name the boom sheets, but following the oldtimers, some of which began publication before the Civil war. There were two or three weeklies in Jacksonville, but none worth remembering. Going on west, there was the Reporter and another weekly in Lake City. There were two papers in Live Oak, one of which has evolved into the Suwannee Democrat. In Madison was one paper, the Recorder. In Monticello was the Constitution. In Tallahassee were the Tallahasseean and the Floridian. The waves of time have closed over the former; the latter was removed to Jacksonville and is there yet under the control of Albert M. Williamson. There were two papers in Quincy. One of them, the Times, is there yet. Marianna had the Times and the Courier, now consolidated. The Banner had just been started at Chipley. De Funiak Springs had the Herald. Milton had a paper, but it didn't live long. Pensacola had two papers, and I am pretty sure the News was one of them, even though the newspaper directory says it wasn't started until 1889. There was a good big weekly at Apalachicola. I do not remember any other papers west of the Suwannee river except one printed by a very old man at Branford. I remember him because of his peculiar homemade press, the bed of which was a tombstone and the cylinder a section of pine tree which he had cut, seasoned and laboriously smoothed or built up. One of the brightest papers in the state was the News, published at Jasper, by John M. Caldwell, who I can assure you was one of the best country editors America ever had. Avery Powell's home town of MacClenny then had neither a newspaper nor its present name, though it had just defeated Sanderson in a county seat election.

On the west side of the St. Johns, there was a little paper printed at Green Cove Springs, then one of the foremost resorts of Florida. It was the predecessor of the Clay County Times.

Palatka in those days was the beginning of South Florida and the head of steamship navigation. I have seen ocean-going steamers and sailing vessels tied up at its wharves or moored out in the river. Beside the Daily News, it had the Herald, an oldtime weekly, edited by Charlie Pratt, who was one of the first presidents of the Florida Press Association. The Herald was later bought out by the Times, and has been the Times-Herald ever since. I don't remember whether the Times was living in 1887, but think it was, and to the best of my recollection has always been in possession of the McKenzie family.

South Florida really began at Sanford, the head of steamboat navigation and the junction of four railroads. Notwithstanding, Sanford had then no daily paper. The Journal was a fairly good weekly paper and has evolved into the Daily Herald. At Oakland, 14 miles east of Clermont, in '87 or '88 Tom Appleyard started a very good, big weekly. Oakland was a nice place but not able to support a paper. Tom went to Lake City, started a pretty good weekly named the Index, ran it some years, sold it, moved to Tallahassee and we haven't been able to get the Capital City away from him since.

In Orlando was the Reporter, a nine column folio, edited by Mahlon Gore, a first class editor and a fine old gentleman. The Reporter yet lives in the Reporter-Star, the Brossier brothers' excellent evening daily. The Sentinel was another good weekly. It is now Town Slouch Blenn's unqued and newsy Morning Sentinel. I can just remember the Gazette at Kissimmee. The Florida Cracker was a pretty good paper at Lakeland, and Lakeland was just a place where the trains stopped on the South Florida railroad. I seem to remember the Courier-Informant edited by General Law at Bartow. I remember the Plant City Courier at Plant City—small but good. There were several weekly papers in Tampa. I think the Journal was the most influential. There was also a Courier and I believe a Tribune, but no kin to Stovall's Tribune, which began publication in 1893.

There was a paper at Bradentown, now Bradenton, the name of which I don't remember—it was the ancestor of the Herald, I believe. The Manatee Journal began publication in 1888. There was no paper that I can remember at Palmetto. The Times



was struggling for existence at Sarasota. There was a paper at Charlotte Harbor and one, I think, at Punta Gorda, but not the Herald. The Fort Myers Press was three or four years old.

Going eastward on the lower peninsula, I remember a paper at Arcadia, but not its name. Arcadia has had several weeklies and one daily. The weekly Arcadian, established in 1898, survives. Avon Park had just arisen amid the pines some fifty miles southeast of Bartow. It had then or soon after a bright little paper, called the Avon Park Idea. I think it is now Gilbert Freeman's Avon Park Pilot. To the east and to the south of Avon Park, on the eastern side of the peninsula there was no paper and no settlement bigger than a little village.

This paper is too long, but if I don't put in Central Florida the heart will be left out. Central Florida in those days was East Florida and the north end of South Florida.

The Bradford County Telegraph at Starke is first—it was born in 1879 but was not much good until 'Gene Methews took hold of it in 1892. The Gainesville Sun was a weekly and there was another paper whose name I don't remember. H. H. McCreary, state senator from Alachua, made the Sun into a successful daily: he sold it a number of years ago to W. M. Pepper, who has enlarged and improved it. The only paper between Gainesville and the Gulf was the Bronson Times-Democrat. There was a little paper called the Key at Cedar Key. It changed its name, died and was resurrected several times.

The next paper south of Gainesville was the Banner at Ocala. It was edited by "Uncle" Frank Harris, Nestor of the Florida press—may he long be with us! The Banner was undoubtedly one of the best and most influential weeklies in Florida, and is in the front rank yet. In Ocala was also a paper called the Marion Free Press. It was founded, I think, by Wallace Stovall. At any rate, I found him pulling a hand press on it or one just like it one December afternoon in 1886, when I came to Florida the second time.

Going on south, to Leesburg, there was the Commercial, a solid country paper, edited by Joe Pratt, brother to Charlie Pratt. It was the same Commercial that is now the brilliant vehicle of thought for Gilbert Leach, Doc MacKenzie, "Icy" Johnson and other scintillating stars. There was also the Leesburger, edited by either John C. Luning or Adrian P. Jordan—or both.

I think Lake county had more papers than any other county in Florida, edited for awhile by Hamilton Jay, one of the best writers in the state, and whose pen later lit up the pages of the Times-Union with literary sunshine. Eustis had another paper, but I can't remember it. I think there were eleven papers in all in Lake county at that time, one of which was the Tavares Citizen.

Over to the west in Sumter county, at Sumterville, was the Sumterville Times, since moved to Bushnell, and now edited by my good friend Sid Graham, who worked side by side with me on the Ocala Star in one of the years before the Spanish American War. Sid and I volunteered for that war. They took Sid, but said I was too no account.

The Herald was founded in Brooksville in 1888, but there have been two or three other papers lived and died there since then.

The Dade City Banner was founded in 1913. There have been other papers in Pasco county, but I can't remember them. There was one very old paper, very badly printed, and not much news in it, but I do not remember either its name or that of its editor.

The Pinellas Peninsula is a little Florida of its own. It has several fine papers, among which the Independent and Times of St. Petersburg lead. I suppose the Clearwater Sun is a good paper, though I haven't seen it since Buck was a calf. The Tarpon Springs Leader is a might clever tri-weekly. But the only paper I can remember on the Pinnellas peninsula in 1887-8 was the West Hillsborough Times. It was moved from another town sometime in the nineties and is now the St. Petersburg Times,







edited by W. L. Straub, who, if Frank Harris is the Nestor, is the Ulysses of the Florida press.

I shouldn't forget the Florida Baptist Witness, published in Ocala from 1887 to 1904, and of which I was for ten years foreman, and a sort of an assistant editor; nor the Florida Christian Advocate, which was published in Leesburg from 1886 until it removed to Lakeland. Two papers, not often quoted, but which always exert steady influence for good.

I will finish with the East Coast. Fernandina was an East Florida town but never considered a part of the East Coast. Jacksonville has always been a state by itself.

The "East Coast" began at St. Augustine when Flagler began to build his hotels. Before that, it began further south; how much further I do not know. It had no separate existence until northern people began building pleasant little settlements along the Halifax, Hillsborough and Indian rivers. There was a good old weekly in St. Augustine in 1887. I don't remember its name. H. P. Trimble, a clever journalist from somewhere up north, started the Evening News in 1888. It was the predecessor of Herb Felkel's Record. There were two papers in Daytona, one the Journal, edited by F. A. Mann, fine writer, philosopher and fisherman; and one, the East Coast Messenger, printed by a man named Osborne. The Journal through many changes now lives in the Daytona Beach News-Journal. The Messenger suspended some time in the nineties.

At New Smyrna, as aforesaid, I established the Breeze in 1887.

Unless I am much mistaken, the oldest paper on the East Coast, south of the Ancient City, was first published in the little village of Glencoe, either a monthly or a semi-monthly, published by an original genius named Will Coe. It was more pamphlet than newspaper, but was interesting, for its editor had both wit and knowledge. He sold his outfit to the founder of the Titusville Star, which later absorbed the Indian River Advocate, and the two papers are the Star-Advocate of today.

Below Titusville were the Cocoa and Rockledge News, published in those two adjoining towns. There was a good paper at Melbourne published by Guy Metcalf, who founded the Tropical Sun in West Palm Beach. The Melbourne Times was founded in the early nineties. I don't remember any paper south of Melbourne at that time. When Henry Flagler consolidated the three little railroads from Jacksonville to St. Augustine, St. Augustine to Palatka, and Palatka to Daytona, into the East Coast Railway, and began building south, papers sprang up all along the line, but that was five years later.

Volusia is an East Coast county, but when I was there only the towns which had their toes in tidewater were considered as being on the East Coast. There were eight thousand people in the county in 1886, and eleven papers, of which only Daytona Beach Journal has preserved its name and continuous existence. The two I helped establish, in 1887, the New Smyrna Breeze and the DeLand News, have lived and grown since then. I ran the News as a daily during the winter season of '89-'90, and it was the first daily east of the St. Johns river south of St. Augustine.

Mr. Eldridge sold the DeLand News in 1892 to C. O. Codrington, who retained control of it the remainder of his life, now owned by C. C. Codrington, president of the Associated Dailies of Florida. I think I am justified in saying it was always a newsy and independent paper. Codrington ("Keta," a diminutive of Christopher, as his boyhood friends called him) learned his early lessons in printing from me. He was also a good deal of a chum, though six or seven years my junior. He was a bright and loveable boy, and the soul of honor.

The other papers in DeLand in 1887 were the Orange Ridge Echo, a live local paper, edited by S. Weller Johnson, who is yet a citizen of the town; and the Florida Agriculturist, owned and edited by C. C. Codrington, an old and accomplished journalist, who was the father of the Codrington boys, C. O. and Arthur. Mr. Codring-



ton sold the Agriculturist to E. O. Painter, who later moved it to Jacksonville, where it merged with another paper.

NOTE: See county histories for listings of present-day newspapers.





# THE FLORIDA PRESS ASSOCIATION

By H. G. (Buddy) Davis

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The year was 1879.

THOMAS EDISON had just invented the incandescent light. The typewriter was a chattering child of 10 years. Alexander Graham Bell still shouted into the first rudimentary telephone, now three years old. Ivory soap ("It Floats") had recently hit the market. F. W. Woolworth founded his first dime store.

Rutherford B. Hayes was the nineteenth president of the United States. George Franklin Drew, bigtime sawmill operator, was the twelfth governor of Florida.

Florida had a 250,000 population, including the magnificent number of 527 in Dade County. Jacksonville and Key West, the state's two largest cities, had 6,500 population each. There were 559 miles of railroad, none of it west of the Apalachicola River. Mail deliveries averaged twice a week. There were no state colleges as such, and less than a half-dozen high schools. Teachers received \$5, and supposedly their room and board, as their monthly pay.

Florida newspapers were about 35 in number. Most of them printed on the muscle-powered Washington hand press.

In February, a hardy little band of newspaper pioneers gathered in Gainesville. They formed the Florida State Press Association and, in a brief meeting, did little more than elect a slate of officers headed by H. B. McCallum, editor of the Jacksonville Sun and Press.

Thus began an organization with a continuous existence of 75 years. As the decades clipped by, association members have exchanged aid and comfort, bemoaned their losses, kept constant vigil over governmental encroachment and foreign isms, anxiously supported the nation in four wars.

Horseplay and fun also are part of the association's history. The members have entertained themselves with water carnivals, snake milkings, park tours, dances, boat rides, airfield tours, swimming, fish fries, receptions, banquets, parades, cocktail parties, watermelon cuttings, fishing and "attending horse races at Tropical Park."

But this portrait is one-sided. While there was frolic, the serious aspects of the Florida Press Association more than compensated for the frivolity. Great minds—such as Editor Erwin D. Canham of the Christian Science Monitor, veteran newsman John Temple Graves, Professor Richard T. Crandall of the Columbia University graduate school—have brought words of wisdom to association members. State political leaders, keeping step with tradition, have long participated in meetings as open acknowledgement of the country editor's influence.

What has the Florida Press Association stood for during three-quarters of a century? First and foremost, it has championed the cause of the country publisher. It has plugged consistently for greater development of state schools of journalism. It has supported each and every war effort. It was an early advocate of a flood control program. It has sponsored contests to improve the excellence of newspapers. It opposed the Klu Klux Klan. It has fought every infringement on a free press. It urged fairer racial news treatment. It has backed the United Nations.

All this did not come about at once. The taste of Reconstruction still was bitter



when the association was formed in 1879. Participating were men who knew the vicissitudes of war—such as Charles E. Dyke of Tallahassee, Florida's ablest editor between 1845 and 1880.

At its second annual meeting in 1880, the association went on record as opposing duties on newsprint. The first constitution was adopted in 1883, then replaced with another in 1884. The 1885 meeting was a split session, with members congregating in Jacksonville before holding a more formal meeting in New Orleans. It was in New Orleans that John Temple Graves and D. H. Elliot were selected to choose a "suitable badge" for the association. The association also protested to the Associated Press that, contrary to the AP's reports, the freeze had not destroyed the orange industry in Florida.

The minutes of the Florida Press Association are spotted frequently with references to "legislative problems," the first appearing in 1888 with a protest to legislative action in reducing the price paid for legal advertising.

Ten years after the founding of the association, the faith of the original band began to show fruit. The telephone was becoming a common business instrument. Electricity came to light buildings in metropolitan centers. Henry M. Flagler built the Ponce de Leon Hotel in St. Augustine. His railroad was pushing southward. Colleges were established in Lake City, DeLand and Winter Park. The brand new 1885 constitution provided liberal support for schools. The cigar industry was putting out roots in Tampa. The orange industry quadrupled within the decade.

There were disasters. The big freeze of 1886 took an estimated \$10,000,000 toll of the citrus industry. Yellow fever struck in 1888. The scene was changing—Charles E. Dyke had died in 1887 after serving as president of the association, and John Temple Graves moved to Atlanta to acquire even greater fame.

Officials and citizens became aware of the importance of the association's publishers. The cities vied for the privilege of entertaining the editors, and entertainment was "without money and without price."

In 1890, there were 53 new members at one whack. Among them were W. F. Stovall, then publisher of the Sumterville Times but later founder of the Tampa Tribune; and E. S. Matthews, then publisher of the Foster Park Independent but destined for renown as State Railroad Commissioner and longtime publisher of the Bradford County Telegraph.

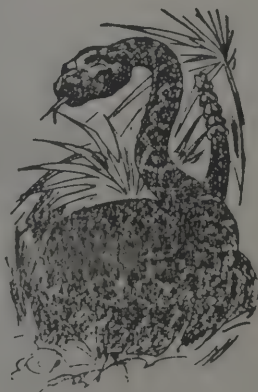
Membership fees in this period ranged from \$2 to \$5 a year. Members made excursions to Chattanooga, to Chicago, to Minneapolis, to "the Northwest." Sometimes, tickets for such journeys were furnished in exchange for advertising. In 1893, no less than 120 publishers and their ladies attended the World's Fair in Chicago.

The association was never fat with prosperity. After 56 years of operation, it boasted \$176.10 in the bank. By 1937, Bob Sikes was warning that "for a number of years the Florida Press Association has been going down hill, whether we like it or not." He coupled his warning with the belief that the association was undergoing a period of revitalization.

The question of legal advertising, often referred to as "legislative problems," always was before the association. It protested in 1939 that the state was not properly advertising land sales. And it fought a continuing battle against increases in second class postal rates.

There were developments in other fields. In 1937, the late W. T. Cash of Tallahassee, state librarian, was commissioned to compile an association history, provided expenses did not exceed "\$50 or \$75." The association also condemned "bank nights" by merchants because they were "using money formerly spent on advertising to pay for prizes." Comptroller J. M. Lee, who happened to be present, said bank nights were "a growing evil" and "the gambling spirit was rampant throughout the state."

Again in 1937, an array of speakers condemned the practice of running publicity in hope of securing national ads. Said one speaker, "Publishers need bigger and better wastebaskets."







The 1937 bank balance reached \$544.97 and President Sikes heralded it as a "top peak."

The association's finances were the brunt of jokes. In 1938, the auditing committee found among the treasurer's papers a cancelled check for \$25 made out to "King Cole," who apparently furnished music for entertainment. The committee commented: "Who in the hell is King Cole? We think we ought to have a bill for whatever it took to make Ole King Cole a merry old soul."

With that good-natured jibe off its chest, the committee then complimented Treasurer H. H. Hudson for his conduct of financial affairs.

Favorite "entertainers" of the association were Fuller Warren, both as Duval County legislator and governor, who brought his gift of oratory; and McGregor Smith of Miami, president of Florida Power and Light, who still charms audiences with his harmonica.

A movement to bolster the University of Florida school of journalism got underway in 1941. Also in 1941, the association aided in securing for Florida the annual convention of the National Editorial Association.

Association activities were somewhat curtailed during World War II. The 1944 meeting in Jacksonville, for example, was a streamlined one-day affair because of "the war with attendant gasoline and tire rationing, travel restrictions, shortage of help in newspaper shops."

But there was a "financial reserve" of \$1,000, in bonds, in 1944. When legislative expenses continued to rise, the treasurer was authorized to spend the reserve if necessary. The same year, a \$10 assessment was levied, apparently for the first time, to support the legislative program. Legislative expense had risen to \$600 a session. It hit the \$1,500 mark by 1947, causing a hike in dues from \$10 to \$15 a year. The cash balance reached \$660.27 in 1948, while the annual spending program hit \$2,500.

On two occasions, once in 1947 and again in 1948, the association revised its official emblem.

What else was the association doing? Twice, once in 1947 and again in 1948, it strongly endorsed the South and Central Florida Flood Control Program. In 1947, it urged editors to charge the same advertising rate for political ads as they charged for display ads. It reorganized its annual contest for newspaper quality. In 1948, it warned the nation to undertake a program of national preparedness. In 1949, it heartily condemned the Ku Klux Klan, protested a Postoffice attempt to stifle freedom by defining news and advertising, pleaded for "sober and responsible" treatment of inter-racial news. In 1950, it urged support of the United Nations, and in 1951 it deplored the forced closing of the Newspaper La Prensa in Argentina.

The association, in 1950, took a crack at the U. S. Postoffice Department for defining a newspaper report of a fishing contest as a lottery. The association said fishing "is in no sense a gamble, piscatorial prowess being fully recognized by everyone save the postoffice department." The ruling, said the association, was "one step further toward governmental control of a press made free by our constitution."

That the association had reached full adulthood was confirmed in 1949 when members inquired about furnishing baby sitters during meetings. It was in that year that convention attendance topped the 200 mark, the highest until that time.

The association in 1948 became embroiled over the issue of new by-laws, with the discussion growing "more or less heated." The new rules finally were adopted in 1950.

Major change in the new system was abolition of the old system of first, second and third vice-presidents. Instead, a vice-president for each congressional district was provided. The official name of the association also was changed from the Florida State Press Association to the Florida Press Association.

The new charter also provided for honorary memberships. The association in 1951 granted such memberships to Nate Reece of Arcadia, John Lochner of Clearmont, George R. Hilty of Sebring, Marshall Respass of Jacksonville and W. M. Davidson of Silver Springs.



It was in 1949 that the association undertook to sponsor a state-wide weekly newspaper clinic at Lake Wales. With no scheduled social activities, the clinic was to discuss problems, import new ideas and study modern methods. Guiding spirit behind the clinic was Louie Wadsworth of Live Oak, the association's president, who stressed it would be a "one roof" affair easy to attend.

Unfortunately, a hurricane put a damper on the clinic, and the program was curtailed.

The association later adopted a humorous resolution citing Wadsworth for his ability to deliver "(1) for the purpose of providing unexcelled entertainment and (2) for the purpose of keeping the membership under one roof—a supply of hot air of such excellence as to have earned recognition as one of the finest hurricanes in the history of the state."

The association endorsed, however, a plan to sponsor regional instead of state-wide clinics.

In its more recent history, the association again revamped its constitution in 1952, continuing its system of district vice-presidencies. These officers also served on the board of directors.

Other advances in 1952 include formation of a Code of Ethics Committee headed by E. L. Matthews of the Bradford County Telegraph and a Freedom of Information Committee headed by Kelly Lyons of the Florida Advocate in Wauchula. The association's general activities have vastly increased, with an annual budget exceeding \$7,000.

Services offered by the association include advertising tips, a service bulletin, a series of publishing "kits," supplies of press cards and mats, legislative bulletins, advertising rate book, a state-wide newspaper contest, consulting service, credit information and public relations.

All of these are the outgrowth of years of development, in which many a gray head has fallen by the wayside. It is the association's policy to recognize these fallen soldiers of print, and one of the resolutions of regret gave this classic portrait of the country printer:

"He knew the newspaper business from every angle. He could sit at his desk and write the copy for every page and do it well. He could lay out advertisements with the skill of an expert. He could go into the back room and handle any job that might come in.

"Square dealing, courageous, broad-minded. . . . Afraid of nothing, always seeing beneath the surface of things and knowing the whys of this and that. He fought for the right regardless of everything. He battled for whatever cause he believed in. If he made mistakes, he admitted it and manfully made amends.

"Hating sham, despising hypocrisy, he liked to debunk anything that needed debunking, and, because he so disliked the philanthropy that goes about advertising its good deeds, he went to an extreme in hiding his own great generosity and kindness. He was always helping someone, and was ashamed if he was caught at it."

Perhaps the spirit of the Florida Press Association was best phrased by John C. Lochner, long-time editor of the Florida Newspaper News when published at Clermont. He wrote in 1943:

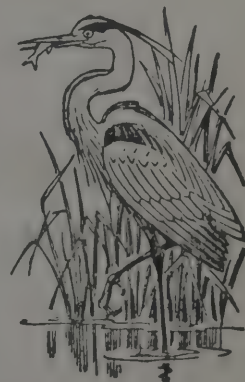
"The history of early American journalism is replete with stories of the keen professional rivalry, and jealousies, of members of the profession.

"At the same time, these editors and publishers, who would lambast each other unmercifully in their editorial columns, maintained the warmest and closest personal relationships of any professional class."

#### FLORIDA WOMEN'S PRESS CLUB

By Olive Stout Sykes, The Ledger, Lakeland, Florida

On August 20th, 1951, nineteen newspaper women, representing newspapers







throughout Florida, met in Ocala to form an organization of women of the working press. Aims defined at this meeting included:

1. To encourage and promote finer journalistic endeavors.
2. To strive for equal pay for equal work.
3. To be of mutual assistance to each other.
4. To recognize achievements among women of the Fourth Estate.

Eligibility qualifications: Women of the working press, who have served for one year as a full-time member of the editorial staff of a recognized newspaper, approved by the Florida Women's Press Club, and published within the State of Florida.

Officers serve a two-year term. The first President, and co-organizer with Mrs. Neil Meffert of Ocala, was Miss Elena K. Mead of Vero Beach. Mrs. May Horner succeeded Miss Mead, and was followed by Mrs. Meffert. Mrs. Olive Stout Sykes succeeded Mrs. Meffert as President. Mrs. Lora Britt, of Delray Beach, succeeded Mrs. Sykes.

The Florida Women's Press Club now has approximately 150 members. The club has grown steadily and members now represent a majority of the big dailies as well as the smaller dailies, and weeklies. Papers represented now include the Miami Herald, Miami News, Ft. Lauderdale News, St. Petersburg Times, Tampa Tribune, Tampa Times, Jacksonville Journal and Florida Times Union, Orlando Sentinel and many others.

The organization has done much to bring about better working conditions, better salaries, and in general, deserved recognition throughout the state.

Annual awards contest cites winners in all areas of journalism and the results are a highlight of the fall meeting of the club held in September of each year. The club also has a spring meeting, usually in April. Out-of-state judges are selected to evaluate the merits of the club's entries.

As best I have been able to learn, these are the charter members:

Miss Elena K. Mead, Vero Beach; May G. Horner, DeLand; Neal Meffert, Ocala; Winnie Lee Pard Smith, Pensacola; Marion Van Etten, Pensacola; Betty Cornelius, Jacksonville; Helen Coble, DeLand; Marjorie Levis, Ocala; Maude Hallowell, Warrington; Ruth A. Walker, Pinellas Park (deceased); Sadie Weidra, Gulfport; Frances Sheppard, Ocala; Eve Noble, Jacksonville; Alma Hetherington, St. Cloud; Leah B. Brooks, DeLand (deceased); Wilma Bell Spencer, Palm Beach; Jewel Gore, Panama City; Kathryn Lange, West Palm Beach; Olive Stout Sykes, Lakeland; Leone King, West Palm Beach, and Nancy Yonge of Ocala.



# OUR PUBLIC LIBRARIES

## 1874-1960

From the Florida Library Survey of 1935

FLORIDA WAS ORGANIZED as a territory in 1822 and admitted as a state in 1845. Early in the history of the territory Congress appropriated money for the St. Augustine road, which extended from Pensacola to St. Augustine. Along this road or adjacent to its course grew up several towns in the early days of the territory—Quincy, Monticello, Marianna, Apalachicola. While some of the oldest libraries are in these towns, none have libraries dating to the early days of their existence. Tallahassee was chosen the capital in 1824, but the present library was not established until 1884.

As seems fitting, the oldest public library is in St. Augustine, but that dates only from 1874. The Jacksonville Library and Literary Association was first organized in 1878 and then became the Jacksonville Library Association in 1883. This functioned until the fire of 1901, when the library property completely vanished. In the 1902 general election the voters accepted the Carnegie gift and in 1903 the present Library Board was created by ordinance and the building was opened to the public in 1905. No public library now in existence had its beginning earlier than the Civil War, and only one special library, the Historical Library, which was founded in 1858, preceded that historical event. The Legislative Library was authorized by an act of legislature in 1845.

Florida cannot boast of the large private libraries that other southern states have fostered. No library association or subscription library exists that can compare with those in Georgia, South Carolina and undoubtedly in other southern states. And few individuals seemed interested in collecting books, for only two or three personal libraries are of historic value.

During the 80's libraries were established at Sanford (1880), Tallahassee (1884), Crescent City (1885), Winter Park (1885), New Smyrna (1886), and DeFuniak Springs (1887). During the 90's the following libraries were established: Fernandina (1891), Cocoa (1894), Lemon City (1894), Key West (1895), Maitland (1896), Cocoonut Grove (1897), Lake Helen (1897), and San Mateo (1899).

The first libraries established in the state remained small in every instance except Jacksonville, which is the only one that has become a large library.

The libraries in South and Central Florida are better organized and supported on the whole than in other parts of the state. This is probably due to the fact that pronounced growth in population when it came was largely in this section.

The location of ten library buildings, the gifts of Mr. Carnegie and the Carnegie Corporation, indicates the region in which citizens' interest was most keen. Seven of these are in South Florida, two in Central Florida, and Jacksonville alone is outside of these regions. The following information concerning these grants was furnished by the Carnegie Corporation of New York: Jacksonville (1905) \$55,000; Clearwater (1911) \$10,000; Palmetto (1912) \$10,000; West Tampa (1913) \$17,500; Bartow (1914) \$8,000; St. Petersburg (1914) \$17,500; Ocala (1916) \$10,000; Gainesville (1917) \$10,000; Tampa (1917) \$50,000; Bradenton (1918) \$10,000.







## Subscription Libraries

Reports were received from 92 libraries. Of these 37 were subscription libraries operated by Women's Clubs, Library Associations or other organizations. Some reports showed that a large percentage of the income was donated by the city; others that the city provided housing for the library. To a very few of the subscription libraries the city contributed money for salaries. Many were reported as entirely dependent on entertainments and donations for funds and books. Some few were fortunate enough to receive federal money for salaries, usually for assistants, but for the most part the person in charge was reported as working without pay or for incredibly minute compensation.

## Public Libraries in the State

There are 49 free public libraries\* and the statistics that follow are based on their reports. These libraries afford facilities for a population of 646,363 or 40.2% of the people of the state, leaving 59.8% of the population without free library service. This means that there is a population of 960,479 not having free library service.

There are 67 counties in the states, in 26 of which there is at least one free public library. Forty-one counties are without any free libraries. In no locality in the state

\*(Statistics insufficient to include Edgewater, LaBelle, Lake City, Osteen, Oviedo. Report received too late to include New Port Richey.)

is there a county-wide library system. Forty-six towns between 1,000 and 2,500 population, 22 towns between 2,500 and 5,000 population, and four towns from 5,000 to 10,000 are without free library facilities. . . .

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The foregoing information from "The Florida Library Survey of 1935" gives a reasonably accurate picture of our public libraries from 1874 to 1935. There was progress, of course, but the growth of our library facilities during that period of eighty-seven years does not compare favorably with the progress in other departments of Florida's civic and cultural life.

How have our public libraries fared during the past quarter of a century? The latest statistics available are for the year 1958-1959.

Florida has approximately 155 free and subscription-type libraries. Ten counties—Alachua, Collier, Hernando, Lafayette, Leon, Martin, Okeechobee, Orange, St. Lucie and Suwannee—have bookmobile service. The residents of ten other counties were legally entitled to service but service varied in quality and was available only in the main centers of population. There are thirty-one counties in which there is no tax-supported free rural library service, and sixteen counties in which there is no service, free or subscription.

The 1957-58 operating expenditures amounted to \$2,752,918. The following fiscal year the operating expenditures increased to \$3,284,504. For the same fiscal periods public funds received increased from \$2,795,321 to \$3,240,292. Per capital expenditure for library service for the population of Florida was \$1.18 in 1950, as contrasted with 99c for 1957-58. Per capita expenditure for persons actually receiving service was \$1.79.

The population figures used in this report from "The Florida Library Directory—1958-1959" are based on the 1950 United States census. In view of the increase in Florida's population since 1950, the per capita figures are higher than would be the case in 1961, when this is being written.

In her report on Florida Public Libraries, published in June, 1956, Clara Wendel, Director of the Albertson Public Library, Orlando, gave the following statistics: 67% of our population have some sort of library service available today. In 1947 this percentage had been "less than half the population."



In 1947, 37% of the urban population received no public library service. By 1956 only 18% remained unserved. In 1947, 99% of our rural population were without library facilities. By 1956 this deficiency had been reduced to 62%.

1947 there had been no county libraries in the state. By 1956, 18 libraries were giving free service to county people.

"In 1947," says Miss Wendel, "there were less than 50 tax-supported public libraries in the state. Today 96 libraries give free library service."

Three of these libraries were in cities of over 100,000 population: Miami Public Library System, under direction of Dr. Frank Sessa, with a book collection of 212,000; Jacksonville Public Library, under direction of Joseph Marron, with a collection of 300,000 volumes; and Tampa, Mr. William Frieze, Director, with a collection of 117,000 volumes.

So much for the three largest public libraries. We cannot list all the public libraries here, but Miss Wendel emphasizes that 69 of our libraries are in towns of less than 10,000 population; and that 43 of these communities have less than 2,500 population; and that many libraries in this group were established by women's clubs of Florida, "who in many cases still support and operate them." Among the larger libraries in this group are the lovely Brockway Memorial Library in Miami Shores; the Public Library in Pompano Beach (its existence due to the efforts and zeal of Miss Effie Powers); the public libraries of Brooksville, Melbourne, Winter Haven, Delray Beach, Winter Park, Bartow, New Smyrna Beach, DeLand, Leesburg and Eustis.

In 1947 only three libraries—Clearwater, Coral Gables and Hollywood—received more than one dollar per capita. In 1956 the Miami Public Library and six small public libraries serving towns with populations of less than 6,000 received more than two dollars per capita.

Miss Wendel indicated in her report of 1956 that twelve libraries are located in towns of 10,000 to 25,000 population. Besides Coral Gables, North Miami, Lake Worth and Hollywood in the lower East Coast area, there are St. Lucie County Library in Fort Pierce, Ocala Public Library and Sanford Public Library in Central Florida; the libraries of Bradenton, Clearwater, Sarasota and Fort Myers on the West Coast; and Suwannee County Library in Live Oak.

Says Miss Wendel in her report: "It is apparent that public libraries in Florida generally are extending their services, attempting in all ways to meet the needs of their communities. The Adult Education workshop for public librarians, held in Jacksonville in February of 1956, indicated that public libraries in the state are fully aware of their responsibilities to their communities and are using every opportunity to improve their services."

The public and free libraries in Florida have approximately 3,000,000 volumes in their stacks. The annual circulation is about 10,000,000.

### School, College and University Libraries in Florida

We do not have up-to-date statistics on the number of books in our educational institutions, but it would be a conservative estimate to set the number at 1,000,000.

During the school year of 1959-60 there were 1,596 public school centers in Florida for white and Negro. There were also 21 Junior Colleges, public, and some 30 Senior Colleges, public and private, white and Negro. Added to these are the specialized libraries of State Government Agencies, local historical societies and fraternal and scientific organizations.

Nearly all of the larger colleges have plans for extension of their library facilities.

There are approximately 1,000 full-time school librarians.

A child in the public schools of Florida can use materials from his local school library, his public library, the General Extension Division, and often from the State Library.

The Florida Extension Library has 40,000 volumes—26,000 for adults, 14,000 for







children. Florida public libraries, in an increasing number of communities, have added children's libraries and material centers.

Florida has a nationally accredited Library School on the campus of Florida State University, established in 1947, which offers degrees in Library Science.

### The Florida Library Association

The Florida Library Association was organized in Orlando on April 26-27, 1920, in response to a call from Miss Helen Virginia Stelle, librarian of the Tampa Public Library. Miss Stelle presided as temporary chairman until the election of Mr. J. F. Marron, librarian of the Jacksonville Free Public Library, as first president of the Association.

Twenty-three persons attended the organization meeting. By the next conference, which was held in Tampa, the Association had twenty-eight individual and eight institutional members. At that conference the Association voted to affiliate with the Southeastern Conference of Librarians and with the American Library Association.

The Association's first objective was the establishment of a state library agency; its second was the enactment of legislation to permit the establishment of county libraries in Florida. Largely as a result of its efforts, the present State Library was established by an act passed in 1925 and implemented in 1927. Passage of a permissive county library law followed in 1931.

The Association began, in 1927, publication at regular intervals of the "Florida Library Bulletin," which continued until 1935. It was succeeded by sporadic mimeographed newsletters until the establishment of the present "Florida Libraries" in 1949.

The Association has conducted two surveys of Florida libraries. The first, "Florida Library Survey of 1935," was edited by Helen Virginia Stelle and published in 1937. The second, "Libraries in Florida: A survey of Library Opportunities in the State," was prepared by the Survey Committee of the Association and published in 1948. The latter publication marked a resurgence of Association activities after a lapse of three years (1943-1945) during which no annual conference was held because of World War II. Since 1946, when it was reactivated, the Association has enjoyed a steady growth which resulted in the appointment of an Executive Secretary in 1953.

The interests of the membership in all phases of librarianship are reflected in the activities of four divisions—College and Special Libraries, Public Libraries, School and Children's Libraries, and Trustees and Friends of Libraries; and of two round tables—the Catalogers' Round Table and the Reference Round Table.

#### Charter members of the Florida Library Association in order in which they signed at Orlando, April 26, 1920.

Louise Richardson, Librarian Florida State College, Tallahassee; May Chance Lewis, Assistant Librarian, Tampa; Pattie Frost, Cataloger and Chief Loan Department, Public Library, Jacksonville; J. F. Marron, Librarian Public Library, Jacksonville; Louise E. Gamsby, Librarian Public Library, Ocala; S. S. Green, Trustee Public Library, Bartow; Frankie A. Howze, Palmetto Public Library; Mrs. Ellen J. Wilson, S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library, Daytona Beach; Emma Moore Williams, Librarian Public Library, St. Petersburg; Public Library, St. Petersburg; Gertrude E. Mann, Free Public Library, DeLand; Ruth Whitaker, Orange City; Elizabeth Skinner, Dunedin; Dunedin Library Association (by President), Dunedin; Mrs. Theodore L. Mead, Public Library, Oviedo; Mrs. J. D. Trafford, Treasurer, Cocoa Library Association, Cocoa; Mrs. Ford H. Rogers, Assistant Librarian, Member of the Board, Ocala; Mrs. May Dickens, Sanford; Palatka Library, Palatka; Serena C. Bailey, Librarian, Palatka; Tampa Public Library, Tampa; Helen Virginia Stelle,



Librarian, Tampa; Constance Chase, Librarian, Clearwater; Margaret L. Duncan, Head Children's Department, Jacksonville; State University Library, Gainesville; Cora Miltimore, Librarian State University, Gainesville.

The following is from the St. Petersburg Times of April 3, 1961:

"1960 Library Census No Credit

"The 1959-60 report of Florida's 159 public libraries, correlated with the 1960 Census, has just been released by the State Library Board. What it shows isn't going to make any Floridian hold his head high with pride. Here are some figures:

"Only 2,900,126 persons—58.6 percent of the population—have access to free public libraries.

"2,051,434 Floridians do not have access to such libraries. In 11 counties there are no public libraries at all.

"Six of the state's 159 libraries, with budgets over \$100,000, spent 53.8 percent of all library expenditures in the state.

"Of the balance, 21 with more than \$25,000 account for 23.34 percent of the balance—meaning that 132 libraries spent less than 15 percent of the total.

"Only 19 counties in the state have county-wide bookmobile service—and of these Collier is the only one on the Suncoast.

"It hardly seems necessary to add anything to this drab recital. For a state, for counties and cities which pride themselves on being progressive, this is a sorry tale.

"The first responsibility lies with the municipalities and the counties. But the state, as the sovereign power, cannot escape some share of the blame for this situation.

"If we had the kind of State Library which would do credit to Florida, and an adequate program of state aid for local libraries, it would provide the kind of stimulus needed to upgrade these facilities all over the state.

"Considering the small amount of funds this would require for a good starting program, the 1961 Legislature should give it careful consideration, however tight the budget is."

The county histories in Volume I of this work contain additional information about libraries.

## SOME FLORIDA AUTHORS

By Dr. E. C. Nance

An author is defined as "a person who writes a novel, poem, essay, etc.; the composer of a literary work, as distinguished from a compiler, translator, editor, or copyist."

The above definition is broad enough to include more names than can be included in such a brief chapter as this. The historian or writer who proposes to do full justice to this subject must visit every public, private and educational library in Florida. For example, in response to my request for a list of Florida authors, the main Public Library of Miami sent me forty names from their index file. Immediately I recognized the absence of the names of at least a dozen authors, known to me, who are now living in Miami or have lived there in recent years. Their works were produced in Florida. Authors do not always deposit copies of their works with the local libraries—or when they do the librarian may not consider the work important enough to catalog. And, let's face the facts, the mere publication of a book does not entitle it to a place on our library shelves.

There are city, county, regional and institutional historians, for example, whose works gain little attention beyond the regions or institutions about which they are written. Some of these, aside from the importance of the subjects treated, have literary excellence. In many of these local histories there is original material related to the over-all history of our state that never finds its way into our state histories. Many of these local historians and their works will be discovered in this work, "The East







Coast of Florida," either as co-authors or as sources of information. Others are listed in the selective bibliography or notes.

For the benefit of future historians or readers of history of Florida and Florida authors and writers, I would suggest as rich sources, The Florida Historical Society, Stetson University Library, and libraries of Florida State University, the University of Florida and our larger public libraries. The bibliographies of the major histories of Florida, such as "Florida—Historic-Dramatic-Contemporary," by Dr. J. E. Dovell, are also rewarding in source materials. W. T. Cash's four-volume "The Story of Florida" is accepted as one of the best histories of Florida ever published.

The 1957-58 edition of the Florida Handbook, by Allen Morris, has a long list of books about Florida compiled by Sara Krentzman Srygley of Florida State University. The Florida Handbook of 1959-1960 also has a chapter on Florida authors.

There are, of course, repetitions in bibliographies, but historians vary in their use of basic source materials. The most extensive bibliography on Florida materials, books and publications that I have seen in any single work is Dr. Dovell's work mentioned above.

The selective bibliography of this work, "The East Coast of Florida," indicates a large number of ancient and modern authors who have written about Florida. While the list is not exhaustive, it does include the basic major sources. (See also the bibliography on St. Johns County and St. Augustine.)

### Some Florida Authors of Recent Times

In recent years Florida has produced a few authors whose works have been read widely throughout the United States and abroad. The East Coast has produced Dr. Frank G. Slaughter, a Jacksonville surgeon, who has written a dozen popular historic novels with a Florida background. Edith Pope's books on the St. Augustine locale have been widely read. Robert Wilder's novels have centered on the Middle East Coast. Theodore Pratt, Palm Beach County, has written "The Barefoot Mailman," which has been made into an interesting moving picture, and other works. Jane Fisher, the gifted widow of Carl Fisher, has written "The Fabulous Hoosier," about her famous husband and his contribution to the founding of Miami Beach, which has also been adapted to the screen. The latest book by Miami's Mike Smith is "Florida, A Way of Life." Edgar Hay's new book is "Gators and Crocs of Florida."

Miami is the home of Ruby Leach Carson, journalist and author of "Fabulous Florida" and other works on Florida. Helen Muir, also of Miami, is the author of "Miami, U.S.A." Other Miami authors have made a deep impression on American readers. Marjory Stoneman Douglas produced "Road to the Sun," "River of Grass," "The Everglades", and other books on Florida. Phillip Wylie's books, thoughtfully critical and philosophical, are read at home and abroad. A newly published book is "The Florida Story" by Journalist Jack Kofoed. Dr. Charlton W. Tebeau, History Department, University of Miami, gave us "Florida, the Last Frontier" and "Chokoloskee Bay Country." Mary Helm Clarke has written about the Florida Keys.

The excellent historical works of Dr. Alfred J. Hanna and Dr. Kathryn T. Hanna of Rollins College are mentioned in the text and bibliography of this work. In recent years Dr. Charles T. Thrift, Jr., President of Florida Southern College, Lakeland, has given us "The Trail of the Florida Circuit Rider"; and Dr. J. W. Hamilton, pastor of the Community Church, St. Petersburg, has published "Ride the Wild Horses."

Zora Neal Hurston has produced three effective and significant books on the Negroes of Florida. Ernest Hemingway's "To Have and Have Not" is a powerful book about Florida. Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, of St. Augustine and Cross Creek, has produced several novels with a Florida background which brought fame and fortune to herself and her state. "South Moon Under" and "The Yearling" were made into inspiring moving pictures.

Attorney Harry Simonhoff of Miami began his writing career in 1950 and has



produced three books of excellence: "Under Strange Skies," "Jewish Notables in America, 1776-1865" and "Saga of American Jewry, 1865-1914".

Among the most recent publications is D. B. McKay's three-volume compilation of his newspaper column in the Tampa Tribune, "Pioneer Florida." This work was published in 1959 by The Southern Publishing Company of Tampa and Delray Beach.





HISTORY OF BANKING  
IN FLORIDA

By Lena Clarke

WE ARE DEEPLY indebted to the author of a volume of the above title, for his permission to quote from the book. The author is Dr. J. E. Dovell, Associate Professor of Political and Social Sciences, University of Florida, with assistance from J. G. Richardson, M.A., Assistant Professor of Finance, also at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. Limited space for this chapter on banking makes it necessary for us to quote briefly the most important facts for each era covered by the history. He writes: "For three centuries following the discovery of Florida in 1513 there was no institution or organization of a character that would be presently recognized as a commercial bank. The first bank, the Bank of Florida, at Tallahassee, was chartered in 1828." (p.1)

Until late in the 1820's Florida Territory operated without local or state bank currency, depending upon other sources for paper money, mainly from the Bank of the United States, sometimes from neighboring states.

An important sentence on page 12 of Dr. Dovell's story describes the First Bank Charter: "Some of the provisions of this first bank charter in Florida should be noted for their indications of the financial philosophy of the period. The Bank of Florida at Tallahassee was authorized to sell stock in shares of \$100 not to exceed \$500,000 although the institution could open for business when \$40,000 in gold, silver, or United States Bank notes had been received, and at that time the governor in the territory was authorized to purchase a hundred shares for the Florida government. Offices of discount were to be opened at Tallahassee, Pensacola, Marianna, and Saint Augustine. The affairs of the bank were to be guided by twelve directors: six elected by the stockholders and six appointed by the Governor and the legislative council. Notes of the bank and all debts were limited to \$400,000 over and above deposits. The charter set maximum interest at rates not greater than one per cent for forty days and the bank was prohibited from merchandising at a penalty of treble the value of the goods involved. The charter also made the bank a depository for the funds of the Territory."

William P. Duval, born in Virginia, admitted to the bar in Kentucky, was sent to Congress in 1812 and after three years returned to practice law in Kentucky until appointed Territorial Governor of Florida by President Monroe, in 1822. Caroline Mays Brevard described him thus: "wit and humorist though he was, in the transaction of business he was very dignified and earnest, a fine lawyer, wrote both Spanish and French and spoke well before any audience. He was perfectly fearless in the performance of his duty. Even the Indians, with whom he dealt boldly, trusted him."

First meetings of the Legislative Council were held at Pensacola and Saint Augustine; but Tallahassee was finally chosen as the Capital of the Territory. The corner stone of the Capitol was laid in 1826. Governor Duval was so cautious concerning financial matters that he was anxious to veto any attempt to establish banks in the Territory. The 1828 charter of the Bank of Florida at Tallahassee was passed over his veto; and in 1829 an amended charter was substituted and passed over his veto. As the years passed the Bank of Florida was absorbed by the Central Bank of Florida. In 1833 and in 1838 the Central Bank was taken over by the Union Bank.



Dr. Dovell lists eighteen banks that were chartered by the Legislative Council from 1828 to 1839, many of them failing to organize, most of them of minor importance for a few years of operation. But on pages 16 to 20 of his History of Banking he tells of the fate of the "Big Three Banks": "The first of the 'Big Three' that gained fame was the Bank of Pensacola, which began in a small, quiet way. It was chartered in 1831 over the Governor's veto, with \$200,000 capital. . . . The second of these so-called 'creatures of domestic ingenuity and cupidity,' was the Union Bank of Tallahassee, not only one of the largest, but one of the most spectacular of the era. . . . The last of the three banks with public assistance was the Southern Life Insurance and Trust Company of Saint Augustine. . . . Unlike the banks already mentioned, the Saint Augustine institution was owned largely by northerners.

"The history of the territorial banks has been briefly summarized, 'but enough has been said to show their limitations and the gross mismanagement and even ignorance of their officials. The mania for speculation that was widespread at the period hastened their downfall. It would appear that one bank with the few branches necessary would have taken adequate care of all of the business Florida offered at this time.'" (David Y. Thomas quoted by Dr. Dovell in last paragraph above.)

The "Big Three" made various attempts to recoup their losses caused by mismanagement, but were unsuccessful. Chapter III of Dr. Dovell's History of Banking closes with this report:

"The final act in the story of territorial banking came during the first session of the legislature of the State, when, in 1845, that body instructed the attorney general to investigate the affairs of the 'big three' and to report the results to the legislature." (p. 29)

Southern planters and Northern industrialists crossed bats early in the history of our country. In 1793, John Taylor of Virginia warned Southerners against the danger of Federalist Rule instead of States Rights. He even advocated secession but did not gain the support of other politicians in this move. While Florida was still a territory, Taylor and other interested Southerners warned the people against the danger that a moneyed aristocracy controlling the central government would be able to use the Northern majority vote to exploit the South. As this opinion grew and carried weight, the "National Bank" did not gain favor in Florida until after the War Between the States.

At the Saint Joseph Constitutional Convention, held to consider changing the Territory to statehood, the question was fully discussed. Delegates assembled December 3, 1838 and remained in session until adjournment January 11, 1839. Governor William Duval of Tallahassee had served as Territorial Governor for twelve years before the convention; and after this convention Judge Robert Reid served as Governor for three years. The first elected Governor was William D. Moseley and descendants of his have had an important part in the history of the State.

Banking provisions of the 1838 Constitution were adopted after much argument between bank men and anti-bank men. Dr. Dovell quotes especially Section three of Article VI on the qualifications of officers: "No President, Director, Cashier, or other officer, of any Banking Company in this State shall be eligible to the office of Governor, Senator, or Representative to the General Assembly of this State, so long as he shall be such President, Director, Cashier, or other officer.

"The major compromise effected by the pro-bank faction appeared in the final section of the article which authorized the legislature to regulate existing, or territorial corporations but not to the extent of 'violating vested rights or impairing the obligations of contracts.'" (p. 37)

### Private Banking—The Ante-Bellum Period—1845-1868

From 1845 until 1855 restrictive acts of the legislative council kept public banking out of the new state. A modification of the rules in 1853 had not improved the situa-







tion. The first bank of the state was created by a special act of the 1855 legislature under the name "The Bank of the State of Florida."

Dr. Dovell quotes the preamble of the act of incorporation, as worthy of note, for it shows the difficulties which were imposed upon financial affairs at that time:

"Whereas the State of Florida is without the benefit of any Banking institution, and the people thereof are dependent for currency upon the issues of Banks of other States, independent of their control, and so far removed as to be beyond their inspection: and whereas, large sums of money are yearly withdrawn from the aggregate wealth of the State, by reason of the necessity which has heretofore existed for the Agencies of foreign banks to transact exchange business of the country: And whereas, it is believed that the time has arrived when there is sufficient surplus cash in this State to seek investment in local Banks, chartered under and responsible to the authorities of this State . . .'"

"The charter of the Bank of the State of Florida was for a period of twenty years with a capital stock of \$500,000 divided into shares of \$100. The other provisions of the charter generally followed the 1853 law . . . The bills and notes of the bank were payable in gold and silver 'at the counter of said Bank.'" (p. 45)

A number of banks were organized under the general law, and several were chartered under legislative laws, but these banks never seemed to materialize beyond plans to open. Dr. Dovell informs us: "In the late 1840's A. M. Reed of Jacksonville began an agency of the Bank of Charleston in a small space boarded off in his store. The agency was continued until 1858 when Reed and others organized the Bank of St. Johns in Jacksonville . . . The only other bank to operate in Florida in the ante-bellum period began business in 1859 at Fernandina." (p. 46)

### Florida Banking 1865-1900

During the Centennial years 1961-1965, there will be many volumes issued, some very accurate and some overdrawn. Many writers picture the South as a land of large homes, of wealthy landmen, of many slaves, of wealth invested in cotton; of very few white men who worked at all. But this is scarcely true. Visit the South and talk with the children and grandchildren of the Confederacy. Many of the men of the Southern States had small farms and tilled the soil themselves, with the aid of their children. They rarely had bank accounts, or if they did, their Confederate notes were worthless in 1866. Clement Eaton, Professor of History at the University of Kentucky, tells us in his *History of the Old South* that there are now more millionaires in the Northern States than there were immensely rich slave owners in the Southern States before war. (Chapter XXIII, pages 170-192) "Today the South remains the most self-conscious of American sections and for years to come is likely to preserve its deep regional feelings," Dr. Eaton declares. "This is a powerful force for good since it resists the standardization of life in America."

All over the Southeast, you will hear from time to time, "We weren't beaten, we just ran out of ammunition." And why? Because they lacked money to buy either food or ammunition. When it became impossible to navigate the Atlantic Ocean, because of the blockade, many Florida men went across the Gulf to sell their assets, turn them into gold or sterling, and return with goods bought in Texas or with the money to spend. Skin divers are now busy, in the years 1955-1960, trying to recover from the Gulf bottom metal wealth lost a century ago.

At the time of the secession the banks at Fernandina, Jacksonville and Tallahassee were reported as follows according to Dr. Dovell's *History*: Bank of Saint Johns, Jacksonville, Capital stock, \$125,000; Bank of Fernandina, Fernandina, Capital Stock, \$94,540; and the State Bank of Florida, Tallahassee, Capital Stock, \$300,000.

"The last reports of these three banks were made in 1862 when their circulation amounted to \$116,252 and specie \$55,071. Loans were reported totaling \$424,262 and



deposits \$108,660. The decline in circulation was due to the availability and use of state and Confederate treasury notes." (pp. 51, 52)

After martial law was established in Florida in May, 1865, there was very little independent, or state banking and a review of the banking business in the Northern states will reveal that there were also serious problems in the set-up of other states throughout the nation. However, the Panhandle began to revive, with the influx of capital from other states, and the increase of normal business conditions.

Although a National Banking law was passed to apply to the situation, it was not of much use in Florida at first. So many men had been killed in war, and so many others had moved to other states, that the population of the largest cities did not promise security for National banks. There were only about 15,000 men left in 1866, and many of these were disabled by war.

The first national bank of Florida was organized at Jacksonville on May 26, 1874, and was the only national bank in the state until 1880.

The record of the economic development of Florida from 1865 to 1900 is very interesting and tells of the growth of many industries, largely due to the incoming of railroads, and the sale of land along those roads.

Dr. Dovell says: "In 1900 . . . the total product of the state was almost \$51,000,000." (p. 79)

And, with regard to national banking in Florida: "National banking in Florida from 1874 to 1900 grew from one bank with assets of \$76,000 to fifteen banks with assets of \$8,747,000. In twenty-five years national banks were chartered at the average rate of one a year. By 1900 fifteen of the twenty-five were active banks, seven of the banks had failed, two had liquidated voluntarily, and one was absorbed by a bank which later failed." (page 69.)

Florida's record of recovery compares very favorably with conditions which occurred in other states of the Union, as Disraeli truly said to Queen Victoria: "It takes even the victor at least thirty years to recover from a war."

With regard to state banks from 1889 to 1899. Dr. Dovell reports in summary: "The deposits of 14 banks in 1890 were \$963,328; the deposits of 21 banks in 1899 were \$2,801,345. The total resources of the 21 state banks amounted to \$3,863,541 in 1899, a gain of almost \$2,300,000 over the resources of the state banks in 1893. The 'hard times' of the 1890's, complicated by the freeze of 1895, caused banking resources to remain almost stationary until the very last years of the century."

As private banks were not subject to a state control and regulations before 1900, they may not be made the subject of a special report, due to lack of much information.

In a quarter of a century from 1900 to 1925, the population of Florida almost doubled, as it reached 1,263,549 in 1925. A large part of this new population was due to the development of the "Gold Coast," with Tampa and Saint Petersburg on the Gulf Coast gathering their share of residents. Palm Beach and Miami developed large tourist interest in 1917-19 due to the fact that foreign travel was at a standstill. The boom which came in the nineteen-twenties was a counterpart of what was going on in other states, and was, in many of the large northern states, the source of almost irretrievable deflation.

The Federal Reserve Act, was enacted in 1913. By its provisions the country was divided into twelve districts, each containing a Federal Reserve Bank whose capital is furnished by member banks, comprising all the national banks (and some of the state banks) within the district. The Reserve System has been instrumental in consolidating the country's banking resources in such a manner that credit and currency are available whenever and wherever needed. Many economists have expressed the opinion that the Federal Reserve System did a great deal to ameliorate the financial situation following the stock market crash in October, 1929.

Of the boom in Florida, Dr. Dovell reports: "The boom in banking which accompanied the land boom, was reflected in the rise of bank deposits of state and national banks from \$180 million in 1922 to a peak of \$875 million in 1925. In 1924-1925 bank







deposits in Florida rose, on an average, \$32 million a month. Comptroller Amos reported 1925 as a year of marked inflation: 'Instead of the seasonal decline in deposits during the summer, they continued to soar throughout the whole year, so that practically every bank in the State had more money than it knew what to do with, literally speaking. The natural thing for bankers to do was to put this money to work, or a portion of it at least, by lending it out in order to earn as much as possible so as to pay expenses and dividends. A large portion of the swollen deposits consisted of out-of-State money which flowed freely throughout the whole year, 1925, practically covering the entire State.' " (p. 110)

After many years without hurricane damage, the severe ones of 1926, passing over Miami, and of 1928, passing over West Palm Beach, combined with the stock market crash of 1929 to disrupt business from north to south, and cause what many have described as "the worst depression ever experienced in the United States." Destruction of fruit crops and trees infested by the Mediterranean fruit fly, also the embargo on Florida citrus fruit in 1929, added to the hardships of many long-time residents of the grove area of the state. It takes a long, long while, for an orange tree to grow up and bear fruit.

Dr. Dovell summarizes the situation thus: "Financial stringency in the field of private finance was revealed in banking statistics for these years. From a total of 336 banks (274 state, 62 national) with resources of \$943 million in December, 1925, the deflation was rapid, resources dropping over \$300 million in 1926. 'Over forty banks closed, but more than half of them reopened in a few months, and enough new banks were chartered to show a net increase of two state and four national banks during 1926. The following two years witnessed a further sharp decline of resources and especially of the number of banks, reaching a climax in 1929 when over fifty state and national banks were placed in receivership. The 1929 crash took place in the first nine months of the year, some hope was then held out that the bottom had been reached and the sun would once more shine on the banking situation.' " (pp. 115, 116)

"The number of failures of national banks was one in 1926 and two each year in 1927 and 1928. The deflation following the land boom 'did not seriously affect Florida's national Banks until 1929. During the years 1929 to 1931, inclusive, 17 national banks with deposits of \$20,008,108 were placed in receivership for complete liquidation.' Three national banks failed in 1932 and two in 1933." (p. 117)

Moving into Florida affairs from 1930 to 1940, we reach an era when most citizens over twenty-one can recall the difficulties of the years before stabilization came. So many were distressed with personal problems of finance that it is almost impossible to find an "Old Timer" who can tell you when the Flagler System and the Seaboard Air Line railways went into their receiverships. In fact, us "Crackers" in Florida were so absorbed with our own shortage of "Grist and Grunts," that we could scarcely believe the news when Governor David Sholtz slapped a "moratorium" on Florida banks at the hour when Franklin Delano Roosevelt was taking the oath of office in Washington, Saturday, March 4, 1933.

When the bank moratorium was lifted, March 16, 1933, both National and State banks were licensed to reopen, provided their auditors had found them to be of such sound structure that all customers would be protected.

Changes in both National and State banking laws were effected from 1933 to 1935, with federal deposit insurance the most popular with all customers of the banks.

Dr. Dovell says: "By 1940 there were 52 national banks, 5 state member banks, and 107 non-member banks with insured accounts; at this date three banks and trust companies remained uninsured. In 1954, the Quincy State Bank, Quincy, was the only uninsured commercial bank." (Page 141, History of Banking in Florida)

Concerning developments during World War II in Florida National Banks, Dr. Dovell, reports: "Wartime developments combined to raise the deposits of national banks in Florida from \$393,900,000 at the close of 1941 to \$1,316,227,000 at the close



of 1945, an increase of well over 300 per cent." State Banking: "The recovery of state bank institutions in the twenty-year period, 1934-1954, was remarkable. From 105 banks with assets of \$60,169,000 in 1934 to 415 banks with assets of \$979,959,000 and in growth in deposits from less than \$50 million to almost one billion dollars was the record for two decades." (*History of Banking in Florida*, by J. E. Dovell, Ph.D. p. 146)

With admirable optimism, Dr. Dovell closed his history with these words: "There is nothing in Florida's record for the last several years to suggest anything but continued growth of the state's economy." (p. 277)

For this rosy outlook we may well thank the growers who raise fruit and vegetables and the tourists who eat them while disporting themselves upon our beaches.

In a special report for our history, received March 2, 1961, we learn that as of December 31, 1960, there were 191 state banks in Florida, with total deposits of State Banks \$1,716,056,035.60. In addition to this information, Ray E. Green, Comptroller, and J. V. Chapman, Deputy Commissioner, forwarded to us a copy of the annual report of the Comptroller. This report reveals that there was no decrease in capital of state banks and trust companies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960. Also, 9 State Industrial Savings Banks in Florida had no decreases in capital, during the same period; neither did the Building and Loan Associations have any decrease in capital, but all of these specialized institutions showed a good increase for the period reported. The oldest state banks shown are No. 1-T The Quincy State Bank, Quincy, Florida, August 20, 1889; and No. 3 The Bank of Pasco County, Dade City, Florida, September 5, 1889.

#### **The National Association of Credit Men, Jacksonville and North Florida Units, "The Credit Authority of America."**

In 1945, farsighted Credit Executives in the Jacksonville Area organized this Non-Profit Association. The Association is not a mercantile agency. It is a professional Association of Executives responsible for the investment of working capital into accounts receivable, the profitable distribution of their companies' products.

Membership of the Association is composed of manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers, and financial institutions concerning themselves with maintaining the highest possible standards in credit and financial management.

The Association is owned and operated by credit executives to assist in various phases of credit management, such as, the exchange of information, reorganization or liquidation of problem accounts and cooperative legislative action.

Credit molds receivables. For sixty-three years our Association has assumed the guardianship of our commercial receivables and thereby, the protection of profits. Since credit will always be the dynamo that supplies the current to business, the Association is redoubling its efforts in supervising the development of that current to meet the needs of business expansion today—and tomorrow.

Members are served nationally and locally through 139 affiliated units in the major markets of the country. These local credit Associations are coordinated to make up the national system known as the National Association of Credit Management.

The pamphlet containing the above information is a "Who's Who in Credit and Financial Management," in the Jacksonville Area, and is typical of the aims and interests of the Credit Associations in Florida, who are affiliated with the National Association and achieving gratifying results.

National Banks were not in favor with Florida financiers in the territorial period from 1828 to 1845. In those early years it was not safe to have specie on deposit subject to be "paid on demand," and in case of a run on the bank the capital at Washington was too far away for Florida banks to get money here in time to satisfy impatient depositors. But in this day of quick transportation in 1960, we have 119 National Banks in the State, with several others applying for charters.

Both National and State Banks have undergone a change since the early days of







service to the public. Tellers no longer look like convicts in their cells; the general air of the place is no longer gloomy. Your Wandering Reporter made a survey to see what could be secured on the bargain counter. There was an easy chair near the door. The bank is air-conditioned. There are drapes on the windows. There is a private office where any one of the vice-presidents or directors will tell you what you want or what he wishes you would get.

You can make an irrevocable Trust Fund for your family if you hope to die soon, and the Bank will take care of it for you; or you may have a revocable trust, if you think you may get mad at Her and wish to withdraw the money. You may rent a safe deposit box where some valuable papers, and some personal keepsakes cherished for years, can be kept from fear of fire. The Christmas Fund, paid in during the year, will be mailed to you or to your family, an unusual aid. A man who knew that he might not live until Christmas, paid up a Fund for his loved ones, died at Easter, and—think of the pathos—at Thanksgiving the mother received the check with a scribbled note in dear familiar writing, "Get the children their usual Christmas, Darling." A widow over sixty years of age was living on the interest from thirty thousand dollars her husband had left her in a savings account, but she foolishly took it out and gave it to a con man who made big offers. Don't ever do that! One quite new service with our banks is a plan to pay all of your bills as they come in to the Financial Department. If there is anything left come Spring, you may take a vacation in Europe with Travelers Checks which will be paid to you and only to you. Another fine service of modern banks is the way they pay off your home mortgage like rent until they can hand you the deed at last.

The way to have a bank is to build a square "planter" around a square of ground; put up a brass screen like the one in the court of Harem; let the vines in the planter run up the brass; run a concrete road down one side of the lot so that depositors can drive up to the tellers windows on the outside of the bank without getting out of the car. Having done all this, ask someone with a little extra cash to fill in a building in the center of the plot. Don't forget colored lights and a fountain to spray a cascade of water over them after dark. You may not find a coffee pot perking while you wait to cash a check, but there is sure to be a water cooler somewhere, and other conveniences—see for yourself!



## OTHER BUSINESSES

### THE INSURANCE BUSINESS

(From the 1960 Report of J. Edwin Larson, State Treasurer)

THE STATE INSURANCE Department has kept abreast of the growth of insurance in Florida, and the needs have been met to administer adequately the insurance statutes which regulate this expanding industry. The Department has in operation 17 Field Offices throughout the State in order to offer more efficient service to the public on the local level.

During the fiscal year 1959-1960, this department participated in the examination of 35 insurance companies, 15 of which were Florida companies. . . .

During the 1959 calendar year, the Financial Responsibility Division processed 103,567 accident reports and sent out notices to 258,916 owners and operators involved in motor vehicle accidents in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Responsibility Law.

Perhaps the most far-reaching of the significant insurance developments in Florida last year was the enactment of the new Insurance Code which went into effect generally on October 1, 1959. This Code places Florida among the leaders in State supervision of the insurance industry. This department has held public hearings to revise and adopt rules and regulations which conform with the provisions of the new Code on Installment Sales, Industrial Fire, Accident and Health Advertising, Code of Ethics of Life Underwriters, Surplus Line, and Anti-Coercion. The new Code is one unified body of law. It is a clarification, simplification and modernization of our old laws which will bring insurance supervision in the public interest in this State to peak effectiveness.

It is particularly important at this time that the States live up to their responsibility to regulate the business of insurance in the interest of the insurance-buying public. The United States Judiciary Subcommittee on Anti-Trust and Monopoly, which for several years has been making an intensive study to determine if the States are, in fact, regulating the business of insurance in the public interest as provided by Public Law 15, recently released a report of its findings. It was the feeling of the Subcommittee, as expressed by the Majority report, that in some areas the State supervision, considerable improvement was indicated. It is gratifying to know, however, that Florida ranked in 5th place according to quality of State regulation involving 16 selected variables.

Based generally on answers to questionnaires sent to the State Supervisory Officials, the Subcommittee made certain recommendations which, in effect, would strengthen State supervision through stronger laws and better enforcement by qualified personnel. The subcommittee report pointed out the inadequacy of capital and surplus requirements for new and existing companies in many states. It went further to say that some States have not exercised proper control relative to insurance company mergers. The Subcommittee also commented upon the relatively low salaries paid technical personnel in many of the States; that some State Insurance Departments are understaffed and/or poorly staffed in terms of qualifications; and that their budgets generally are inadequate for the responsibilities placed upon the Departments.

It is my privilege to report that the Florida Insurance Department, through the years, has made every effort to strengthen insurance laws in the interest of the public







and has sought capable and well qualified personnel for every job. It is my feeling that a good job has been done in supervising the insurance industry in Florida and we have at all times endeavored to enforce the laws so as to meet the impact of Public Law 15. Of course, it would not have been possible for us to achieve our excellent rating nationwide without the complete understanding and cooperation of the Legislature and the industry itself.

### **Number of Companies in Florida**

During the fiscal year covered by this report, fifty-eight insurance companies entered Florida, and seventeen companies withdrew or merged into other companies. At June 30, 1960, a total of 820 companies were licensed in the State of Florida . . . Included (in these) are 59 Florida companies consisting of 14 Fire, 26 Life, 12 Casualty, 2 Hospital Service & Medical Indemnity, 1 Business Trust, 2 Reciprocal, and 2 United States Branches of Foreign Fire Companies.

### **Additional Service**

In addition to the screening of proposed new policy forms and rate filings submitted by bureaus and insurance companies, the Insurance Department assists policy holders with complaints and other personal problems concerning their insurance.

## **FLORIDA'S TOURIST INDUSTRY**

By Earl A. McIntyre, Manager, Advertising and Promotion Department  
Florida Development Commission

In 1959 an estimated 11,305,890 tourists visited Florida. This is believed to be a record for the state. The 1959 estimate was based on a far more accurate method than had been used in 1958 and in previous years. The estimate for 1958 was 7,026,628 tourists. If the newer method had been used in 1958, the 1958 estimate would have been higher. So while the 1959 figure shows an increase of more than 50% over 1958, it is doubtful that it topped the actual total for 1958 by as much as would appear from surface examination.

The breakdown by month of the number of tourists entering the state shows conclusively that Florida's tourist season no longer is confined to the winter months but is spread throughout the year. In fact, in 1959 more tourists vacationed in Florida in the summer than in the winter months, but the winter tourists stayed twice as long as the summer tourists and spent twice as much money.

In 1959 the average expenditure per tourist stay was \$156.34. The average stay per person was 17.64 days, with the average expenditure per person per day being \$8.86. The total of 11,305,890 tourists who came to Florida in 1959 spent a total of \$1,767,562,843.00 while in the state.

### **Home Regions of The Tourists**

There was a 4% gain in tourists from the Middle Atlantic region, and a 3% drop in tourists from the East South-Central and West South-Central regions in 1959 as compared with 1958. The East North-Central was again the leading region.

Two regions, the East North-Central and Middle Atlantic regions, produced more than 50% of the 1959 tourists; this was true also in 1958. As in 1958, the other 50% do not group themselves into any particular geographic region but are scattered throughout the other regions listed in Table 5, again pointing up the widespread appeal of a Florida vacation.



## Destination in Florida

In 1959, 26% of the tourists had no principal destination in the state but intended to keep on the move—an increase of 8% over 1958. It would seem reasonable to conclude that most communities, whether or not they are located in a traditional vacation area, can attract a share of the tourist market provided they organize local tourist attractions, and give the transient a reason to stop.

A higher percentage of the 1959 summer tourists than winter tourists intended to vacation in Northwest Florida and in the Upper East Coast regions. The tourists' destination in the state was determined from an analysis of the incoming questionnaires.

## THE FLORIDA HOTEL ASSOCIATION

The Florida Hotel Association has declared that it exists for the promotion, protection and benefit of the professionally operated hotels and motor hotels in Florida. The Association began in 1912, but was organized officially on April 10, 1914, at the Ridgewood hotel in Daytona Beach. The preliminary conferences had been called by J. E. Kavanaugh of Jacksonville and he was made the first president. He served in this office until 1920.

The May, 1951, issue of the *Southern Hotel Journal* summed up the aims and achievements of the Florida State Hotel Association as follows: "The Association began as a protective organization (bad check artists, etc.); has distinguished itself through the years for promotion effort. It was influential in obtaining huge state advertising appropriation; world fair exhibits; establishment of hotel school at FSU.

"Greatest distinction, however, has been in legislative work. . . . Achieved reduction on unemployment compensation insurance rates of 25% . . .

"FSHA is largest association in South."

The headquarters of the Florida Hotel Association is 315 Seminole Building, Jacksonville, Florida. According to the executive vice president, David R. Arpin, the 1961 membership is approximately 450, which includes about 70 motels or motor-hotels. (When the Association began it had approximately 50 members). Other 1961 officers, besides Mr. Arpin, are: Robert A. Riedel, Tallahassee, president; Herbert Frazer, Kissimmee, vice-president; Marvin Lester, Jacksonville, secretary-treasurer, and Stuart L. Moore, Pompano Beach, past president.

## THE FLORIDA MOTEL ASSOCIATION

The motel industry in Florida moved so rapidly that before the Florida Motel Association had been organized a year it became the nation's largest state motel association. That was in the year 1951. It is still the largest in membership and financial status of any state hotel or motel association, according to its published statements. The Association was given the 1958 Grand Award among 9,000 State and Local Associations, and its Seal of Good Practice program was judged one of the nation's outstanding public relations projects.

The 1958 officers were: Byron Herlong, Leesburg, president; J. Pendleton Gaines, Orlando, executive vice president; Aubrey Maura of Miami Beach, Bob Sloan of Ormond Beach and William P. Walton of Jacksonville, vice presidents; Charles Parish, Orlando, treasurer; A. G. Barnhill, Orlando, honorary treasurer, and Mrs. Barbara Wiley, Islamorada, secretary. Eleven presidents had preceded Mr. Herlong as president since the organization was formed.

## THE TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL OF FLORIDA

The Trade and Industrial Council of Florida, which was organized in 1955, is now composed of Florida organizations representing several thousand individual businesses.







Council membership is held by various trade and business associations in Florida and at Council meetings a vote is allowed each member organization. The Council is operated by officers elected from the membership.

V. R. Gorham of the Cleary Brothers Construction Company in West Palm Beach called the first conference of the Council in Orlando. At that conference, William F. Jibb, then Executive Vice President of Associated Industries of Florida, was elected the first chairman.

The Council has stated its character and purpose as follows: It was founded in the interest of fostering and protecting those matters which concern the economic climate of Florida business and industry. It acts also as a clearing house for significant news and matters which are of concern to the economy in general. Under its by-laws, the Council has the power to take action in a positive manner, to assess money, to contract for research and legal assistance. In legislative matters, the Council supports laws and bills which are of common interest to its membership. The Council believes in protecting and preserving the basic principles of American free enterprise.

### ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES OF FLORIDA

Since the Associated Industries of Florida was founded in Jacksonville in 1920, it has represented business as its official spokesman, in the State Legislature, the Federal Congress and before State and Federal Agencies. It was incorporated in 1930, with its membership open to business and industry and particularly those employers concerned over unemployment compensation, Workmen's Compensation and labor legislation. It spearheaded the fight to put the "Right to Work" amendment into the Florida Constitution. Its recommendations put the Unemployment Compensation tax structure on a "pay as you go" basis, making it possible to maintain a safe and reasonable U.C. fund without wide changes in the tax rate on employers. It has worked to keep spot taxes off industry and to see that necessary taxes are levied impartially. Headquarters are in Tallahassee.



# SAILS, WHEELS AND WINGS THE STORY OF AVIATION IN FLORIDA

By Wayne Bevis

FLORIDA'S FIRST HUMAN inhabitants apparently knew little of sailing vessels, nothing about wheeled vehicles, and could only envy the birds their wings. The recorded history of our state began when early Spanish explorers, laboriously navigating their tiny sail-driven galleons in search of gold and spices—or of the unsearchable riches of eternal youth—discovered “the flowery land.” Sailing vessels, used as a means of business and personal travel, rather than pleasure craft, continued to be an important factor in Florida's development for centuries—in fact, within the memory of many now living.

Meanwhile, the era of wheels had arrived and was growing vigorously. Pioneer settlers, around the beginning of the 19th century, brought their families and possessions into the frontier state in ox-carts and crude wagons. There was a primitive railroad which carried cotton from Tallahassee to the tiny port of St. Marks in the 1830's, and Senator David Levy Yulee's rail line crossed the state from Fernandina to Cedar Keys before the Civil War.

After the end of that bloody conflict and the paralyzing military occupation that lingered in its wake, the “iron horse” became a harbinger of progress in a still-undeveloped Florida. The Disston Purchase of the 1880's, and the extension of railroads across the heart of the state from Jacksonville to the Tampa Bay area, contributed mightily to a surge of growth. This same era saw the rise of steamboat travel on Florida's great rivers and lakes—another instance of a specialized “paddle-wheel” vehicle supplanting the simpler sail-boat.

As the 20th century approached, the railroads vied with one another in developing new areas in Florida and attracting settlers and investors. The automobile—another wheeled device—was still unknown, but the farm wagon, the buggy and the heavy dray were integral parts of the daily lives of most Floridians, and the stage was being set for man's mastery of the air—his acquisition of wings in fulfillment of a dream as old as the human race itself.

Florida cannot claim the first successful, heavier-than-air powered flight. That distinction went to North Carolina when the Wright brothers got their crude biplane off the ground for a 120-foot journey on December 17, 1903, at Kitty Hawk. Decades of effort and experiment by Langley, Lilienthal, and other pioneers of flight paid off on that bleak, wind-swept day—although the world was much more ready to belittle than to believe.

Within a few years, however, the airplane was an accepted fact, and even the skeptics were forced to admit that it might some day have its uses. Vigilant citizens were ready to regulate this new-fangled contraption, as witness the very far-reaching ordinance proposed by the city fathers of Kissimmee in 1908. These regulations, which attracted attention in Europe and both Americas, provided for maximum speeds and minimum altitudes of aircraft carrying up to 1,000 passengers which might operate over their city. The town marshal was to have a speedy “pursuit” plane with







which to apprehend any violators. Ironically enough—more than half a century later—Kissimmee has never had scheduled airline service.

The first authenticated flight from Florida soil took place at Orlando in February, 1910. Lincoln Beachey, one of the world's great pioneer airmen, won \$1,500 by flying during every day of the Orange County Fair. A few months earlier (December, 1909) a young Jacksonville mechanic bounced his home-made plane briefly into the air and crashed to earth, disillusioned but unharmed. He was Bob Kloeppel, later known to thousands of Floridians and visitors as a prominent hotel owner.

Florida's East Coast was the scene of many an exciting aviation "first" half a century ago. For example, the first aviation association in the Southeast was organized in Jacksonville in the fall of 1909, with George W. Clark as President. Pioneer automobile dealer Claude Nolan, in May, 1910, was the first Floridian to fly above his native sands, when he rode with pilot Charles K. Hamilton. Hamilton, by the way, lost a five-mile race to one of Nolan's Cadillacs which out-spied his Curtiss biplane.

Palm Beach, already a famous resort, witnessed the first attempts at radio ("wireless") communication with an airplane when J. A. D. McCurdy and Percy G. B. Morriss experimented with code messages from steamships plying the Florida coast. There were the feeble beginnings of the elaborate systems of control and communication which make air transportation possible.

San Pablo (now Jacksonville Beach) was the eastern terminus of Bob Fowler's epic flight across the United States, which he began at San Francisco on September 10, 1911, and finished 155 days later, after being forced down 65 times along the route.

Dozens of daring ventures connected with flying took place at Daytona Beach during this period. In addition to the usual attempts at powered flight, there were towed-glider sorties, races between cars and airplanes, and early (1910) efforts to use twin-engined planes. Miami, meanwhile, saw its first airplane flight in 1911—only 15 years after the arrival of its first railroad train! The city showed early aviation leadership by acquiring a Curtiss Flying School and one of the earliest established airports in the United States in the winter of 1911-12.

Flying at night—the ultimate expression of dare-deviltry—was first done at Tampa early in 1911. Once again, it was Lincoln Beachey who took off from the fair-grounds one evening and "flew gracefully over the astonished city" as a feature of the Florida State Fair.

The world's first scheduled airline service was offered to the public of St. Petersburg and Tampa on January 1, 1914. With Tony Jannus as pilot and Jay Dee Smith (still an active citizen of St. Petersburg) as mechanic, a Benoist flying boat took off from what is now the Sunshine City's "Million Dollar Pier" and skimmed over the bay to Tampa in twenty-two minutes, with Mayor A. C. Pheil as the first passenger. The venture continued for a month or so, carrying mail, freight, and any passengers bold (or foolhardy) enough to try flying. Operations were suspended before the tourists went home, and resumed briefly in early 1915. However, Tony Jannus was called into service by the Allies as a flying instructor in World War I, and was later killed in an accident in Russia. The air boat line never resumed service.

Military aviation in Florida received a tremendous and permanent benefit when, in 1913, the United States Navy selected the Pensacola Navy Yard as a site for aviation training. In addition to instructing virtually all the earliest Naval flyers, the Naval Air Station conducted the first training in aerial photography. Another historic even took place on November 6, 1915, when Lt. Commander H. C. Mustin made the first catapult launching from a moving warship—the U.S.S. North Carolina.

War, as is always the case, provided a powerful stimulus for the advancement of aviation. Hundreds of flyers were trained during 1917 and 1918 at Dorr and Carlstrom Fields near Arcadia, after the United States entered World War I on the side of the Allies. Here, also, early attempts at radio-controlled flight were conducted by Charles



"Boss" Kettering and Lawrence Sperry, both of whom went on to distinguished careers as inventors and industrialists.

A little-known item regarding these early air fields is the fact that Lieutenant A. G. Hamilton went aloft from Carlstrom Field in 1920 and stepped out of a plane at 20,900 feet, to establish a parachute jump record (without oxygen or pressurized equipment) that stood for two decades.

Barnstorming pilots, war-weary "Jenny" planes, and rudimentary airports were much in evidence in Florida after World War I. In 1920 the first international passenger flights, using Navy flying boats, were scheduled between Key West and Havana by Trans-Marine Airways—a feeble ancestor of that globe-girdling giant of the industry, Pan-American Airways. Numerous other ventures, most of them short-lived, were launched during the feverish boom years of the twenties.

We should mention here the careers of two famous Floridians who served as pilots in the air arm of the Marine Corps during World War I, and have advanced the cause of aviation in their state while distinguishing themselves in other fields.

Spessard L. Holland, of Bartow, Florida's senior Senator, returned from military service to go into law practice and public service. As County Judge, member of the State Legislature, distinguished Governor of his native state, and finally United States Senator, Spessard Holland never neglected an opportunity to boost aviation as a vital force in Florida's economy. He has just (January, 1961) been made a member of the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences—a fitting recognition of his outstanding ability and record of achievement.

Carl D. Brorein, of Tampa, came to Florida as a young man and took a key role in the development of the Peninsular Telephone Company (now the General Telephone Company of Florida). Always a leader in civic affairs, Brorein served as Chairman of the Aviation Committee of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce when it was first organized in 1928, and has maintained an active and constructive interest in aviation throughout his career. Moreover, he has for many years been a consistent user of scheduled air transportation.

Two other stalwarts who have helped to develop aviation for their state are Jerome Waterman and M. M. "Jack" Frost—both now living in Tampa, although Frost represented Duval County in the State Legislature some thirty years ago. These men have exhibited both ability and versatility, with aviation always among their top interests. Waterman is now President of Maas Brothers Stores, while Frost has just retired from Eastern Air Lines, which he served as Vice President and Executive Assistant to the Chairman of the Board. Either of them could, from his own experience, tell of most of the important events in Florida's aviation history since the 1920's.

There are, of course, dozens of other names worthy of inclusion in any chronicle of this story—some of them dating back to the very earliest days of aviation in Florida. Among those not previously mentioned, and personally known to the writer, are (in no particular order): Bird Latham of St. Petersburg, one of the backers of the St. Petersburg-Tampa Air Boat Line; Ed Nilson of Orlando, dean of Florida fliers and airport operators; Willard C. Blood of Terra Ceia and Tampa, one of the first private plane owners in the state; Charles Baysdorfer, stunt man and parachute artist extraordinary, who started with balloons before airplanes could fly; Erv Ballough, of Daytona Beach, who began flying in 1916 under the inspiration of Ruth Law, Florida's first woman aviator; George Haldeman of Lakeland, World War I pilot and aviation official who attempted a trans-Atlantic flight in October, 1927, intended to make his pupil and passenger, Ruth Elder, the first woman to fly the ocean; Ed R. Bentley of Lakeland, attorney and aviator who has covered the legal, practical, and regulatory angles of aviation from the early days; and George E. Gardner of Lake Alfred, pioneer flyer who became a top airline executive.

The fixed-base operator, always an important figure in the progress of aviation, is splendidly exemplified by A. B. Chalk of Miami, whose operation dates from 1920, and Laurie Yonge of Jacksonville whose history goes back about as far and includes









teaching himself to fly, after crashing and rebuilding his plane three times. Another important phase of aviation's advancement is the medical field, and in this profession one of the real pioneers was Dr. Ralph Greene of Jacksonville, who as a pilot learned for himself many of the demands and hazards of flying. He went on to become the founder of Eastern Air Lines medical department and dean of the aero-medical profession.

These, and many more, contributed to the ever-growing stature of flying and its allied activities. Even more significant, and indicative of the comparative "youth" of aviation, most of them continue active, although time has taken its inevitable toll.

Back to the narrative: One of the ventures of the mid-twenties, known as Florida Airways, was the brain-child of three men destined to earn enduring places for themselves in air transportation. They were Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, World War I ace of aces and later the dynamic head of Eastern Air Lines; Reid Chambers, another war hero and aviation celebrity; and Vic Chenea, who became one of the top officials of Pan-American Airways. Their "airline" consisted of three Stinson planes and routes linking Miami, Jacksonville and Tampa, was spectacularly unsuccessful and lasted only a few months. The public of Florida, and of the United States as a whole, was simply not ready to accept air transportation as part of every-day living.

Still another aviation enterprise of the middle and latter twenties was A. B. McMullen's fixed-base operation at Drew Field in Tampa. Now expanded into Tampa's imposing International Airport, this modest grass field of thirty-five years ago was the site of the first serious attempt at the manufacture of aircraft within the state. Here Captain (now Colonel) McMullen and his mechanics built a three-place biplane and, later, the so-called "MAC Airliner"—1929 model. McMullen's interests were bought out by Stinson about 1930, and he became Florida's first Aviation Director (under the state Road Department) in 1933.

This same field is said to be the birthplace of the gasoline tender truck, now grown to a mechanical monster capable of pouring thousands of gallons of fuel into the tanks of a huge jet in a few minutes. In the good old days, planes were laboriously fueled by hand with five-gallon cans, with all the attendant risk and delay that can be imagined. Allegedly, someone at Drew Field mounted an old hand-operated gas pump and a fifty-five gallon drum on a truck chassis in order to do the job quicker and better—thus starting one more cycle of aviation progress.

By 1930, Florida's great boom had come and gone, leaving behind it the beginnings of a system of paved highways, as well as a vastly extended network of railroads. While the automobile continues as the lusty, growing giant on the travel scene, statistics indicate that the railroads reached their zenith as passenger carriers in 1922. Although there was little to herald its approach three decades ago, the age of air travel was waiting in the wings and ready to soar toward the center of our national scene.

Among the Florida air transportation enterprises taking shape about three decades ago was Eastern Air Transport, successor to Pitcairn Aviation and forerunner of Eastern Air Lines. Pan-American World Airways, using Fokker tri-motors and lumbering Sikorsky amphibians, was extending its routes through Central and South America; and a little later National Airlines began its growth from a barnstorming operation by acquiring an air mail contract between St. Petersburg, Orlando and Daytona.

In those days the fledgling airlines depended on air mail contracts for 95% of their revenue—the occasional passenger providing the other 5%. (These percentages have now been exactly reversed.) Thus, the cancellation of all government contracts with the air lines in 1934 was a crippling blow, and the industry literally fought for its life until swift experience proved that Army Air Corps planes and pilots could not successfully "carry the mail."

During the middle thirties, the DC-2, ancestor of the famed DC-3 "workhorse of the air lines," heralded a new era in air travel. Schedules began to show a degree of



coordination and dependability, while the fledgling air transportation companies vied with each other in equipment, services and routes. One-day service between New York and Miami became a reality.

In the field of government, perhaps the most far-reaching event of this era was the passage by Florida's 1935 Legislature of an act exempting aviation fuels from the state gasoline tax. Almost immediately, Eastern Air Lines moved its maintenance and overhaul shops from Atlanta to Miami, adding a third large aviation payroll to the state's economy. Pan American had maintained its overhaul facility at Miami since its modest beginnings in 1928, while National's shops, originally in St. Petersburg, were relocated to Jacksonville and later to Miami also.

On the national scene, the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 emerged from the welter of competitive struggle, designed to regulate air transportation and help develop a strong system of private enterprise carriers. The underlying purpose, in addition to providing swift, safe transportation for mail and passengers, was to develop a reserve air fleet for use in case of national emergency.

Events proved, all too soon, the wisdom of this preparation. There had been great activity in aeronautical training during the W.P.A. days, which provided a nucleus of trained people for the feverish expansion of schools, airports, and research projects as the clouds of war began to gather. The Army Air Corps held Air Maneuvers in Tampa in 1938, presaging the establishment of MacDill Air Force Base. Before the end of the "thirties," extensions of service by both National and Eastern Air Lines had brought air mail and passenger flights to most of Florida's major cities.

These were the days of air meets, new records in various flying categories, and new organizations to promote (or exploit) public interest in air travel. Names which appeared frequently in the reports of constructive activities included J. Edgar Wall of Tampa, Harry Playford of St. Petersburg, and William C. Lazarus, aviation engineer and instructor who wrote "Wings in the Sun" as a complete and detailed history of the state's conquest of the air up to 1950. To him, and to his book, we are indebted for an invaluable source of information—on which we have drawn freely for this chronicle.

The state's advantages of year-round flying weather, level terrain, and accessibility to centers of population made it a "natural" for the development of military flying on an unprecedented scale. Thousands of our own Air Corps flyers, as well as aviators of allied nations, were sent to Florida for training at Jacksonville, Tampa, Miami, Orlando, Pensacola, Arcadia, and at scores of smaller air bases throughout the state. Thus, the actual entry of the United States into World War II found Florida far better prepared than the rest of the nation.

Nevertheless, the expansion of airplane manufacturing plants, added to the feverish pace of airport construction, flight training, and maintenance work, sent Florida's total aviation activities to incredible new heights.

As the "forties" roared along, commercial air transportation found itself increasingly absorbed into the total war effort. Roughly half of each air line's fleet, plus personnel required to operate and maintain the planes, went into government service. The remaining airplanes, operating as many hours per day as safety permitted, were filled with passengers under a complicated system of priorities which left little chance for the vacationer or ordinary civilian to complete his flight as planned.

Miami, particularly, was a fascinating parade of celebrities, service men, refugees, and rascals. Every conceivable situation had to be dealt with in almost every known language—including Russian, since the Kremlin crowd were then our allies and some of their officers were taking special training in Miami.

At Eglin Field (Valparaiso, Florida), General Jimmy Doolittle trained his "Tokyo Raiders" and developed the techniques which enabled them to fly B-25 bombers off the deck of an aircraft carrier. These men were also stationed briefly at Drane Field, Lakeland. Their spectacular surprise raid was the first massive gesture of retaliation after the agony and shame of Pearl Harbor.









Most of the burden of military transport duties fell on twin-engined planes—the C-47 or military version of the old reliable DC-3, and the C-46 “Commando.” The first four-engined Douglas DC-4 transports had not worked out well, but Lockheed, under Government prodding, was rushing work on the original Constellation. Boeing was turning out the B-17 (and later the B-29) on huge assembly lines, gaining experience which was to pay off in the giant commercial “Stratocruisers” and still later in successful jet transports.

Once again, the gods of war were lashing engineers, designers and craftsmen into a frenzy of aviation progress.

As the tides of global conflict began to run in our favor, plans were made to convert the sprawling fields and factories to peace-time uses. In September, 1945, a freakish catastrophe destroyed several hundred privately owned aircraft at Richmond Naval Air Station south of Miami. The vast wooden hanger there, made available to private plane owners as a refuge from an approaching hurricane, collapsed at the height of the storm and caught fire. Every airplane was destroyed in a matter of minutes, and the shrieking winds carried away the hopes and plans of many an aviation enthusiast.

About this time, a significant development in commercial aviation took place when Delta Air Lines, which had been flying into Florida under military contracts, was certificated from Chicago to Miami via Atlanta and Jacksonville. Thus a fourth—and fast-growing—trunk carrier joined the state’s three pioneers—Eastern, National and Pan American.

By 1946, our far-flung forces had won their war and returned home. Actual moves of commercial operations to airports built by and for the Air Force were under way. Once again, Florida was the beneficiary of a nation’s war effort. The physical assets on which to build a great air transportation complex lay in generous profusion all over the state. In fact, Florida had more large airports than any other state in the nation.

As the adjustment to peace-time conditions proceeded, two significant trends began to develop: the improvement and construction of airport terminals by local authorities, and the introduction into commercial service of land-based four-engined planes developed under Government sponsorship during the war.

Thus, commercial aviation grew in harmony with Florida’s post-war boom. Private flying, stimulated by the interest of thousands of war-trained aviators, flourished also. And military flying, while sharply curtailed, was not altogether discontinued. One little-known research project, carried on in the skies over Central Florida in early 1946, was test-flying the XS-1—the world’s first trans-sonic airplane. Carried aloft by a B-29 “mother ship,” the sleek little plane was cut loose for experimental flights without a power plant. Later, propelled by a jet engine, it shattered the sound barrier to make aviation history.

Two organizations flourished in the years after World War II and add to their laurels as time goes on. Each of them, in fact, merits its own recital of worthy endeavor. We refer to the Civil Air Patrol and the Air Reserve program—reaching aviation enthusiasts of all ages and levels of experience. The value of these organizations has been proven repeatedly in thousands of dramatic and routine activities, far beyond our limitations of knowledge and of space. In war and peace, they have served our state and our country well.

The post-war years witnessed the formation of several local or regional airlines, such as Orlando Airlines, Plantation Airlines, Inc., and Florida Airways. The latter was an outgrowth of Orlando Airlines, and had no connection with the Florida Airways of the mid-20’s whose brief history has already been told. Like many another “feeder service” venture before and since, these small airlines could not make the grade financially and bowed out of the aviation picture. However, the trunk carriers continued to grow and expand their services to Florida communities.

The healthy condition of aviation in the state, and in the nation generally, enabled



air power to make a significant contribution during the Korean War without stripping the air lines of men and equipment to the extent required in 1942. However, the continued demands for production of planes and engines to keep our military establishment literally "on top" of the world situation prevented commercial aviation from catching up with the public acceptance of air travel for several years.

During the 1950's, increases of 15% to 25% per year in passenger traffic were the common experience of the air lines. New models of the Lockheed Constellation, plus Douglas DC-6 and DC-7 transports, carried the ever-growing number of passengers. Handsome new terminals were inadequate by the time they could be planned, financed and constructed. Miami was firmly established as one of the great international airports of the world, having passed the million-passengers-per-year mark in 1947.

The development of Florida as a summer resort—one of the most important facets of the state's growth—came about largely through the efforts of the airlines. Having to bring their equipment to Miami for regular maintenance, Eastern, National and Delta undertook the development of "package tours" which helped them fill their planes as well as the hotels which had traditionally closed tight for the summer. Excursion fares and low hotel rates were the basis for these tours, and their success is attested by the fact that hotel rates now reflect a "two-peak" season in many cities. July and August bring as many visitors to Miami, St. Petersburg and Daytona Beach as do February and March.

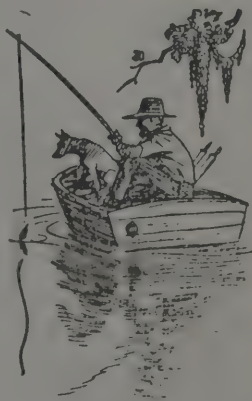
The "Florida Market" became the shining goal of many airlines which in the past had confined themselves to east-west operations or to serving the more densely populated areas of the North and Mid-West. In 1957, after a monumental politico-legal struggle before the Civil Aeronautics Board, Northeast Air Lines suddenly grew from an insignificant New England carrier to a competitor with Eastern and National for the Boston-New York-Washington to Florida market.

Then, in late 1958, another long series of hearings, petitions and appeals resulted in certification by the C.A.B. of Capital, Northwest and TWA into Miami from various mid-Western points. The Board's policy of "strengthening" smaller carriers at the expense of long-established large companies was exemplified in the two far-reaching decisions just cited—and the dubious results have already made themselves manifest. Northeast, despite its entry into the long-haul North-South market, has made no real financial progress and is slated for a merger with TWA. Capital is, at this writing, in critical condition and desperately awaiting "rescue" by absorption into United Air Lines.

The jet age, which has become a reality in commercial air transport within the past couple of years, has proven to be somewhat of a mixed blessing to Florida and the airlines serving it. The tremendous increases in passenger capacity, for example, have brought seats available far ahead of any possible demand for the first time in many years. The lure of faraway places—Europe, South America, Hawaii—is intensified by the fact that the big jets will take most U. S. citizens to them in the time required for an air trip to Florida a few short years ago.

And, above all, the fantastic climb in required investments for jet equipment, coupled with increases in labor and supply costs, has brought airlines earnings to the vanishing point. Air transportation, as an essential part of the nation's business life, cannot continue to thrive and advance at the present ratio of income to expense. The citizens of Florida would do well to bear in mind the importance of aviation to our state and to our nation as the industry and government seek to insure continued healthy growth. Government subsidy—which has never been paid to Eastern Air Lines and which has been "outgrown" in recent years by almost all the trunk carriers—is certainly not a desirable answer.

Another eventful decade is already on its way. Florida must recapture its pre-eminent position as the nation's playground by attracting the millions who have never taken a tropical vacation, and affording them a brand of courtesy and hospi-







tality that will bring them back again and again. In this endeavor, the airlines will be able and eager to help with advertising, promotion, and swift, dependable transportation. In fact, they are now spending many millions every years to tell the public the story of Florida and its charms.

The impact of scheduled airlines activities on the economy of Florida can best be suggested by a few statistics. Miami, the Magic City of air travel as in other respects, is served by seven domestic and twenty-two international air carriers. About two million passengers arrive there each year, with approximately the same number departing. (All the other air terminals in the state combined do not approach Miami's imposing totals.)

Florida's visitors arriving by air spend close to a billion dollars a year in the state for hotel accommodations, restaurant service, retail purchases and recreational activities.

To provide air transportation for the passengers, the scheduled air lines are spending well over a hundred million dollars in annual payrolls alone. Eastern Air Lines salaries and wages to Florida employees—the largest single payroll in the state—amounted to \$52,000,000 in 1960. Annual expenditures by the airlines for supplies and services account for more than \$60,000,000, and will increase as the jet age roars on.

Investments for facilities run into staggering sums. Again citing Eastern (since its figures are the most accurate and up-to-date available to the writer) we find over \$75,000,000 already spent for permanent facilities in Florida, with another sixteen million dollars slated for a new jet overhaul base. Pan American has a comparable investment, and National also boasts a modern and costly maintenance base at Miami.

More than a score of Florida communities are now receiving regular service by scheduled air lines. Despite the scanty returns now being earned, the air transportation industry will find a way to survive and continue its growth as an indispensable part of the greatest industrial and commercial system the world has ever known.

The American spirit of initiative and self-reliant determination is still very much alive—handed down from those brave "pin-feather" days with which the earlier portions of this chapter deal.

As Bill Lazarus so fittingly says in closing his book, written a decade or more ago:

"Florida's glorious aviation past is but a foundation upon which to build the present and to plan the future. Florida's heritage has wings. Its future is in the air. There will always be Wings in the Sun."



# FLORIDA STATE TURNPIKE AUTHORITY

By Allan E. Hinton and Thomas B. Manuel

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WHEN GOVERNOR LEROY COLLINS put his foot on a shovel on July 4, 1955 and dug a bit of dirt from a site west of Fort Lauderdale on the edge of the Everglades, most Floridians had little idea that he had launched a project which was destined to become one of the most successful in the nation.

That shovel full of dirt was the groundbreaking for the Sunshine State Parkway—Florida's Turnpike from Miami to Fort Pierce, a distance of 108.8 miles.

Then Colonel Thomas B. Manuel, Chairman of the Florida State Turnpike Authority, took over with board members W. Howard Frankland of Tampa, William T. Alsop of Ocala, Charles E. Commander, Jr., of Jacksonville, and Richard D. Simpson of Monticello.

They began letting contracts for the actual construction and on July 24th the building of the Sunshine State Parkway got under way in earnest.

To expedite construction, contracts were broken up into relatively small units. This was done not only to speed up operations but also to bring in more bidders by making contracts small enough to attract prices from some of the smaller contractors in Florida.

The wisdom of this plan was soon evident for numerous bids were received. Stimulated by this competition, bids received in almost all cases were under estimates of engineers. Chief Engineer Sam P. Turnbull figured the savings to the Turnpike Authority were \$7,500,000 under estimates.

Construction of the Sunshine State Parkway has been called Florida's greatest engineering project. Some idea of the magnitude of the task may be gained from the statistics.

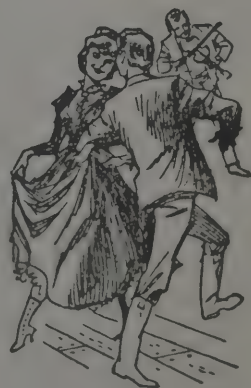
First operation of the contractors was in clearing and grubbing the land. This meant that all trees, shrubs, plants, rocks, had to be removed before other operations could proceed. This encompassed an area of 7.2 miles, equivalent to one-fourth the entire land area of the City of Miami.

Excavations included those for 88 turnpike bridges and required removal of nearly 500,000 cubic yards of dirt before 14,500,000 cubic yards of dirt fill could be placed on the roadways. More than 5,000,000 cubic yards of stabilization materials were required before nearly 500,000 tons of asphaltic concrete could be placed for the completion of the surfaced roads.

The Sunshine State Parkway consists of twin 24-foot-wide roadways for its entire length. Along with interchanges and feeder roads it meant that the Turnpike Authority was faced with the construction of a road more than 250 miles long.

A major project in the building of the road was the construction of the 88 bridges on the Parkway. Most of these twin bridges, which overpassed roads, canals, and railroads, ranged in length up to the 2,600-foot Thomas B. Manuel Bridge which spans the Saint Lucie River west of Stuart.

While this work was proceeding as rapidly as contractors could operate, construction was under way of toll plazas at eight interchanges and two terminal points. In







addition three service areas, each containing a restaurant and two service stations, also were under way.

A total of 41 buildings were built on the Turnpike.

All of this work was accomplished in the record time of exactly 18 months from the time the first contractor began his operations.

On January 20, 1957, Chairman Manuel set Friday, January 25th as the opening day for the Sunshine State Parkway

But the fight had not been won yet. On January 20th the southeastern section of Florida was hit by a terrific rainstorm which dumped as much as 21 inches of rain on sections through which the turnpike ran.

This was half again as much rainfall as fell during the 1947 hurricane which inundated wide sections of this area of Florida.

However, Turnpike workmen worked around the clock repairing washed out shoulders and all work was completed hours before the opening of the Turnpike was scheduled.

On January 25, 1957, at Fort Pierce, Governor Collins snipped a ribbon strung across the entrance to the Sunshine State Parkway and the Turnpike was officially dedicated and opened. On that day the Turnpike was free to all motorists.

The following day at 6 o'clock in the morning the Sunshine State Parkway went on a paying basis.

On that day more than 10,000 paying motorists used the facility, far more than was required to put the Parkway on a paying basis. Thus the Sunshine State Parkway began its operations on a paying basis and has remained so ever since.

It has become one of the most outstandingly successful turnpikes in the nation. Only the New Jersey Turnpike, located in the most populous area in the United States, had as auspicious a debut as the Sunshine State Parkway. From the time of its opening the Sunshine State Parkway has been showing continuously rising traffic, income and earnings.

At the end of 1957, which was 25 days less than a full year, the Turnpike was used by 3,267,002 vehicles. Total tolls were \$3,591,018.71.

In 1958 a total of 3,256,295 vehicles used the Parkway and paid a total of \$3,865,278.64 in tolls.

In 1959 the traffic volume rose to 3,898,359 vehicles with the toll collection \$4,516,125.61.

In 1960 both traffic and tolls registered a gain of 12.3 per cent over the figures for the previous year.

Actual construction of the Parkway cost approximately \$63,000,000, but this figure included about \$5,000,000 in additional construction such as feeder roads and the six-mile length of the Turnpike from Hollywood to Miami, which had not been figured in the original estimates.

Despite the additional construction, savings under the original revenue bond issue of \$74,000,000 were estimated at \$11,000,000.

Since the opening of the Turnpike, the Turnpike Authority has retired bonds as funds for that purpose accumulated. In the four years the Parkway has been in operation a total of \$8,757,000 of Turnpike bonds have been retired. At the end of 1960 the original revenue bond issue of \$74,000,000 had but \$65,243,000 outstanding.



# FLORIDA STATE PARKS AND MEMORIALS

By Dr. E. C. Nance

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THE STATE PARK ASSOCIATION was organized in October of 1878. Its purposes, of course, included plans and programs to attract visitors to Florida. One of its first objectives was to arrange for suitable places for state and regional fairs.

Businessmen of Jacksonville and the Florida Fruit Growers Association cooperated in the organization of the State Park Association.

In 1876 the Middle Florida Industrial and Immigration Association was organized. Within a couple of years a Grape Growers Association of Middle Florida and the Middle Florida Agricultural and Mechanical Association were organized, and the emergence of these organizations marked the beginning of fruit growers' and farmers' fairs. The East Coast growers and farmers organized the Indian River Orange Growers Association and the Indian River and Lake Worth Pineapple Association. These were followed by other associations throughout the state, and always with the encouragement of the State Government. Today there are more than a thousand professional and industrial organizations in Florida, and the number increases almost daily.

The original State Park Association developed into our modern Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials. Florida parks have in recent years not only attracted thousands of tourists from out of the state but have become recreation centers for Florida citizens who spend all or a part of their vacations in them, either in lodges, motels, their own tents or trailers.

In 1960 the following State Parks were listed in literature prepared for tourists and the citizens of Florida:

## STATE PARKS

(Open 8 A.M. until sunset—except as listed)

**ANASTASIA**, an island where coquina for nearby Castello de San Marcos was quarried and Ribault and Huguenots were slaughtered. Nearby is Fort Matanzas and St. Augustine Lighthouse. Interesting dunes and seashore growth. Near St. Augustine.

**COLLIER-SEMINOLE**, a portion of mysterious Everglades, almost the northern natural limit of the stately Royal Palm. Nearby live the Seminoles, whose forebears eluded the combined armed services of the United States. Peculiar plants, trees, and fauna of a water-laden world may be viewed. Near Naples.

**FLORIDA CAVERNS**, exquisite caverns, lighted, guide service. Disappearing river, large spring and excellent golf course. Beautiful spring flowers. Near Marianna.

**FORT CLINCH**, ante-bellum, beautiful brickwork. Excellent museum; on historic Amelia Island, held under eight flags. On ocean, Cumberland Sound and Amelia River. Open 7 a.m. Boat ramp. Near Fernandina Beach.

**FORT PICKENS**, on end of historically famous Santa Rosa Island where Spanish fort and City of Pensacola once stood. Ruins old Fort Pickens; twice bombarded, attacked, never taken by Confederates. Ten 1890-1942 coast defense fortifications.







Wreck USS Massachusetts offshore. Interesting seascapes, dunes and wildlife; excellent fishing. Open 7:30 a.m. 'til sunset. South of Pensacola.

GOLD HEAD BRANCH has a beautiful ravine; old mill site, lovely lakes, in hill section. Also excellent fishing, bathing, picnicking, vacation cabins, and camping. Boat ramps. Near Keystone Heights.

HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK, noted for abundant, easily observed wildlife, from famous "catwalks" through sub-tropical plants, shrubs and trees of great variety. Nature study trails. Near Sebring.

HILLSBOROUGH RIVER is spring fed and flows placidly and at times boisterously through a forest of graceful palms, live oaks, pine and hardwoods of great beauty. Noted for abundance and variety of bird and plant life. Closes 7 p.m., except Saturday and Sunday, then 9 p.m. Near Zephyrhills.

HUGH TAYLOR BIRCH has a glistening beach on the Atlantic, quiet lagoons and inland waterways for canoeing and fishing. Beautiful coastal forest. Excellent ocean beach. Well-equipped group camp. In Fort Lauderdale.

JONATHAN DICKINSON of shipwreck fame landed near here. The high white sand hill dominates old Camp Murphy area. Loxahatchee River is famous for wildlife, scenery, and fishing. Near Stuart.

KILLEARN GARDENS fascinates lovers of beauty by man-made and natural blending of native and exotic flowers, shrubs, and trees, taking full advantage of land, water and sky. Expertly planned, meticulously maintained, without a peer. Garden open 3 a.m. until sundown from October 15 until June 1. Lake Hall picnic area open year around, same hours but also open until 9 p.m. on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday nights. Near Tallahassee.

NORTH LITTLE TALBOT ISLAND has wide smooth beach on Atlantic Ocean; bordered by Myrtle Creek and Fort George River. Playgrounds and beautiful sand dunes. North end pine and oak forest. Open until 9 p.m. Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Near Jacksonville.

SOUTH LITTLE TALBOT ISLAND (For Colored) has wide smooth beach on Atlantic Ocean; bordered by St. Johns River, Fort George Inlet and River. Excellent combination bathhouse-restaurant and recreation hall. Playgrounds and fishing pier. Open 8 a.m. until sunset Monday through Friday; until 9 p.m. Saturdays, Sunday and holidays. Near Jacksonville.

MANATEE SPRINGS, one of major U. S. springs, 72,000 gallons per minute, flows into the famous Suwannee River 1,000 feet away. A combination board walk and boat dock leads to the river. Named after 13-foot long, 1,200-pound aquatic mammals once common there. Near Chiefland.

MYAKKA RIVER and lakes are nationally noted for variety and quantity of aquatic and other birds. Also for huge flocks of turkeys; deer, raccon and other animals in abundance and unafraid. Noted for fishing. Extensive area said to resemble African veldt. Open 7 a.m. until dark. Near Sarasota.

O'LENO was site of old town; on beautiful Sante Fe River which disappears under the ground. Graceful bridge spans river. Group camp. Picnic area open to both individuals and groups. Near High Springs.

ST. ANDREWS, the Bay empties into the sparkling Gulf of Mexico through a pass flanked with glistening dunes. The jetty is a favorite fishing place in White area. Group camp, capacity 80. Near Panama City. Fishing pier in colored area.

SUWANNEE RIVER and the equally beautiful Withlacoochee (from Georgia) make this enchanting area scenically delightful. Old Confederate War earthworks. Springs feed and enhance beauty of fabulous river. In three counties. Near Live Oak and Madison.

TOMOKA is where the river of same name empties into the Halifax; both beautiful but different. Indian legend of Tomokie portrayed in statuary presented by Fred Dana Marsh on favorite Indian camp site. Sub-tropical forest growth. Near Ormond Beach.



TORREYA, named for tree found only within twenty miles of ante-bellum Gregory Mansion located on high bluff above broad Apalachicola. Confederate gun pits; old river boat landing; high hills; interesting botanically, historically and scenically. Near Bristol.

## HISTORIC MEMORIALS

ADDISON BLOCKHOUSE built of coquina rock; Fort Duncan McCrea, Seminole War. Accessible by foot; one mile N.W. Tomoka.

BATTLE OF MARIANNA MONUMENT, commemorates citizens' defense against Federals. Confederate Park.

BATTLE OF NATURAL BRIDGE, here Confederates prevented Federals from crossing St. Marks River.

BULOW PLANTATION RUINS, old coquina mill, site of plantation prominent in Seminole Indian War; on Bulow Creek. Museum.

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT, DeFuniak Springs, first one in Florida. On Court House lawn.

DADE BATTLEFIELD, where Major Francis L. Dade's command was ambushed and massacred; opening battle Second Seminole War. At Bushnell. Museum.

FORT GEORGE HISTORIC SITES, consists of the nationally famous group of buildings used by Don Juan McQueen, by Colonel John Houstoun McIntosh of Patriot's War fame and then by slave trader and trainer Zephaniah Kingsley who built his home on Fort George Island. Here, too, is the Rollins Bird and Plant Sanctuary. On adjoining Xalvis Island, the Huguenots, under Ribault, landed in 1562; picnic, launch boats and fish here. At New Berlin, to the west, is Yellow Bluff Fort; used by both Confederates and Federals.

GAMBLE MANSION, ante-bellum home, where Judah P. Benjamin, Confederate Secretary of State, briefly stayed.

DR. JOHN GORRIE, inventor of ice machine and air conditioning, honored with monument in Apalachicola. Museum.

MADIRA BICKEL MOUND, where Indians camped. At Terra Ceia Island, west from U. S. 41 at Rubonia.

NEW SMYRNA SUGAR MILL, coquina ruins, early large-scale sugar making.

OLUSTEE BATTLEFIELD, 5,500 Federals, 1,861 casualties; 5,400 Confederates, 946 casualties. Confederate victory. Greatest battle of War Between the States in Florida. At Olustee. Museum.

ORMOND'S TOMB, where early settler was originally buried. Old Dixie Highway.

STATE CONSTITUTION, site of Convention meeting place. At Port St. Joe. Excellent museum.

TURTLE MOUND, one of largest Indian "kitchen middens" on Atlantic Coast of U. S. Composed of shell and residue, south of New Smyrna Beach.

YULEE MILL and part of sugar-making machinery built by David Levy Yulee, U. S. Senator and Confederate leader. At Old Homosassa.

## MARINELAND—A SALT WATER WONDERLAND (St. Augustine)

By J. H. Turner

The idea for an "oceanarium" first took shape, oddly enough, in the heart of an African jungle where a group of men were trying to gather trophies with a camera rather than with guns.

These camera "hunters" found that their best subjects eluded their lenses by simply slipping away into the vastness of the forest. To exert some control over these creatures, the men built a tremendous corral, one that measured a mile on each side. The elusive animals were herded into this giant enclosure and photographed from







various points along the stockade wall. The success of this experiment far exceeded their most optimistic hopes.

Carrying this line of thinking one step further, they talked of doing something similar for the creatures of the sea. Since it was not practical actually to build a structure in the sea, it was decided to construct two giant tanks on the shores of the ocean from which they could be supplied with a constant flow of fresh sea water.

From such a beginning was Marine Studios built on the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, 18 miles south of St. Augustine on State Road A1A. Its very name obviously came from the original purpose of photography of undersea life.

The tanks were built open to the sun, so that they would be naturally illuminated for observation from inside the enclosed corridors that surrounded them on all sides. From these corridors, the fascinating marine creatures found in the Florida waters and the Gulf Stream could be observed through 300 portholes that were installed in the tank walls. The official opening was in 1938, and 30,000 scientists, photographers and curious visitors jammed the area, giving an early indication of how the project had captured the public's interest.

To illustrate the almost overwhelming response to this fantastic new idea, it could be pointed out that the daily attendance at Marine Studios is now over 1,000 people. They reach Marineland over a road that formerly carried only six cars a day.

On a trip to Marineland the visitor will see one of the daily feeding programs start on the top deck of the circular oceanarium with the performance of the famous jumping porpoises which leap from the water to take fish from an attendant's hand. The tank itself is 75 feet in diameter, 12 feet deep, and contains 400,000 gallons of sea water. This water is pumped in from the ocean, filtered, aerated, and forced into the tank at a rate of 3,000 gallons per minute.

After witnessing the top-deck porpoise feeding, the visitor will move below-decks to see the diver enter this circular tank to feed the friendly and playful porpoises. The diver works under difficult conditions and resembles a weird slow-motion moving picture as he battles against water pressure in his cautious circuits of the tank. His footing is treacherous, especially when the overly-friendly porpoises nudge him about in their eagerness to get their share of the fish that he hands out from the feeding basket. They occasionally send him sprawling to the floor of the oceanarium, for they don't realize their own size and power as they nuzzle his shoulder for attention.

The staff diver also presents the third part of each feeding program, during which he feeds the dangerous creatures, the beautiful tropical fish, and the more unusual specimens found in the rectangular tank. This tank, also referred to as the tropical oceanarium, is 100 feet long, 40 feet wide and 18 feet deep in the central portion. It contains 450,000 gallons of water which is being circulated at a rate of 2,000 gallons per minute. This tremendous volume of water is actually heated during the winter months to maintain a temperature of not less than 68 degrees. This is the minimum temperature for many of the colorful tropical fishes brought in from the warmer waters around the Florida Keys and the Bahamas.

In this rectangular tank are the specimens that are considered more dangerous; the sharks, rays, moray eels, and the notorious barracuda. It is a remarkable fact that the staff divers have worked among these creatures each day for years without serious incident.

During these daily feeding programs, visitors can snap extremely thrilling and beautiful pictures in color as well as in black and white. Photographing the jumping porpoises is no more difficult than shooting on a beach. Pictures taken through the portholes require a bit more care, but excellent shots can easily be taken with the most inexpensive box camera. A pamphlet giving helpful hints on photography at Marineland is available from the guides. A wide variety of photographic supplies is available at the Film Shop. The attendant there is qualified to give expert advice on specific problems.

Marine Studios attained much of its fame because of its success in maintaining a



large porpoise colony. Only here have porpoises been conceived, born, and successfully reared to adulthood in captivity. Of the 12 births recorded and observed until the spring of 1955, one was to a female who was born in the oceanarium herself. The porpoises, the clowns of the sea, not only amuse the hundreds of thousands of yearly visitors, but constantly demonstrate a remarkable intelligence. To further explore the ability of these marine mammals to learn, an animal trainer with years of experience in training aquatic animals was hired in 1949.

The fabulous success of this training experiment resulted not only in world-wide recognition, but in the eventual construction of a third tank, the Porpoise Stadium. In it are featured the famous "educated" porpoises. In the early part of 1954, visitors to Marineland were first allowed to witness the accomplishments of these remarkable aquatic mammals.

In addition to the entertainment of its visitors, Marine Studios has another basic function; the accumulation of scientific knowledge of the mysteries of the deep that have been the subject of many fantasies for centuries. Through its Marineland Research Laboratory, both staff and visiting scientists have contributed important data from their observations and studies. Along with the health of all specimens, the Curator and his staff have issued papers on many phases of marine biology.

Specimens for the Marineland display are obtained in three ways: By the full-time fishing crew that is constantly searching for new specimens; by transporting fish from the Florida Keys area in specially-designed Marine Studios tank trucks; and by contributions from lucky fishermen who happen to capture rare specimens. In the latter case, substantial cash rewards await fishermen who can furnish unusual specimens in good condition.

Marineland is a complete tourist community. It includes attractive overnight accommodations at the Marineland Motel on the ocean's shore, two excellent restaurants, a service station, and a yacht dock on the Inland Waterway. It is a most desirable place from which to enjoy swimming, fishing, boating, and sightseeing in the intensely interesting areas of St. Augustine and Daytona Beach. Marineland is reached on State Road A1A, which can be entered at St. Augustine or Daytona Beach, as well as from intermediate points on U. S. 1.

Marine Studios is open daily from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. throughout the year. Six complete programs are presented daily at 9:30, 11:00, 12:30, 2:00, 3:30 and 4:50. Each program is in four parts, consisting of (1) feeding of the jumping porpoises on the top deck of the Circular Oceanarium, (2) underwater feeding by a diver in the Circular Oceanarium, (3) underwater feeding of the tropical specimens in the Rectangular Oceanarium, (4) performances of the "educated" porpoises in the Porpoise Stadium. In addition to the special programs, there are many features to be seen and enjoyed at any time throughout the day.

Marine Studios has often been called an educational attraction, and this phrase best describes its aims in regard to its visitors. It is educational because the thousands of fascinating sea creatures on display in the tanks live together as they do in the open sea; not separated by size or species into small, individual tanks. Information given to the public by guides and announcers on specimens in the oceanariums is scientifically accurate and personnel are prepared to answer intelligently any question that may be asked.

At Marineland there is nothing of the carnival atmosphere; the creatures of sea provide the entertainment. The setting for the Studios—a lovely palm grove on the ocean's shore; the soft musical background in the corridors; and the graceful, modern architecture of the immaculate buildings—these add to the visitor's desire to delay his departure from this tropical "water wonderland."





# THE AUDUBON MOVEMENT IN FLORIDA

By Charles M. Brookfield, Director for Florida, National Audubon Society

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THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY, and its affiliate the Florida Audubon Society, both came into being at the turn of the century. The near extermination of the beautiful plume birds, American and snowy egrets, sparked the Societies' organization and provided an immediate and urgent cause. The long and unrelenting fight for wildlife protection in Florida carried on by the Audubon Societies brought about the enactment of protective laws and establishment of the first State Game Commission.

The National Society employed the first wardens to guard the great nesting colonies of egrets, herons and ibises. Two wardens were murdered in the course of duty—Guy M. Bradley in 1905 and Columbus G. McLeod in 1908. Despite these tragedies the Society's wardens continued to patrol vast areas and protect the State's wildlife even in the remote wilderness of Cape Sable.

State and Federal agencies have at last assumed some of their conservation responsibilities in much of Florida but Audubon sanctuaries continue to grow in number and size in natural areas where government has not provided for preservation and protection. The Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary in Collier County contains the largest stand of virgin bald cypress remaining in Florida. In the tops of these great trees thousands of wood storks nest in winter months.

Through the years the Audubon cause broadened to include "the wise use and intelligent treatment of soil, water, plants, and wildlife in relation to human welfare." To attain these laudable aims the Societies carry on educational programs—junior clubs in schools, lectures and films, and conducted tours to demonstrate the value of wise conservation practices.

The National and State Societies sponsor local Audubon organizations throughout Florida and encourage other conservation groups to join forces by affiliation. Audubon Societies and their affiliates have played key roles in the establishment of Everglades National Park, the Great White Heron and Key Deer National Wildlife Refuges, and the world's first underwater park—the John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park off Key Largo. The Societies have aided in the passage of important conservation legislation such as the 1961 enabling act to permit U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service to establish refuges in Florida. A former legislature had inadvertently repealed a similar act.

The National Society's trained biologists conduct research programs to determine the special needs of endangered wildlife species. Studies have included the roseate spoonbill and the American flamingo. Comprehensive research reports have been published on these Florida species. The National and State Societies are presently cooperating on a bald eagle research program to determine the cause of our national bird's dwindling population. When known the unfavorable factors may be corrected by wise regulation or legislation.

Both National and Florida Audubon Societies have worked closely with such State agencies as the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the Department of Conservation, and the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials. The Societies and their 26 local branches or chapters aid these agencies in their protective



programs and strengthen their services by influencing public opinion in their favor. Recent attempts in the legislature to cripple the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission were strongly opposed and the proposed unwise legislation defeated.

Senator Spessard L. Holland, when Governor of Florida, in a letter to former President John H. Baker of the National Audubon Society wrote: "I am deeply indebted to you and your organization and in expressing my own gratitude I would like to thank you on behalf of the State and all lovers of nature in Florida and elsewhere."

The National Audubon Society has maintained a regional office in Miami since 1946. Present location is 143 N.E. 3rd Ave. The headquarters of the Florida Audubon Society is P. O. Box 825, Maitland, Florida.





# FLORIDA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

By Mabel Meadows Staats

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THE MOTTO, "In great things Unity; in small things, Liberty; in all things, Charity," which was chosen at the organization of the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs in 1895, has been the guiding principle of the organization in the 65 years of its progress.

In an era when vast stretches of palmetto scrub and pine woods separated communities, which often were reached only by sandy, twisting roads, it was remarkable that women's groups should look so many years ahead of their time and surroundings and begin to plan for measures in education, welfare, conservation, and the arts which 65 years later would place the women of the state in the forefront in progress in community service.

Stirrings of community interest among Florida women were evident in the number of groups formed prior to and during 1900. Eighteen women's organizations were active, with the Village Improvement Association of Green Cove Springs, Clay County, leading the way February 21, 1883. Eight years later the Village Improvement Association of Ormond Beach and the Housekeepers Club of Cocoanut Grove were formed in 1891. The latter, which joined the General Federation of Women's Club that same year, was the first Florida Woman's Club to do so.

Shortly afterward a number of women's clubs came into existence; among them, Tarpon Springs Woman's Club, 1892; Orlando Sorosis Club, Melrose Woman's Club, 1893; Palmetto Woman's Club of Daytona Beach, Village Improvement Association of Orange City, 1894; Fairfield Township Improvement Association, Crescent City Woman's Club, 1895; Philaco Woman's Club of Apalachicola, Woman's Club of Cocoa, 1896; Woman's Club of Jacksonville, Woman's Club of Palatka, 1897; High Springs New Century Club, 1899. In 1900 the Titusville Woman's Club, Tampa Woman's Club and Miami Woman's Club were organized.

The woman who implemented the formation of the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs was Mrs. E. G. G. Munsell who came from New York to Green Cove Springs in 1887 with an invalid husband. Left a widow soon afterward, she entered into civic affairs. By her enthusiasm and practicality she aroused interest in town improvements and revived the dormant Village Civic Association.

Miss Penelope Borden, later Mrs. P. A. Borden Hamilton, was persuaded to head the reactivated association and to invite members of other organizations to attend a meeting February 21, 1895. Nineteen members from five clubs, Fairfield, Crescent City, Tarpon Springs, Orange City, and Green Cove Springs, met with the committee, composed of Mrs. Munsell, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Leon and Mrs. Grove, which organized the Florida Federation. Miss Penelope Borden was elected first president; Mrs. Tibbetts, first vice president; Mrs. N. C. Walmboldt, second vice president. Mrs. Munsell refused the presidency many times, always preferring to serve in lesser ways. It was while she was State Chairman of Education several years later that the Federation Kindergarten School was established. Her constant efforts to build an organization which would enable the women to serve their communities and the state of Florida earned her the name of "Mother of the Federation."



Mrs. Thomas M. Shackleford of Tallahassee, speaking at the fifteenth anniversary of the Florida Federation, said "the efforts of these few club spirits have made possible the work of the years that have followed."

The work of the Federation was based from the first meeting on concepts which have been the backbone of member women's clubs through the decades since its organization. Social Purity, Education and Bird Protection were the main activities at first.

While Mrs. Walmboldt, F.I.A. of Jacksonville, was president, 1897-1899, the Federation was admitted to membership in the General Federation of Women's Clubs January 25, 1898. Immediately it began to widen its scope of service to include activities and projects on a state and national level.

Mrs. William Ruger, Palmetto Club of Daytona Beach, who was elected in 1899, was forced to resign due to illness, and Mrs. J. C. Beekman, W.T.I. and Cycadia Association of Tarpon Springs, succeeded her. Club membership was stressed along with organization of new clubs. Projects and civic duties were emphasized by Mrs. W. W. Cummer, Woman's Club of Jacksonville, who served from 1901 to 1903. She drew the state and national organizations into closer cooperation by introducing programs from G.F.W.C.

Forest conservation, which is one of the present-day special F.F.W.C. projects, can be traced back to the tenth convention held in Miami during the administration of Mrs. Lawrence Haynes, Woman's Club of Jacksonville. A proposal to make a Forest Reservation of Paradise Key was endorsed. This later became the heart of the Royal Palm State Park. In a period when women were in the background in political affairs club members worked for the Compulsory Education Bill in the Legislature of 1905 and, although it failed, the groundwork was laid for later successful legislation. Mrs. Richard F. Adams, Woman's Fortnightly Club of Palatka, was president from 1905 to 1906 when "the good seed was sown," as she wrote in her report. A new Federation constitution was adopted and a Florida Federation pin designed and accepted.

During the administration of Mrs. Charles Raynor, Palmetto Club, Daytona Beach, the clubwomen were more successful. In 1906-1907 the Child Labor Bill was passed; tuberculosis work was introduced through a new Health Department of Civics; Dr. Enos A. Mills, nationally known forester, by his Federation-sponsored talks, aroused the interest of clubwomen in forest conservation, and traveling libraries were established. All of these had been projects backed by F.F.W.C.

By the time Mrs. Thomas M. Shackleford of the Tallahassee Woman's Club became president in 1908-1910, there were 37 clubs with 1,614 members. Most of the clubs raised money for aiding schools. Maps, books and school supplies were purchased. They helped support kindergartens, both white and colored. Typical of the clubs' efforts, one group persuaded the local school board to engage a music teacher; another built a playground on the site of a former livery stable, and a third "has been looking after the street cleaning, having trees pruned, and street lamps kept in good condition." Still others paid for a windmill and put down water pipes; provided galvanized wire baskets for trash and waste paper; persuaded the local Board of Education to plan for another room on the local school. A long-talked-of Spitting Ordinance was passed by the City Council in another town due to the pressure exerted by the local club.

Other projects on which the women worked included new school buildings, and legislation stressing requirements for state certification of teachers, proper fire protection for schools, and principals for elementary schools. The fire protection bill was passed.

Nine traveling libraries came into existence and a pamphlet listing all Florida trees, written by Dr. John Gifford of Miami at the request of F.F.W.C., was used by foresters all over the country. A petition making it possible for women to serve on school boards created a ripple which later would lead to favorable action. The









F.F.W.C. campaigned for Domestic Science in the schools. The concerted effort of clubwomen over the state to improve welfare, education and conservation in the state was taking effect. Urged by the Federation the Legislature appropriated an additional \$5,000 each year, making \$15,000 for the State Reform School.

Today Mrs. Shackleford, called the "Dean of Presidents," is known all over Florida for her constant crusade to assist the Seminole Indians.

The momentum gained in the first years carried through the administration of Mrs. A. E. Frederick of Miami Woman's Club, and by 1914 loan scholarships were being awarded and corrective legislation was being pushed. A book, "Laws for Women," was compiled and distributed.

While Mrs. William Hocker, Woman's Club of Ocala, was president, 1912-1914, the Federation succeeded in having several bills passed. The legislation changed the name of the State Reform School to the Industrial School for Boys, made wife and child desertion a felony, provided a 14-year minimum age limit in most occupations. A campaign for teacher tenure was begun. Art, music and literature departments were formed in many clubs. By the twentieth annual convention there were 70 clubs in F.F.W.C.

When Mrs. W. S. Jennings, Springfield Club of Jacksonville, became president in 1914 the Federation had branched out into departments which included Art, Civics, Civil Service Reform, Music, Public Health, Home Economics, Legislation, Industrial and Social Conditions, Conservation, Forestry, Waterways, Good Roads and Seminole Indians. Literature and Library Extension were busy departments also. Out of the 128 clubs 29 owned club houses. The Bureau of Information maintained by the Federation contained more than 250 papers on varied subjects which could be borrowed by clubs for programs or study.

Through the Federation three sites of 100 acres each were donated to the State Industrial School for Girls at Ocala. The Endowment Fund was launched to aid in the work of the Federation. The grant for the Royal Palm State Park was secured and a lodge built and equipped. The work of the organization was divided among five district vice presidents, each representing a section of the state.

Mrs. W. B. Young of Jacksonville was treasurer of G.F.W.C. Mrs. Jennings was elected first vice president of G.F.W.C. at the Des Moines, Iowa, Convention in 1919.

The women dedicated themselves to war work during the administration of Mrs. Edgar A. Lewis, Woman's Club of Fort Pierce, 1917-1919. A Compulsory School Attendance Law, incorporating many features advocated by the F.F.W.C., was passed. Mrs. Lewis was the first woman appointed to the Board of Directors of the Farm Colony for Retarded Children at Gainesville in 1919. The junior clubwomen of the state have made this their main project for a number of years. During this period the Chairman of Bird Protection reported that bird sanctuaries were established in many areas and that the wearing of wild bird plumes, especially those of the egret, had been greatly diminished. Encouraged by the Federation Indian Chairman, many Seminoles had contributed work and materials to the war effort.

Mrs. J. W. McCollum, Twentieth Century Club of Gainesville, later Mrs. J. N. Palmer, served as Reconstruction Period president. Sectional conferences were held and the club membership jumped with the admission of 17 clubs with a membership of 825, making 189 clubs with 10,343 members.

Conservation measures were widespread. A club in the central part of the state "was entrusted with leadership in the tremendously fascinating and eminently responsible task of planting with ornamentals the highways of Orange County." The first Florida Bulletin, official organ of F.F.W.C., was published ten months of each year and sent to all members for five cents per capita.

Clubwomen were being recognized more and more as community leaders. One significant compliment to the membership of a Dade County club was the appointment by the city manager of an advisory board composed entirely of clubwomen. Back of the constantly growing reports of busy state officers and chairmen lies an



unwritten record of travel hardship which is difficult to conceive today. Many roads were not surfaced and transportation was slow. The Federation Good Roads Chairman reported action by many clubs urging that their counties be bonded for good roads. Roadside planting by clubs was also widespread.

By 1922 there was an upsurge of club activities and a drawing together for state-wide improvement along many lines. There were 29 county federations. A state speakers' bureau was formed to aid clubs.

In the words of the Education Chairman, "There never was a time in the history of our state when our schools were passing through such a crucial experience as they are today." Payment of poll tax, registration for voting for the Ten Mill Amendment (which was adopted) and fostering of PTA associations were stressed. Illiteracy statistics presented by the G.F.W.C. Chairman of Illiteracy showed the total number of illiterates 10 years old and over to be 71,811, composed of native whites, 13,169; foreign-born whites, 2,657; males of voting age 29,677; females of voting age 28,820, and illiterate negroes 55,639, making a percentage of illiteracy in the state of 9.5.

A large southern East Coast club had 15,000 books on its library shelves and it built and equipped a children's library through the gift of a club member. Another Central Florida club paid the salary of a music teacher in the schools and purchased needed equipment for a science laboratory and a school library. A central West Coast club cooperated with the Board of Trade and the City Council in uniform tree planting, and was instrumental in having city lots and streets cleaned, rest seats repaired, repainted and replaced. Two others planted shrubs and flowers in city parks, placing 1,958 Australian pines, cocoanut palms, cabbage palms, oleanders, etc.

In writing of the period from 1921-1923 Mrs. Elizabeth Skinner, Jackson Woman's Club of Dunedin, said "We are more determined than ever that the education of our children shall come first in the minds of the people and the state officials." The Federation was organized under seven departments: American Citizenship, Education, Conservation, Fine Arts, Public Welfare, Press and Publicity, and Legislation, with 29 divisions. There were now 27 county federations with 34 counties organized, and one and two-day sectional meetings were well attended by enthusiastic members. A total of 209 clubs were active and the districts were expanded from five to twelve. There were 30 new clubs with a membership of 1,180.

Club work, begun in Florida, led many women to continue it during the summer at Chautauqua, New York, where in 1923, Florida held sixth place in membership and took first place for presenting the best program. Miss Skinner reported that Mrs. Edith Tadd Little, Florida Chairman of Art from Orlando, was largely responsible because of the 24 posters designed by her and exhibited.

The Florida Federation pushed the bill to create a Children's Commission to passage but their efforts to create a State Board of Public Welfare were lost, though reported favorably by the Senate committee. A chairman of the "Vigilance Committee" wrote, "it probably would have passed had it not been among those many bills left unconsidered while the Senate talked its time out on the tick eradication question."

Preservation of bird life, which was one of the original projects of F.F.W.C., was not neglected. It was reported that 35 cities had passed ordinances declaring the territory a bird sanctuary. The Federation aided the Audubon Society in prevailing on the Legislature to pass a law requiring bird study in the schools.

The struggle to maintain school standards and to increase instructional offerings was widespread. One of the North Central clubs had headed a local campaign which raised \$10,000 to keep the schools open eight months instead of shortening the term to six. Home Economics, dropped by a number of schools for economic reasons, was reinstated in 12 schools due to a concerted effort by clubs.

Care of the Seminoles was steadily going forward. With a budget of \$7,000 for 1923-1924 the F.F.W.C. paid all doctors, hospitals, drug and dental bills and fur-









nished subsistence supplies to several old Indians. Wrote the chairman, "We are treating practically every sick Florida Indian, while a few years ago only a small percentage would accept treatment from doctors."

But more aid was coming to the hard-working senior clubwomen. In November, 1922, junior work was adopted. Fourteen junior clubs representing Dunedin, Sanford, Live Oak, Redlands, St. Petersburg, Melbourne, Ft. Lauderdale, Sarasota, Stuart, Lake Wales, Vero Beach, Milton and Bonifay were the first to report, with Lawtey and Titusville having a club similar to juniors.

When Mrs. William F. Blackman, Orlando Sorosis Club, became president from 1923-1926, the annual meeting, previously held in the fall, was changed to spring. Child welfare, beautification and education were still paramount. Two west coast clubs campaigned for playgrounds and supervised play which resulted in the establishment of a number of playgrounds in each city and in plans for a municipal recreation department. A Central Florida club supplied hot lunches at school, planted high school grounds and cared for them all summer.

A Southeastern county federation raised \$600 and prevailed upon the school board and County Commission to employ and finance thereafter a county health nurse. Many clubs entertained teachers in their communities and honored them in various ways.

"The Federation has not stood still nor rested on its laurels," wrote Mrs. Katherine B. Tippetts, Woman's Club of St. Petersburg, president from 1926-1928. The F.F.W.C. gained 1,568 members and a change in by-laws admitted county federations, without individual club federation. Florida now had 30 junior clubs, the first being the Beta Club of St. Petersburg. The Bulletin became the "Clubwoman."

For the first time since the organization of the Florida Federation it had a considerable sum of money to invest and the Board of Directors placed it in bonds for the Endowment Fund and a committee was appointed to have charge of it.

A new permanent four-year scholarship was established. The Federation endorsed and worked for the passage of a State Board of Forestry and an appropriation for a tuberculosis sanatorium. The adoption of the mockingbird as the state bird was the result of an eight-year campaign inaugurated by Mrs. Tippetts. The clubwomen also persuaded the Legislature and the governor to appropriate \$10,000 to rehabilitate the Royal Palm State Park which had been severely damaged by the hurricane. Mrs. Tippetts was appointed on the committee to make a state school survey.

The use of honor cards and questionnaires was begun to help create a standard and to form a tie among clubs under the leadership of Mrs. Murray Lozier Stanley, Palmetto Club of Daytona Beach, who served from 1928 to 1930. Lessons in forestry were prepared in bulletin form, with the approval of the State Superintendent of Schools, and mailed by the Forest Service to every school in the state. An artificial conservation tree showing results of a club survey was dedicated to Mrs. Stanley. This was a forecast of an actual Federation forest which was to be dedicated many years later.

Mrs. William L. Wilson, Panama City Woman's Club, president from 1930 to 1932, had to face the lack of Federation funds when the Bank of Bay Biscayne failed with approximately \$8,000 in Federation money. While the Endowment Fund of \$20,000 in government bonds was safe, the Federation scholarship had to be given up for lack of funds, and the Florida Clubwoman magazine could not function. However, one bright spot was the addition of the junior clubwoman on a regular club basis, instead of as departments of senior groups, after considerable discussion over their status.

Mrs. Edna Giles Fuller, the only woman state legislator, headed the American Citizenship Department and also represented the Florida Federation on the Women's Division of President Hoover's Emergency Employment Committee. During this time the Federation endorsed bills for the County Health Unit, and bills for the support and maintenance of the State Boards of Forestry and Public Welfare were



passed. The eight-month minimum school term and teacher unit plan of the Educational Association backed by the Federation's Educational Legislative program also passed.

The Southeastern Council of G.F.W.C. met in Miami with the Dade County Federation as hostess while Mrs. Meade A. Love, Quincy Woman's Club, was president, 1932-1934. In the days of deep economic depression it was not easy to keep club contacts yet the women's groups continued to sponsor libraries, help with school problems, beautify communities and assist with many types of welfare work. Extension was in the background because promotion of growth in service by existing clubs was deemed most vital. There were now 228 clubs.

In 1934 Mrs. Robert Shearer, Sorosis Club, Orlando, was elected but passed away in July. She was succeeded by Mrs. T. V. Moore of Miami Woman's Club, then first vice president. Referring to her activities in visiting every district in the state in addition to speaking to many individual clubs and to writing many articles for magazines, she wrote "Being president of so great an organization as the Florida Federation makes the 24 hour day seem entirely too short," but she added, "There is thrill after thrill and it is impossible to estimate the joy one has in serving." "Club institutes" were growing in popularity and there was a general unification of the clubs of the state. Clubhouses were being used for community centers, nurseries and schools, and each was the "center of the social and cultural life in every city or town even to the smallest community."

Mrs. John J. Kellum, Woman's Club of Tallahassee, who had traveled the highways and byways with Mrs. Moore, now became president in 1936-1938. She continued to take the Federation to the clubs by speaking in every district. With the theme "Good Citizenship" she advocated "Every club member a student of the Constitution of the United States," and put into practice her recommendation by serving actively on 15 state commissions and organizations.

When Mrs. J. Ralston Wells, first vice president, succeeded to the presidency in 1938, she had five goals: 15,000 membership, \$25,000 in the Endowment Fund, 25 new clubs, 250 subscriptions to the G.F.W.C. Clubwoman, and "Every clubwoman a thoughtful citizen in action." She achieved all but the first and she almost reached it. The membership climbed to 11,500 and Florida ranked seventh among the states in increase. The scorecards indicated more women as registered voters and she noted "an increased respect shown by men for our efforts." The publication of a program of work booklet was started and a radio program, "Thoughtful Citizens in Action," was presented monthly on almost every station in the state.

Wartime activities were paramount during the administration of Mrs. Thurston Roberts, Woman's Club of Jacksonville. She served as Chairman of Women's Division of War Savings and also as Chairman of Consumer Interests of State Defense Committee. In spite of the curtailment due to war the Federation grew to 12,862 and 22 new clubs were added. Over the state clubs sewed for the Red Cross, were active in Bundles for Britain, bond sales, entertainment of service men and work in victory gardens.

Along with community service, programs of music, literature and conservation of forests and beautification of communities were increasing. Mrs. Roberts was named chairman of the Nominating Committee of G.F.W.C. She led a delegation of 50 Florida clubwomen to the Golden Jubilee Convention in Atlantic City in May, 1941, and directed Florida's participation in that historic event. When she passed away in June, 1960, she bequeathed \$1,000 to the Endowment Fund of the F.F.W.C.

The second wartime president was Mrs. Ralph Austin Smith, Woman's Club of Sanford, 1942-1944. By this time the F.F.W.C. was a highly organized group with eight programs to fit war needs. Clubs were organized for wives of service men, active campaigns were conducted to enlist women in Women's Army Corps, Waves, Spars and Marines. Mrs. Smith served on a number of state wartime boards, among them the committee to sponsor erection of the memorial at Madison, Florida, to









Captain Colin Kelly who lost his life the day war was declared on Japan. She presented a war stamp book already started with a stamp to each club to stimulate purchase of war stamps and bonds. Through her efforts a young woman accepted the Nursing Scholarship voted by the F.F.W.C. early in her administration.

This was a time of trial for clubs when gasoline rationing made travel to meetings difficult. Nevertheless, all districts held meetings and the Federation grew to 162 senior clubs and 48 junior clubs and 22 county federations. Many clubs took the lead in organizing their communities for war work, and the common problems of women in other countries aroused a deep interest in international relations. There were now 1,085 juniors actively participating in Federation work in Florida.

Women were deeply involved in war work and the pinch of rationing in food, clothing, and gasoline made their problems greater in 1944-1946 when Mrs. Joseph L. Gray, Woman's Club of Lakeland, served as Federation president. Hardships seemed to spur the organization members to new efforts to meet the challenges. Mrs. Gray traveled 40,000 miles by bus, train, automobile and plane to meet with state, district and club groups. Following her objectives to draw the juniors into closer cooperation, they were invited to join the Presidents' Conference and later held one of their own. The Federation now totaled 15,899 of which 1,764 were juniors, a gain of almost 4,000 members. The war had drawn the women into closer cooperation than ever before and their unity of service was to earmark their future activities. Clubwomen had sold over four million dollars worth of bonds in the Sixth War Loan, and more than five million dollars in Victory Bond Sales. The juniors of the state had purchased an iron lung for use in Florida.

The need for a state headquarters was evident and a business office was set up in the Seminole Hotel in Jacksonville. Mrs. Gray, as State Chairman of Youth Conservation for G.F.W.C., set up an All-State Sponsoring Committee of non-Federation people, both men and women, and also a State Clearing House Committee made up of state presidents of each main youth-serving organization. Although the state did not adopt the G.F.W.C. Youth Conservation program ably set up by the Federation, individual clubs were activated into greater community service.

The transfer from wartime activities to peace-time efforts occupied the clubs during 1946-1948 when Mrs. L. J. McCaffrey, North Miami Woman's Club, was president. International Relations Department work became paramount with forums and discussions on world affairs and the administration concluded with a program "Assembly of Women of the Americas."

Greater emphasis was placed on Fine Arts, and welfare work stressed education for better human relations, rehabilitation of physically and mentally ill, and prevention of disease.

The Royal State Park was presented to the United States Government by Mrs. McCaffrey on December 6, 1947, with President Harry S. Truman, Senator Spessard Holland, Senator Claude Pepper, Secretary J. A. Krug and other notables present. Mrs. W. S. Jennings was cited at the dedication ceremonies for her foresight in securing the acreage, and the Federation was complimented for keeping the park open to the public. On April 16, 1948, a plaque was unveiled.

To bring presidents and chairmen the plans of G.F.W.C. a mimeographed booklet was prepared by the state president. She was appointed Dean of Presidents by Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck, president of the G.F.W.C. In recognition of Mrs. McCaffrey's outstanding community service she was named the first Outstanding Woman of Dade County and presented with a silver plaque.

The Federation now numbered 21,200 members in 248 clubs. The constant efforts of the clubwomen to raise the standards of education in Florida were bearing fruit. The Education Chairman was a member of the Continuing Council on Education. The Florida statutes "—kindergartens, when organized as public school or public school classes . . . shall be supported and maintained by state, county, district, federal or other lawful sources . . ." and clubs pushed local boards to take advantage of the



ruling. Teachers salaries were raised, several clubwomen-mothers were placed on school boards. "The clubwomen of Florida have exerted a gigantic influence toward 'equal educational opportunities for all' " wrote the Education Chairman.

The G.F.W.C. came to Florida for the first time while Mrs. A. T. McKay, Orlando Sorosis Club, was president. In 1949 the national group convened in Hollywood Beach with Mrs. L. J. McCaffrey as general chairman. This has often been referred to as one of the most glamorous and beautiful of G.F.W.C. conventions.

Sub-junior groups of high school girls were formed and held their first state convention in Jacksonville in March, 1950. The Division of Pan American Relations was added to the International Relations Department. The Federation won the G.F.W.C. Clubwoman and also the first prize for the press book.

Clubs worked hard on the Build a Better Community Contest sponsored by the G.F.W.C. and the Kroger Grocery Company. The Marianna Senior and Junior Women's clubs and the Sorosis Juniors and Seniors of Orlando received national awards. During the two years 78 students were awarded \$21,417 in scholarships by the state and individual clubs, and three scholarships amounting to \$1,500 were given to foreign students. Program building contests were held for clubs. There were 271 member clubs with 185 senior clubs of which 138 owned their own clubhouses. Mrs. McKay's theme, "Women Alert," was typical of the wide range of club activities throughout the state.

Mrs. L. J. McCaffrey was elected Recording Secretary of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at the convention in Boston.

Mrs. Raeburn C. Horne, Madison Woman's Club, chose the theme "Service" when she assumed the presidency in 1950, and the program of club activities was reflected in "the growth in prestige and influence throughout the state." The Welfare Department added a new Division of Mental Health and, in conjunction with the Legislation Department, worked to have a bill introduced into the Legislature asking for increased facilities at the mental institutions of the state. About 60% of the funds was appropriated and as a result three new wards for feeble-minded children were erected at Gainesville, two for whites and two for Negroes, and two additional buildings were put up at Chattahoochee. Another bill, requiring registration of nurses, practical and registered, was passed.

There were now 4,100 junior clubwomen in 67 clubs working on civic projects. They contributed \$1,500 for equipment at the State Mental Hospital, and a total of \$77,262 was reported given by clubs for welfare work.

During this time the Fine Arts divisions as a whole became more active. The Art Division initiated the awarding of two purchase prizes to young artists in the state and the presentation of the pictures to the two clubs doing the most to promote art. Statewide poetry and short story contests were held and poems by clubwomen were published in Tropical Gardening Magazine and broadcast over a southeast coast station. A list of fiction about various sections of Florida was compiled and distributed in a "Read Your Way Around Florida" program by the Fine Arts Chairman. Music and Art scholarships were given by clubs in local high schools.

The Conservation Department carried out a "Pennies for Pines" project originated by Mrs. M. Lewis Hall and a southeast club, and a pine forest dedicated to Mrs. Raeburn C. Horne was planted near Madison.

Mrs. Walter S. Jones, Woman's Club of Jacksonville, president 1954-1956, set the establishment of a Federation headquarters as her first goal and by the end of her administration plans were drawn and the building in Lakeland was assured. Epsilon Sigma Omicron, reading sorority for women, had been under way in the state and now a chapter was established. The juniors, who had been assisting the Florida Farm Colony, chose it as their permanent project and pledged \$1,000 to it each year. They promptly raised \$1,348 and were to go over their pledge every year thereafter.









The Woman's Home Companion recognized 13 clubs with Community Service Honor Awards in a national contest conducted by the magazine.

Mrs. Jones served as Chief Council to the Juvenile Court of Duval County and sponsored the movement to remove children from jails and house them in a building, a Children's Shelter, remodeled for that purpose.

The Federation's \$35,000 Headquarters Building was carried to completion by Mrs. E. D. Pearce, Miami Woman's Club, and dedicated at the annual convention in Lakeland in 1955. The sixtieth anniversary of the Florida Federation was celebrated at the 1955 Tampa Convention and Governor LeRoy Collins proclaimed April 11-24 as Florida Federation of Women's Clubs Week.

Two Federation forests, Ocala and Osceola, of 30,000 pines, were dedicated to the clubwomen of Florida. A "Fellowship for Friendship" gift scholarship of \$350 was awarded to Elka Frank, Hamburg, Germany. Sponsorship of three European refugee families was secured. Mrs. T. M. Shackelford realized her dream—a house for Billy Osceola, and a hut was built for Indian Boy Scouts. Mrs. Pearce and 24 delegates attended the convention in Geneva, Switzerland, and she also went to the Pan American Conference in San Jose, Costa Rica. She was appointed by Governor Collins to the White House Conference on Education.

Florida Federation won first G.F.W.C. award for Indian Affairs work and many state officers, directors and chairmen served on the Governor's Committee to study "Causes and Cures of Juvenile Delinquency." Leadership Training workshops were carried out through the Adult Education Division and a new Division of Gerontology was added.

The juniors distributed 100,000 Grace Cards bearing prayers for Protestants, Catholics and Jews to restaurants and contributed \$3,224 to the Florida Farm Colony. The Federation membership reached 29,861 of which 5,496 were juniors. There were 214 senior clubs, 90 junior clubs and 18 county federations.

Mrs. Pearce was appointed Chairman of the Western Hemisphere Division of International Relations by G.F.W.C.

Mrs. C. M. Washburn, Tampa Women's Club, gave clubwomen opportunities for "Meeting Today's Challenge Through Creative Living" and they responded with an upsurge of activities. At the G.F.W.C. level seven clubs received citations covering eight fields of endeavor; the F.F.W.C. Savings Bond and Economic Security program was used as a pattern by the United States for other state federations; and F.F.W.C. received first G.F.W.C. award for increase in membership. A \$450 scholarship was given to a teacher to attend an Aviation Workshop at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

The state by-laws were revised and 300 Handbooks for Presidents, written by the Poetry Chairman, were sold. Four national magazines recognized Florida for activities in the Decent Literature Campaign begun by the Coral Gables Woman's Club and put into effect by clubs in the state. The F.F.W.C. succeeded in having a law passed carrying a heavy fine and imprisonment for the sale of objectionable literature to minors. A fourth Federation forest was planted near Tallahassee; \$126,716 was given to welfare projects by clubs; \$12,395 went to Mental Health, and the juniors gave \$3,500 to the Sunland Training Center, formerly the Farm Colony. Two book-mobiles were sponsored and \$3,600 was loaned to students from the State Scholarship Fund.

A new District 13 was set up at the request of the Broward County clubs. Florida Juniors received first place award for their program, "Religions of the World," from G.F.W.C. Mrs. Washburn was named G.F.W.C. Chairman of the Gerontology Division and Mrs. Pearce was appointed Chairman of the American Homes Department.

"Progress Through Understanding" was the theme of Mrs. C. L. Menser, Jupiter and Vero Beach Women's Clubs, president from 1958-1960. The CARE chairman personally distributed units in Mexico. Twenty-two Florida clubwomen attended the Mid-Asian Conference of G.F.W.C. in Manila in June, 1959.



"A Day in Court" project sent many clubwomen to see their juvenile courts in action. Higher education for Seminoles was stressed and two Indian boys were given scholarships; one to Georgetown College, Kentucky, and the other to Oklahoma City College. Emphasis was placed on bridging the gap in tribal and community life.

A fifth Federation forest was dedicated near Ocala. The Federation continued to participate in the G.F.W.C. Community Achievement Contest, Vogue Sewing Contest, and in selection of the Teacher of the Year. A concerted effort was made to complete the archives at Federation headquarters. Clubs assisted in the search for the All American Family, sponsored by G.F.W.C., which culminated at Fort Lauderdale. Sixty-five years of progress was celebrated at the convention in Miami Beach. Mrs. Pearce was elected recording secretary of the G.F.W.C. in June in Washington.

Since the inception of the Florida Federation at Green Cove Springs in 1895 the organization has grown from five clubs to 304 with 33,000 members. It has helped to push Florida education to a much higher standard; has sponsored many improvements in welfare and health measures; and has developed talent among club members and students in school through contests, workshops and scholarships in the Fine Arts. Conservation activities have aided reforestation and juvenile protection has become a watchword. Progress along lines of community service has brought many improvements to Florida.

The history of the state would be incomplete without mentioning the immeasurable contributions of the thousands of club members, state officers and chairmen whose vision of a better community and state has been made into reality by their untiring, unselfish work through the years. Although limitations of space do not permit mention of clubs and individuals here, yet their names and deeds are written large in the memories of their clubs, their communities, and their state. The gifts of service which they have freely given has helped to make Florida what it is today. Mrs. McCaffrey wrote in 1948, "... the ideals for which we stand, the aims for which we strive, will be indelibly inscribed in the lives of the people of Florida" and she was right. Florida cannot forget the women who helped it to grow to the stature it has achieved today.

Mrs. M. Lewis Hall of Coral Gables has set a goal of "Conservation of Our Human, Spiritual, and Natural Resources for the Preservation of Our American Ideals" for the two years she will lead the F.F.W.C. Civil Defense, Crusade for Freedom, Accent on Youth Conservation and Adult Education will be stressed. A new Youth International Peace Scholarship is already under way with \$1,000 for tuition and books for a South American student at the University of Miami.

The planting of a sixth Federation forest and Youth Conservation forest is planned. Fine Arts, Library Services and Legislation, Public Affairs, and International Relations will be emphasized. The F.F.W.C. will be hostess to the G.F.W.C. for the second time in 1961 at Miami Beach.

In the future, as in the past, the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs will progress "straight forward and unafraid," helping to make the history of a great state.





# THE FLORIDA FEDERATION OF GARDEN CLUBS

By Mrs. L. T. Nieland

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NO STORY OF THE Florida Federation of Garden Clubs could be complete without giving due credit and all honor to those twelve women who met at the home of Mrs. E. F. Lumpkin in Athens, Georgia, one morning in January, 1891, and founded the first garden club. Known as the Ladies' Garden Club, the purpose was to serve and beautify the community and State. Flower shows played an important part in the Club's early development and no doubt served to spread the word of garden-clubbing to neighboring communities and States.

It was not until the spring of 1922 that Florida could claim a garden club. Then four clubs were organized, each unaware of the others, in Jacksonville, Daytona Beach, Winter Park and Miami. The members of all those clubs were one in purpose: to improve their own gardens and neighborhoods.

Mrs. Arthur Gerrish Cummer, founder and first president of the Garden Club of Jacksonville, recognized that much could be gained by having Florida's garden clubs united in a State Federation. Immediately following the second outdoor flower show held by the Jacksonville Club, she invited Mrs. Joseph R. Ellicott, founder and President of the Garden Club of the Halifax Country, and Miss Grace O. Edwards, founder and President of the Winter Park Garden Club, to meet with the Governing Board of her Club. The meeting was held in "The Little Thatched Cottage" which had served as a ticket booth for the Flower Show. The subject of a State organization was thoroughly discussed resulting in three important decisions. First, the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs should be formed. Second, the Garden Club of Miami, the one other Garden Club in Florida at the time, should be invited to join the Federation as a charter member. (Mrs. E. B. Douglass was President of this Club.) Third, a committee to draft a Constitution and By-Laws should be appointed. Mrs. John A. Ferguson was named Chairman of this Committee with Mrs. Ellicott, Miss Edwards, and Miss Gerda Meigs to serve with her.

The Little Thatched Cottage was torn down the next day, but in the brief forty-eight hours of its life it had cradled the infant Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, earning a cherished place in its history.

To perfect the organization of the Federation required plenty of hard work, much correspondence, and many visits among members. It was a task in itself to find women willing to assume the responsibilities of such an organization. Through it all, Mrs. Cummer was tireless in her efforts to establish the Federation on a firm foundation. Although many fine workers put their shoulders to the wheel to assist her, Miss Grace O. Edwards and Mrs. Joseph R. Ellicott stand out as her faithful and loyal supporters. To these three leaders Florida Garden Clubs accord their lasting gratitude.

Sufficient time having been given for the necessary ground work, the first Governing Board meeting of the Federation was held at the Timuquana Country Club January 7, 1925. The Constitution and By-Laws as presented by Mrs. Ferguson were adopted. Upon the advice and with the help of Mrs. Fred Joel Swift, these documents had been modeled after those of the New York State Federation. The object of the organization as stated in the Constitution presents the goals so clearly, it deserves



repeating here. "The object shall be (a) to co-ordinate the interests of the Garden Clubs of the State and to bring them into closer relations of mutual helpfulness by association, conferences, and correspondence; (b) to aid in the protection of trees, shrubs, wild flowers, and birds; (c) to encourage civic beauty and to study in all its aspects the fine art of Gardening." Already Florida's garden clubs had branched out from their own gardens to include civic beautification, conservation, and horticulture as major objectives in their Garden Club work.

After careful deliberation the Board members submitted names of candidates for the several officers to the four Charter Member Clubs and the following were unanimously elected:

Mrs. Joseph R. Ellicott, President; Miss Grace O. Edwards, 1st Vice-President; Mrs. T. V. Moore, 2nd Vice-President; Mrs. George Couper Gibbs, 3rd Vice-President; Mrs. John T. Alsop, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Macon Thornton, Corresponding Secretary, and Miss Lula McLendon, Treasurer.

At Mrs. Ellicott's first Board meeting held in Jacksonville, April 25, 1925, directors were named for the Northern, Central, Southern, and Western Districts. First in committee assignments was the Billboard Committee. Other committees were Beautification and Conservation.

Dr. H. Harold Hume was one of the speakers at the January, 1926, meeting. Since through many succeeding years he has continued to assist Federation members with his knowledge, helpful advice, and encouragement, it seems more than ever fitting that he had a part in the Federation's first Convention.

The 1927 Convention held in Ormond Beach also featured several talks on gardening topics. Mrs. Fred Stone's discussion on "Conserving Our Wild Flowers" was especially well received, probably because her audience realized the importance of conserving Florida's native material. "The Highway Resolution" was passed at this Convention favoring a 100-foot right-of-way on all State and County roads and requiring that construction of such roads "leave a berme on each side of the road-bed graded and planted in grass" in accordance with specifications prescribed by the County Commissioners. It was further stipulated that "all debris and accumulation through road construction be cleared away . . . before final payment be made and the work accepted."

Mrs. Arthur G. Cummer, President of the Florida Federation for the next two years, stressed education in Federation work. She carried the Garden Club message to some 23 cities, contributed an article on "The Circle Plan" for Garden Clubs for the October 1st, 1927, edition of Horticulture, and, on invitation of the Garden Club of America, explained this plan to that organization at a meeting held in New York City.

Briefly, the Circle Plan originated in Jacksonville and was later adopted by many other Garden Clubs in the State. The Founders of the Jacksonville Garden Club had planned to have a group of no more than twenty members who could meet comfortably in each other's homes for the study of gardening. Ten study meetings were to be held each year. The organization proved immediately popular,—so much so, that more than a hundred were soon seeking admission. Not wishing to abandon the idea of meeting for study in small groups, the plan to increase the groups was evolved, each new group to be a "Circle." The Circle was to be guided by the parent group, but would be permitted to choose its own name, elect its own officers, and decide upon its dues with a small amount turned over to the Founders' Circle. All Circles worked together on the Spring Flower Show and usually met jointly at least once a year for a lecture or possibly for some social event.

The popularity and growth of the Garden Club increased year by year until it seemed best that the Founders' Circle transfer the guidance and supervision of policies and activities to an Executive Board chosen by and representing all the Circles. So the Federation of Garden Circles was organized in Jacksonville and later chartered.







The first Garden Club Year Book was published in 1928. It covered the record of activities in the two previous years and also included several articles on various phases of Garden Club work. Individual Club reports proved a valuable feature, acquainting members with projects of other Clubs, and, in many cases, stimulating the members to undertake similar projects.

Mrs. Cummer had long entertained the idea that Florida should have an arboretum and this received the sanction of the 1928 Convention when Dr. David Fairchild, of Miami, reviewed the possibilities and advantages for an arboretum in Florida. The following year an Arboretum Symposium, led by Dr. Fairchild, was arranged for the Convention in Miami. With him were John K. Small, Director of the Brooklyn Botanical Garden; Wilson Poponoe of Tela, Honduras, who at the request of Mrs. Cummer had been sent by the Department of Agriculture through the courtesy of the United Fruit Company; Dr. Henry Nehrling, engaged in research on Florida palms; Dr. Theodore Meade, amaryllis and orchid specialist; Dr. H. Harold Hume, authority on ornamental gardening; Dr. Charles Torrey Simpson, horticulturist; Dr. Horace McFarland, an expert on roses and rose culture; and Norman Reasoner, experienced in shrubs suitable for southern gardens.

It was an inspiration and a privilege to have these distinguished men on the panel. With their support, the plea for an Arboretum could hardly be denied. However, when it developed that a proposal to convert a large area of the Everglades into a National Park had already been presented to the authorities at Washington, it was decided to defer further action on the Arboretum proposal at this time.

Toward the end of Mrs. Cummer's term in office, May 1, 1929, a conference of representatives of all State Garden Club Federations was called in Washington, D.C., to discuss the organization of a National Council of these Federations for the purpose of mutual assistance. Thirteen of the nineteen Federations sent representatives and, on their recommendation, the National Council of State Garden Club Federations was organized.

Mrs. Arthur G. Cummer of Jacksonville was elected President, but, because of ill health, she was unable to serve. Mrs. Thomas Motley, Jr., of Massachusetts, first Vice-President, carried on the responsibilities of Acting President for the year. State Federations holding Charter membership in the National Council were: Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, and National Capitol Federated Garden Clubs.

At the close of her administration, Mrs. Edwin H. Riggs, President, reported to the delegates attending the 1931 Convention that the Florida Federation now had a total of thirty-four clubs with a membership of 2,700. Such an increase in numbers had served to make the public more aware of the civic value of Garden Clubs on the one hand, and, to stimulate the members themselves to even greater achievements on the other hand. Community service projects had become more and more numerous as Garden Clubs turned their attention to planting the grounds of Schools, Hospitals, and Public Libraries.

The Federated Circles of the Garden Club of Jacksonville succeeded in having a Bill prohibiting the placing of signs on trees or posts passed by the Legislature June 7, 1929. This was a small, but important, step toward the regulation of outdoor advertising. It proved highly effective in Duval County where 20,000 "snipe" signs were removed in a short space of time.

"The Big Tree," a cypress growing in Longwood near Sanford for more than 3,500 years, had long needed protection from an unthinking public too often given to cutting initials in its trunk and from fire which might sweep the neighboring area. Conservation Committee members of the Sanford Garden Club took steps to remedy the situation, and, through their influence, Senator M. O. Overstreet of Seminole County generously gave the six acres surrounding the tree as a Park. The County Commissioners agreed to build a road leading to the tree and the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs had a six-foot high, ornamental fence erected to enclose the tree



and protect it from further carving. Another conservation measure at this time was the Law to License Tree Surgery in Florida. This was prepared and sponsored by the Federation.

The St. Petersburg Garden Club had the distinction of organizing the first Junior Garden Club. Garden Schools were conducted by the members to assist the children in the propagation of the plant material used in landscaping the grounds of the Lakewood School.

Junior Gardens was therefore added to the State Federation committees by Mrs. Charles W. Ten Eick, President from 1931 to 1933. She also included several other committees now functioning in National Council: Lectures and Slides, Publicity, Visiting Foreign Gardens, and Visiting National Gardens. The Chairman of "The Information and Plant Material" Committee also corresponded to the "Horticulturist" of National Council. Florida's title, however, gave emphasis to the plant study which Mrs. Ten Eick considered so important for all Garden Club members.

Mrs. Francis King, an authority and writer on horticultural subjects, gave a radio talk at the First International Flower Show held in Miami in 1931 which influenced the thinking of both Mrs. Ten Eick and Mrs. Robert Morris Seymour, 2nd Vice-President and Beautification Chairman. Mrs. Seymour developed a 5-Year Beautification Study Program covering the following topics: (1) Native Material, (2) Introduced Plant Material, (3) Plant Identification, (4) Landscape Horticulture, and (5) Highway Planning and Planting. This fundamental outline of study was officially adopted by the National Council of Federated Garden Clubs and proved a valuable contribution to Garden Clubs throughout the country.

Another service on the part of the Florida Federation was to act as hostess for the Fifth Annual Convention of National Council in 1933. Although Miami was designated as headquarters, the Program Committee included many State centers so that delegates could add as much as possible to their horticultural knowledge and experience while they were in Florida.

Mrs. William L. Fielder succeeded Mrs. Ten Eick, serving the Federation as President from 1933 to 1935. Having a keen interest in legislation and recognizing the need for an Act which would make it possible to establish State Forests and Parks, she encouraged all Federation members to support the Enabling Act. It was largely through her efforts with the full cooperation of member Clubs, that such an Act (Bill No. 1177) was passed in 1934. Under its provisions, the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund could accept land in the name of the State of Florida and designate the area as a reforestation project, State Forest, or State Park. Three sections of land aggregating approximately 1,500 acres to be used as an Arboretum and Botanical Garden became the first parcel to be accepted following the passage of this Bill. This was the forerunner of the establishment of Florida's system of State Parks, thus preserving for posterity the many varied natural features of our State.

Garden Centers were stressed by Mrs. Fielder for their potential value in rendering horticultural service to the communities in which they were located. She appointed a Garden Center chairman, who, by the close of the Administration, was able to report that the Tampa Garden Club had the distinction of being the first in the State to own its Garden Center.

"The Lawton Roadside Survey for Florida" provided excellent arguments for the regulation of outdoor advertising so long sought by the Federation. The sixty-five slides of the Survey shown at the 1935 Convention in Palm Beach pictured many undesirable roadside conditions and stimulated the committees concerned to work harder than ever to make Florida a more pleasing sight for its traveling public.

Although Mrs. M. M. Parrish, President, 1935-37, failed to realize her ambition of having a Garden Club in every County, she was able to report an increase of some five-hundred members in her Administration.

To emphasize the economic and aesthetic value of birds in our gardens, a Chairman of Birds was appointed. Formerly all activities on birds had been directed by the









Conservation Chairman. Mrs. Parrish also created a chairmanship for University Extension, appointing Mrs. Thurston Roberts to arrange and conduct the first Short Course for Gardeners with the cooperation of the General Extension Division of the University of Florida. The Short Course immediately proved a popular educational feature for Garden Club members and others interested in gardening. Except for the war years, it has been repeated every year since.

The Governor appointed Mrs. Parrish and her 1st Vice President, Mrs. Linwood Jeffreys, on a special committee to study the Conservation Laws of Florida. When the recommendations of this Committee were presented to the Legislature, two new Laws were enacted:

(1) That courses of instruction covering the conservation of our natural resources be required in our High Schools and Colleges; that teachers be required to take courses in natural resources, and that the teaching of Nature Study be mandatory for at least two grades of our Elementary Schools.

(2) An Act establishing a School of Forestry at the University of Florida. Lack of funds unfortunately prevented immediate enforcement of these Laws.

The 1937 Convention endorsed the proposal for a fully accredited Forestry School at the University of Florida and also went on record as favoring a State-wide Stock Law, the enforcement of existing Laws for the Protection of Wildlife and Conservation, and the restriction of outdoor advertising.

Dr. H. Harold Hume's outstanding service to the Federation through the years received recognition at this Convention when Honorary Membership in the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs was conferred upon him. Honored, too, were the founders of the Federation when the May, 1937, Convention of the National Council of State Garden Club Federations was held in Cleveland. The Florida Federation subscribed a Founders' Membership for Mrs. Arthur Cummer, Mrs. Joseph Ellicott and Miss Grace Edwards.

In the early years when Mrs. Riggs was the third State President, she had feared that Garden Club Districts would tend to divide the Federation. This did not prove true, however. By the time Mrs. Porter Baldwin became President in 1937, it became apparent that Districts could well serve to bring Garden Club members closer together in their work. Mrs. Baldwin recommended that Districts share speakers, visit each other's Flower Shows, sponsor Judging Schools jointly, and otherwise profit by working together. Clubs within easy riding distance of each other could well follow similar procedures. Garden tours were encouraged, also serving to bring members closer to each other in sharing their gardens and their gardening experiences.

Junior Gardening was another activity emphasized by Mrs. Baldwin. As she stated in one of her letters, "Through junior or school gardens we are reaching the children during their formative years with a wonderful opportunity to teach them conservation, the possibilities of beauty on our highways, the love of birds and the mental, moral and physical satisfaction to be gained through gardening."

Garden Centers were encouraged and by now many larger Clubs had established Centers. The Llambias House of St. Augustine is noteworthy for its history. Dating back to the English occupation in 1763, it was sold by the owners in 1919. The St. Augustine Historical Society and the St. Augustine Garden Club became interested in it, and, through their efforts, it was purchased by the Carnegie Foundation. The deed was then turned over to the City of St. Augustine, stipulating that the St. Augustine Garden Club act as custodian and that the Club be responsible for furnishing, maintenance, and keeping the building open to the public. The lower floor was made the Garden Center with the library in the back and the reception room in front where the members took turns as hostesses.

Since many smaller clubs were in communities with no libraries and it was therefore difficult for them to secure Garden Club literature, the idea was proposed by the Chairman of University Extension that the Federation establish a Library. This received Board approval and the General Extension Division of the University of



Florida agreed to act as the custodian and distributing agency for the books on various phases of gardening bought by the Federation. Members were free to borrow these books by paying the postage both ways. The thirty-eight books originally purchased were soon much in demand.

A Garden Club section was also set up for the Package Library maintained by the General Extension Division. This Library, composed of magazine and newspaper clippings on specified topics, now included articles of interest to Garden Club members and the "Packages" could be borrowed by them on the same basis as the Library books.

At the request of the Federation, a Correspondence Course in Landscape Design, "Planting for Florida Homes," was written by Prof. John Watkins of the University of Florida to assist the amateur gardener in landscaping his home grounds. This, too, was released by the General Extension Division and was available on request to all interested persons for a fee of \$7.00.

The Federation continued its interest in the Arboretum at Sebring and by March, 1938, an Arboretum in South Florida began to take shape. Known as The Fairchild Tropical Garden, it was situated on a tract of rocky pineland, marl prairie, and an old abandoned mango orchard overlooking Biscayne Bay. The State Federation and Garden Clubs the length and breadth of Florida gave full support to this Arboretum, probably the most unique in our country, because of its advantages as to climate and plant life. Mrs. Arthur Cummer's Symposium at the 1929 Convention was now bearing fruit!

The delegates assembled at the 1938 Convention expressed their appreciation to Dr. David Fairchild and Dr. Horace McFarland, both eminent horticulturists, by making them Honorary Members of the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs.

In 1939 The Fairchild Tropical Garden exhibit at the New York World's Fair was awarded a medal for Horticultural Achievement. The Federation had cooperated with The Fairchild Garden on this project by defraying the expenses of shipping and displaying the plant material used.

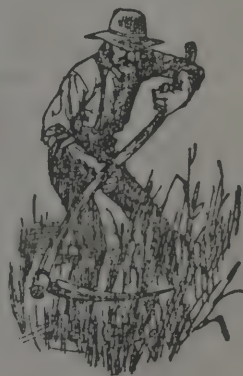
Dr. H. Harold Hume discussed the idea of a Fellowship in Horticulture at the University of Florida with Mrs. M. M. Parrish shortly before the 1939 Convention. He had long been concerned over the fact that many excellent students too often leave Florida to attend other Universities where they can receive financial assistance for advanced study toward a higher degree in Horticulture. The one-thousand-dollars needed for the Fellowship was subscribed by individual members and Garden Clubs, making the Fellowship a reality by June 1, 1940. Joseph M. Crevasse of Tampa became the first Fellowship student in Horticulture at the University of Florida.

The Convention held at Daytona Beach in 1940, the first year of Mrs. Harry Griffin's term as State President, voted to make the Fellowship a permanent Federation project and to devise ways and means for financing it. The following year the delegates attending the Sarasota Convention in April, 1941, voted to raise the per capita dues to the Federation from 25c to 35c. Thus the financing of the Fellowship in Horticulture was assured and the Florida Federation had made a valuable and continuing contribution to the world of horticulture.

In 1940, the University of Florida initiated an outstanding service by sending the Horticultural Newsletter to each Florida Garden Club member every month of the Club year. The timely articles in the Letters supplied members with the information they needed to help them become better gardeners.

In the words of Mrs. John T. Alsop, the Federation's first Historian, "The Lending Library was now in its second year and had fully justified its existence; there are now many books available for the use of Garden Clubs."

The 1940 Convention recommended by resolution that a committee be appointed to correct the nomenclature and make more complete the existing Law for the Protection of Certain Wild Trees, Shrubs, and Plants. The changes as proposed by the Committee were to be completed in time for the January Executive Board meeting









so that, upon the approval of the Board, the revisions and additions could then be submitted to the 1941 session of the Legislature.

The proposed Law for the regulation of outdoor advertising, after considerable debate, was endorsed at the 1941 Convention held April 1 and 2 in Sarasota. Presented to the Legislature in May, it was passed with a few changes just before the close of Mrs. Griffin's administration. It was signed by Governor Spessard Holland and filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 28, 1941. All was not smooth sailing yet, however, for the Law was contested in Court. It was held valid by the Supreme Court of Florida December 19, 1941.

What a source of satisfaction the passage of this Law was to the Federation! and especially, to those members who, through the years, had worked so hard for the regulation of billboards:—Mrs. John T. Alsop, Mrs. Walter L. Wiley, Mrs. John J. O'Donohue, and others. The committee serving at this time included: Mrs. W. H. Covington, Chairman, Mrs. M. M. Parrish, Mrs. J. W. Henderson, Mrs. W. R. Sanders, and Mrs. Harry M. Griffin, President and ex-officio member.

Briefly the Law requires that

The Chairman of the State Road Department shall enforce its provisions

Signs be set back 15-feet from the outside boundary of the right-of-way of any public highway

No signs be erected within 100 feet of any church, school, cemetery, public park, public reservation, public playground, State or National Forest

That all billboards be licensed and a rental fee be paid based on the size of the sign.

Less than two years after the passage of the Law, 120,000 signs had been removed from Florida's roadsides.

Mrs. W. H. Covington succeeds Mrs. Griffin, and, soon after taking office, initiated the Recreational Research Contest. This was a program of on-the-ground plant study open to all Clubs of the Federation. Tree and shrubs indigenous to the immediate area of the competing Clubs were to be studied, listed, and described in detail by the members. The Club submitting the most accurate and complete list with descriptions was to receive a \$25.00 prize donated by Mrs. Covington. The South Florida Garden Club of Miami was announced as the winner at the 1942 Convention held in Hollywood. Dr. H. Harold Hume made the presentation. Tallahassee placed second and Winter Park third in the Contest. The data of all three Clubs were to be filed for future reference.

A second Contest requiring a similar study of native vines and wild flowers was then started. This was suddenly interrupted by World War II when the Federation found itself plunged into a variety of activities to aid the War effort. It was a test of the strength of the organization that never once did it falter, following through with its objectives and adjusting those objectives to help our country and its men in arms.

Plots were found for Victory Gardens or vegetables were included in flower gardens when no other space was available. Carrots and beets proved attractive border plants, string beans worked in well with sweet peas, and many another ingenious combination served to provide food and beauty, too.

Victory Harvest Shows as recommended by National Council were sponsored generally throughout the State. Eighty-five per cent of the proceeds of these Shows was divided equally for Army Emergency Relief and the Navy Relief Society. The fifteen per cent received by the Garden Club in each case invariably was used to render further Wartime service. Flowers were placed in U. S. O. Centers and in Hospitals for servicemen, plants were donated for Day Rooms, and decorations were furnished for the weddings of service personnel. These activities and countless others demonstrated again and again how gardening could fill a wide variety of needs in times of War as well as in times of Peace.

A new appointment by Mrs. Covington, that of Historian, was assigned to Mrs. John T. Alsop. Delegated to write the story of the Federation from the earliest days



of its organization to the present, Mrs. Alsop's knowledge of Florida Garden Clubs through the years and her unusual gift for language, made her well qualified to undertake such a big assignment. Her "History of the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs," released in 1943, measured up to all expectations and today remains a treasured possession of all Garden Club members fortunate enough to own a copy. Unfortunately, it is now out of print.

With travel restricted by gasoline rationing, no Convention was held in 1943. Federation activities had to be carried on largely by correspondence and the concluding paragraph of a letter Mrs. Covington sent to all Clubs proved an inspiring keynote for their work in the troubled times of War: "As gardeners or Garden Clubs we must take our place in the Home Front trenches—not cease Club activities for the duration nor let our communities go drab and dreary, but strive in more and more ways to inculcate in America's way of life the fundamental principle—love of God's great out-of-doors with real appreciation for its beauty and sustenance of life."

The January Executive Board meeting was held in Jacksonville, limited travel notwithstanding. The members were unanimous in their decision not to attempt a Convention and all officers and chairmen were therefore requested to continue their work until it seemed expedient to hold an election. War services were added to the duties of the Roadside Development Chairman in order to have a State Chairman in charge of coordinating Garden Club activities with the War effort.

The Native Vine and Wild Flower Contest was officially closed October, 1943. Later the judges again acclaimed South Florida Garden Club of Miami the winner and the recipient of the President's \$25.00 award. New Smyrna Beach was such a close runner-up, it was voted a special prize of \$15.00 by the State Federation. Other Clubs receiving recognition in order were: Rose Circle of Pensacola Garden Club, Tallahassee Garden Club, and Merritt Park Garden Club of Orlando. The information of both Contests, soon to be assembled for distribution, will be a source of authentic data on plants which furnish beauty for Florida's roadsides and open country.

To stimulate interest in birds, Mrs. M. J. Foley conducted a State-wide Bird Slogan Contest. Mrs. David Jones of St. Petersburg submitted the winning entry: "Protect the birds—Keep them flying." This was promptly adopted as the official bird slogan of the Florida Federation.

In 1944 when the Tampa Garden Club invited the State Federation to hold its Convention in Tampa, Board members gladly accepted. Arrangements were limited by travel restrictions and members themselves had to serve as speakers. "Theme" discussions by State Chairmen and forums proved both informative and inspiring. In appreciation of Mrs. Covington's outstanding service, the Florida Federation subscribed to an Honorary Membership in National Council for her at this time. Another more restricted Convention was held in Jacksonville May 3, 1945, with only fifty delegates permitted to attend. Routine business was considered and officers to serve next year were elected.

The idea of Florida's sponsoring a Nature Study Course for women leaders as presented by Mrs. Covington received hearty endorsement from the Executive Board and a promise of full cooperation from Mr. Lewis G. Scoggins, State Park Director. The first Camp was held at O'Leno State Park the first week in June, 1945. All Camp facilities were furnished through the courtesy of the Florida Forest and Park Service. Tallahassee, Ocala, Miami, Winter Park, and Tampa among them had six College Sophomores in attendance and all six girls were enthusiastic in their praise of the Camp's activities.

It had been a real privilege for them to learn about Nature at first hand with experienced leaders to conduct the field trips and bird walks for instruction in plant and bird identification. What they learned was undoubtedly passed along to many others, as Mrs. Covington had hoped. The Executive Board recommended that the Nature Camp "experiment" be continued. Soon growing beyond the experimental









stage, it has come to be acknowledged as one of the most worthwhile projects of the Federation.

Soon after Mrs. Merle B. Mann became President in 1945, Peace was declared. It then became her responsibility to lead Florida's Garden Clubs through a difficult period of readjustment. Some groups had recessed for the Duration and others had disbanded entirely. Those who had staunchly carried on through the War years formed a strong nucleus on which to rebuild. The membership was 6,811 when Mrs. Mann took office, and, at the end of her regime, it was 8,743. This increase was encouraging proof that the rebuilding was well on its way.

Mrs. Mann chose "Conservation and Restoration" for her theme and provided a set of "First Aid Suggestions" to guide Clubs in their Conservation and Restoration work. These suggestions were published in the National Council Bulletin of November, 1945, and are repeated here:—

### First Aid Suggestions

A—Apprecition	study of native trees, flowers and Florida wild life
Association	exchange of speakers, visiting neighboring clubs
Awards	National Council, State, Local
Active Participation	in National, State and Local programs
	* * * * *
B—Build	membership by increasing the Club's role, organizing new groups, and reviving inactive ones
Beautify	home units, parkways, roadsides, camp and hospital areas
Be Alert	to protecting natural beauty and restoring where needed
	* * * * *
C—Conservation	of natural resources; soil, water, forests, wild life, and food
Community Service	flower shows, garden centers, picnic or rest areas along highways, nature camps, junior gardens, community food gardens
Continued War Service Contact	with National and State officers and chairmen
Cooperation	the keynote of all successful organized effort

The Awards mentioned by Mrs. Mann were not necessarily permanent, for, whenever certain objectives or activities have seemed to need special emphasis, it has been the policy to add new Awards or revise existing ones to meet the situation.

National Council Awards at this time included The Purple Ribbon for outstanding achievement along horticultural or artistic lines, The Certificate of Merit awarded State Federations for exceptional contributions to the cultural interests of America, and The Green Ribbon for outstanding conservation work done by an individual club, member, or a Club federated with the Council.

Special Awards were: The Kellogg Medal for Civic Achievement awarded Clubs doing distinguished service along civic lines, The Garden Center Medal for the Center (according to size) performing either the greatest service to its Community or having had the most influence with the School children of its Community, and The Award of Merit open to Roadside Stands, Gas Stations, individual Club member or a Federated Club.

State Awards open to adults were: for an individual, The Blanche Covington Leadership Awards and for Clubs, The Horticulture and The Wild Flower Scrap Award. Fifth or Sixth Grade children assembling Scrap Books on either Birds Seen



in Florida, or on Florida Wild Flowers, could compete for the four State Junior Awards. Non-Junior Garden Club members were eligible for The Bird or The Wild Flower Award and the remaining two Awards were open to either Junior Garden Club members or to children under the supervision of a Junior Garden Club Chairman.

Toward the end of Mrs. Mann's term of office, The Bill designating U. S. Highway No. 1 from the Georgia Line to Key West as "The Blue Star Memorial Highway" was passed by both the House and the Senate. Much credit was accorded Mrs. Mann, Mrs. F. A. Brink, Legislative Chairman, and Mrs. Ray Vinton, Roadsides Development Chairman, for their untiring efforts in bringing about the passage of this Bill.

Dr. H. Harold Hume was again honored in 1947 by having the name of the Horticultural Fellowship changed to the H. Harold Hume Fellowship. In this way the Federations endeavored to express its sincere appreciation to Dr. Hume for his valued services consistently rendered throughout the years.

Federation finances became the immediate concern of Mrs. Carl A. Bickel when she became President in 1947. It was apparent with rising prices that the present balance plus anticipated income from dues could not meet expenditures. Some means of increasing income had to be found. The State Board therefore voted unanimously to practice economy in operation, to initiate State-wide Sales Projects, to charge a Convention Registration fee, and to conduct a Membership Drive.

Under the Sales Plan, Bird and Flower Notes earned \$821 within fifteen months. Each participating Club made 39% on its sales and the manufacturer paid the Federation a ten per cent commission on all sales. The Convention Registration Fee netted the Federation \$410.77 toward the expenses of the Jacksonville Convention. The Membership Campaign was highly successful with 4,683 members added in the two years of Mrs. Bickel's regime.

Junior Garden Club membership practically doubled, bringing the total to 10,000 in some 200 Clubs. To stimulate the Juniors in their work, the Federation established two Junior Flower Show Awards. Mrs. E. F. Reaser, State Junior Gardens Chairman at this time, received a Special Citation from Florida Southern College for her work with Juniors.

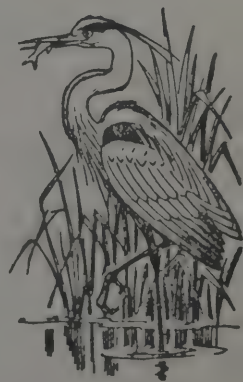
The Federation continued its contributions in the field of horticulture. The funds accumulated in the H. Harold Hume Fellowship for Horticulture together with the 10c per capita from dues made possible the granting of two \$1,000 Fellowships at the University of Florida in 1949. The Florida Federation was awarded the Bronze Medal for the Highest State Achievement in recognition of the Hume Fellowship in Horticulture at the annual May meeting of National Council held in Portland, Oregon. Further honored at the Tuscon National Council meeting, The Federation received a Certificate for its work in the designation of the Blue Star Memorial Highway.

In an impressive ceremony conducted jointly by the American Legion Post of Key West, the Key West Garden Club, and the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, the first Blue Star marker was dedicated May 30, 1949, in Bay View Park of Key West.

The fifth Nature Study Course was conducted at Hugh Taylor Burch State Park in Ft. Lauderdale, June 12th to 18th. Twenty students were accepted—College girls, Junior Garden Club Chairmen, Girl Scout leaders, and teachers, who were either recommended by their College or by the Garden Club President of their home community.

Fourteen Flower Show Judging Schools were sponsored from 1947-1949. As a result, the quality of Flower Shows, both in the artistic and the horticultural classes, was much improved. Many of the students had by now met all requirements, giving Florida a total of thirty-seven accredited judges.

The Federation donated over \$1,600 to National Council's "Seeds of Peace" project to aid in averting hunger abroad, and \$106 was contributed toward the







purchase of a Redwood Grove, National Council's 20th Anniversary gift to the Nation.

Since the Florida Federation had not as yet undertaken a State publication, Mrs. Bickel at her own expense edited and published comprehensive News Letters covering Federation activities. These and the University News Letters furnished much valuable information for the members in this administration.

Miss Mary Sanborn Compton placed special emphasis on Conservation, Education, and Horticulture in her two years as President from 1949-1951.

The Nature Study Camp had by now come into its own and was well established as a continuing Conservation project. The seventh Course held at Camp O'Leno May 11-19, 1951, was larger and one day longer than any previous Camp. Students attending represented all sections of the State, and, for the most part, were either Junior Garden Club Chairmen or Scout Group leaders. Their direct association with Florida's wealth of plants and wild life instilled in them a new interest in Nature and a genuine concern for the conservation of all our natural resources.

A revised version of the Law for the Protection of Certain Wild Trees, Shrubs, and Plants was again submitted to the Legislature and this time was passed by both Houses. (The Bill presented to the Legislature in 1941 failed in the Senate.)

Because of high living costs, the amount of the H. Harold Hume Fellowship in Horticulture was increased by \$200 and the eighth Graduate Student to take advantage of this Fellowship therefore received \$1,200 in 1951.

Slides including National Council Roadside slides, a gift from Miss Compton, and a set of flower arrangement slides assembled by Mrs. C. Verne Klintworth, Program Chairman, were added to the Federation Library. The one hundred dollars appropriated each year made possible the purchase of several new books for the State Library, including all the required reading for Flower Show Judging Schools.

Thirty-eight of these Schools were held during Miss Compton's regime and Florida increased its accredited judges to sixty-seven. Some sixteen hundred members attended the Schools. Several, in due time, will become accredited judges. Others not wanting to qualify as judges will nevertheless profit by having added materially to their gardening knowledge. In tribute to the Schools, Miss Compton commented in her final report, "It is gratifying to see the improvement in shows where the Flower Show Schools have been held."

One of the Federation's Honorary Members, Dr. David Garrison Fairchild, was awarded The Gold Seal of National Council at the Missoula, Montana, Council meeting in recognition of his "founding the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction and for introducing into this country more edible plants than any other person."

To acknowledge Mrs. Porter Baldwin's service not only to her community, but to the State as well, the West Palm Beach Garden Club established the Olive Porter Baldwin Award of \$25 to further the work of the Fairchild Tropical Garden. In expressing her gratitude for this Award, Mrs. Baldwin stated the amount would be doubled each year and would be used to send seeds all over the world in the interest of the Fairchild Garden.

Miss Compton gave much of her time to visiting Clubs of the Federation, always urging them to organize Study Groups in order to learn about the plant material indigenous to their locality and to understand how to use it to advantage in their gardens. Meetings of other groups with similar objectives also accounted for a large share of Miss Compton's time. One of her first official acts was to represent the Federation at a meeting of the East Coast Highway Association. This was called for the purpose of co-ordinating the work of the Garden Clubs and other organizations in establishing unified work for Highway Beautification.

Four Florida Garden Clubs, St. Augustine, Cocoa, Eau Gallie, and Melbourne, in addition to Key West, had by now purchased and dedicated Blue Star Memorial



Markers. The sponsoring group in each case had beautified the immediate area, and so, five new beauty spots had been added to Highway No. 1.

A \$50 Life Membership was established in the Florida Federation during Miss Compton's term and the money to be derived from this Membership was earmarked for Federation objectives only. Mrs. John T. Alsop, retiring Historian, became the first Life Member,—an honor conferred on her in appreciation of her more than twenty-five years of loyal service to the Governing Board.

In looking back over the first twenty-five years of the Federation, its growth has been nothing short of phenomenal. The membership had increased to well over 18,000 plus 16,500 Garden Club members of tomorrow, the Juniors.

Mrs. Halle Cohen's regime as President of the Florida Federation was marked by many "firsts."—

In the autumn of 1951, the first issue of *The Florida Gardener*, a quarterly Garden Club magazine, was mailed to all members. Its success was immediately assured. With Federation membership now over 22,000, there was a definite need for the *Gardener* to keep members informed on news and events of State-wide interest.

Projects in Garden Therapy opened a big new field for Clubs throughout the State and members were quick to devise countless ways of helping the ill, the aged, and others in need by means of one or more phases of gardening. Mrs. Wesley Coleman in 1952 promoted the planting of Peace roses as memorials to our men lost in service. This was adopted by the Florida Federation as a State-wide Garden Therapy project at the April, 1952, Convention. Two thousand six hundred forty-seven roses were planted the following year. A Peace rose garden was planted by the inmates of Raiford Prison who were to be responsible for its care.

"Florida Flower Show" was registered with the Secretary of State and gave the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs exclusive rights to the use of this name. The first "Florida Flower Show" was held in Lakeland March 21-23, 1952. "Florida, The Realm Magnificent, in Flower and Song" was the theme and the exhibits entered by Federation members from near and far contributed much to the success of the Show. Another State Flower Show was held in Ft. Lauderdale March 12-14, 1953. The theme again revolved around Florida: "The Florida Story—Exotic Beauty and Golden Glory."

The "Don't Be a Litterbug" Slogan adopted by the State Federation in June, 1951, received immediate support. Forty-one Clubs staged Litterbug campaigns in the next Club year. Much of the work was carried on through the Juniors, the Lakes and Hills Garden Club of Mt. Dora having furnished the pattern with its anti-litter campaign in 1950. The display of posters depicting a large "Litter Bug" with all sorts of trash caught in his clothes-pin feet, poster and jingle contests for the children, Grades assigned to policing certain areas of the School grounds to prevent careless throwing of trash,—these and many other methods were used to focus attention on the need for cleaning up public areas in our towns and on our highways.

The "Don't Be a Litterbug" slogan was adopted by National Council assembled in Convention at Biloxi in 1952. The idea appealed to popular fancy and soon spread rapidly throughout the country. Litter bags by the thousands were distributed by Garden Club members and were used as an advertising medium by Filling Stations and others. Governor Collins has proclaimed one day each year as "Don't Be a Litterbug—Keep Florida Clean" day, and the Florida Power and Light Company, Florida Power Corporation, and State Highway Patrol have cooperated in publicizing the day.

The Florida Garden Club Engagement Calendar was first released in September, 1952. Mrs. Lee Millican, Budget and Finance Chairman, had handled the details of assembling the photographs, descriptive material, and Calendar section. The Calendar proved an excellent money-making project. Nominal in price, useful, and attractive, it served to solve many a Garden Club member's Christmas-gift problem.









Thirteen thousand eight hundred ninety Calendars were sold the first year, netting more than \$4,000 for the Clubs participating.

Mrs. William C. Knox, Chairman of Horticulture, initiated a plant study project in 1951. Hundreds of plants (2,000 in all—26 species) were distributed free to members throughout the State. They, in turn, were to keep records on the behavior of the plant or plants under their growing conditions. The reports later returned to Mrs. Knox would then furnish excellent data on how any given plant could adapt itself to various sections of the State.

Another honor accorded Dr. H. Harold Hume in Mrs. Cohen's administration was the \$500 voted by the State Board toward having his portrait painted in oils. When completed, this was to be hung in a place of honor at the University of Florida.

"The Florida Federation received its Corporate Charter May 29, 1952, thereafter being designated "The Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc."

Six years of persistent work to designate the Sabal Palmetto as Florida's State Tree was rewarded with success in the closing days of the 1953 Legislature. It was one of Governor Dan McCarty's few official acts before his untimely death to sign the Bill into Law. In recognition of the support given this legislation by Federation members, Gov. McCarty wrote, "It is a pleasure for me to approve the legislation designating the Sabal Palm as the State Tree of Florida.

The Florida Federation of Garden Clubs deserves my sincere commendation and congratulations for its aggressive leadership and untiring efforts in behalf of this legislation."

The thirty-seven members attending the first State Executive Board meeting called June 15, 1953, at Rainbow Springs, by Mrs. Eugene A. Smith, newly elected President, celebrated the adoption of the State Tree by planting a Sabal Palm in the glen at the Springs.

"A Mile of Beauty" was adopted by all Districts of the Federation as a Roadside Beautification project and the theme of the 1953 Convention held in Orlando followed through with "Every Florida Mile a Mile of Beauty." Mr. Hubert Owens, one of the featured speakers, commented that this "should be a model for the South Atlantic Region as well as the entire nation."

In honor of its founder and faithful supporter through the years, the Nature Study Course was named "The Blanche Covington Nature Study Course" at the October, 1953, Board meeting in Dade City. The ninth Course was held at Torreya State Park and the tenth at Highlands Hammock State Park—each time with a full quota of twenty-five students in attendance.

The Silver Anniversary Project of National Council was the foundation for acquiring a new home, centrally located in the United States. This was to be erected in tribute to the founders of National Council. Silver offerings on a strictly volunteer basis were accepted as endorsement of the Project as well as giving it some financial support.

The committee appointed in the fall of 1953 to investigate the possibilities of the Perry House on the Campus of the University of Florida as a Garden Club Headquarters for the State Federation, reported favorably. By June of the following year the Perry House was dedicated as the Federation's official "Home." A Sabal Palm, Florida's State Tree, was planted on the grounds with Mrs. Eugene Smith, President, turning in the first shovelful of soil. The building, leased from the University, was to serve for conferences and workshops, in addition to providing space for storing valuable records accumulated through the years. The grounds were planted by University architects with Mr. Joseph Crevasse, the first Hume Fellow, in charge.

Now Florida had its Headquarters and National Council had come one step nearer to a permanent home with the acquisition of the Missouri Botanical Gardens (Shaw Gardens) as the site for its building. By the summer of 1954 \$50,000 had already been subscribed for the Home, Florida members having contributed \$1,800 toward this amount.



The Third Annual State Flower Show was held in the Orlando Coliseum in conjunction with the 1954 Convention. Business sessions were conducted in the central auditorium, and, during recess periods, delegates could browse at will through the surrounding corridors where the Flower Show exhibits were displayed.

A State-wide Conservation Workshop with the General Extension Division co-operating, was held at the University of Florida December 6-8, 1954. Covering all phases of conservation, it gave the members attending basic information on what is needed for better conservation. Small "buzz" sessions held the final morning reported their conclusions. Some forty constructive suggestions for activities to further the cause of Conservation were outlined. As a body, the group recommended that Governor-elect Leroy Collins study the possibility of a Conservation Department.

At the Orlando Convention the Federation endorsed a resolution recommending the contribution of \$5,000 as part of the \$25,000 needed by the Audubon Society to purchase 160 acres of the Corkscrew Cypress area. By buying this land about 25 miles North of the Tamiami Trail in Collier County, the last remaining stand of virgin cypress would be preserved along with the rookery it provides for ibis, herons, egrets, roseate spoonbills, and other water birds. Florida Garden Club members throughout the State willingly contributed the 25c per capita suggested and the \$5,000 was soon raised. This occasioned widespread interest, stimulating other groups and agencies to support the project, which, in due time, included not just 160 acres, but 5,600 acres.

As the Garden Club had grown in numbers and scope, it became necessary to reduce the districts to smaller areas in order to lessen the demands on the District Directors. Eleven Districts, rather than six, were recommended by the Committee appointed to investigate the matter. The Board acted favorably on the Committee's report at the meeting held in Gainesville June 23rd, and, as a result, five new Directors were appointed, making eleven Directors in all.

The H. Harold Hume Fellowship in Horticulture was again increased, this time to \$1,800 in order to bring it more nearly in line with higher living costs.

Area Conservation Conferences and the Conservation Workshop for Teachers were both initiated during Mrs. John R. Parkinson's term as President from 1955-1957.

The three-week Conservation Workshop for Teachers, covering many phases of the use and abuse of our natural resources, was a direct means of helping teachers give their pupils better conservation instruction. The Workshop was conducted at Florida State University and carried graduate credit. Each teacher received a \$50 Scholarship made possible by contributions from the Garden Clubs of the State. Thirty Scholarships available the second year gave thirty counties the privilege of sending a teacher to the Workshop.

In further support of conservation, the enrollment for the Blanche Covington Nature Study Course was again increased with campsites offered to three youth leaders or teachers from each of the eleven Garden Club Districts.

Landscape Design received special emphasis from two sources: The first Short Course devoted entirely to the subject sponsored in cooperation with the General Extension Division and held at the University of Florida in February, 1956; and the thesis, "Landscape Development for Civic Centers," prepared by the Hume Fellow, Stockton Renfro.

The Annual June Short Course was again held at the University of Florida, and, in February, 1957, the First Short Course in Tropical Horticulture was held at the University of Miami.

The Federation Library has continued to keep abreast of all required reading for Flower Show Schools by adding books whenever revised lists have been released. Films and Tape Recordings of interest to gardeners now included in the Library have become a popular feature of this service.

To meet the needs of certain chairmen, the Junior Program booklet, Garden Center Floor Plans, a loose-leaf Program Planning book, and a Flower Show Chairman's Kit were assembled to provide reference material for interested chairmen. The









Florida Gardener should also be mentioned, having proved an excellent medium for bringing the programs and plans of all State Chairmen to the entire membership.

The Roadside Development Committee continued its Litterbug Campaign, worked for the passage of an Enabling Act for permissive County and City zoning, and also promoted the enactment into Law of a Bill to make it mandatory for open trucks carrying trash to be equipped with secure coverings.

Miami was hostess for both National Council's 28th Annual Meeting in March, 1957, and for the State Convention immediately following. The Metropolitan Flower Show as one of the Convention features was especially appreciated by the Out-of-State delegates interested in seeing as many of Florida's unusual plants as they could while visiting in the State.

Federation delegates endorsed National Council's action in seeking to prohibit advertising along the rights-of-way of Federal Interstate Highways. By resolution, State Garden Club members urged that the Florida Board of Parks and Memorials refrain from granting damaging easements in Myakka State Park. Other resolutions sought the establishment of a refuge for Florida's Key deer and the extension of the Blue Star Memorial Highway from Tallahassee to the Alabama State Line beyond Pensacola on U. S. Highway No. 90. (The Highway had been extended from Miami via the West Coast to Tallahassee in 1955.) The cooperation of the State Road Department was acknowledged in a resolution expressing appreciation for "the furtherance of roadside beauty, safety, and cleanliness" and for "all assistance in carrying forward the Federation's objectives."

Two European Garden Tours sponsored each summer of the two years Mrs. Vernon L. Conner served as President (1957-1959) proved not only successful from the gardening standpoint, but highly promising as a means of furthering better international relations through a shared interest in gardens. The tours gave added emphasis to landscape design, and, as a result, landscape design had a place on the programs for all District meetings, the Convention forums and symposiums, and both Short Courses.

As an incentive to study landscaping, the \$500 George Morrison Scholarship for Landscape Architecture was established in 1959 by the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc. It is available for a Florida man or woman at the beginning of his or her Freshman year and may be renewed, should an average of B or above be maintained. The student may attend any College where the Landscape Course is accredited by the American Society of Landscape Architects.

Following favorable action on extending the Blue Star Memorial Highway from Tallahassee to the Alabama State Line, a Memorial Marker was erected on U. S. No. 90 in Pensacola by the Pensacola Garden Club May 21, 1958. The Skyway Boulevard, U. S. No. 19, also became a Blue Star Memorial Highway with the marker provided by the St. Petersburg Garden Club. Subsequently two markers were dedicated in November, one at Quincy and another at Marianna. Tallahassee Garden Club and Sarasota Garden Club added markers in March the following year on U. S. Highway No. 27 and No. 41, respectively. Florida now has a total of 16 markers, nine more than were in the State two years ago. For this achievement, the Federation was awarded a Blue Star Memorial Certificate of Merit by National Council.

It had become a cumbersome procedure to have additions to the Blue Star Memorial Highway await Legislative approval each time. The Federation therefore sponsored a Bill in the 1959 Legislature to give the Chairman of the State Road Department authority to designate changes in or additions to the Highway in cooperation with the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc. This was passed and approved by the Governor May 21, 1959.

The Legislature also passed an Act to prohibit dumping of trash on public highways and providing a penalty of \$100 or imprisonment for 30 days for persons found



guilty of violating the Law. Approved by the Governor May 11, 1959, this should give substantial support to the Federation's Anti-Litter Campaign.

Two books, "Program Patterns" and "Florida Garden Club Manual," were compiled to assist Garden Club members in their organizational work. The "Patterns" by Fay McWhorter Mayes has a wealth of suggestions for many types of Garden Club programs, including installations, prayers, last-minute program substitutions, and other helpful and inspirational information. The book has already received widespread recognition and has brought honor to Florida by winning National Council's State Publication Award. The Manual, written by Mrs. Karl A. Bickel, provides a guide for Club procedures. It sets forth the many facets of Federation work—its objectives and functions—and explains in detail how Clubs can cooperate in the State Garden Club program.

The Federation Headquarters established in Gainesville when Mrs. Eugene Smith was President proved too expensive after a year's trial. The lease with the University of Florida was therefore terminated and the State records were moved to the Custodian's home. Upon recommendation of a special committee appointed by Mrs. Conner to investigate a possible site for a Headquarters building, the Board voted to accept about three acres of a beautiful wooded area in Mead Gardens. This had been offered by the City of Winter Park for the token rent of \$10 a year for 99 years. When this action was reported at the 1959 Convention, the delegates voted unanimously to accept Winter Park's terms. Plans for the building had already been drawn and the Federation set to work promptly to raise the \$65,000-\$75,000 estimated as needed for its Headquarters building. When the Board met early in November, some \$60,000 had been contributed by members, Clubs, and other friends of the Garden Club, making it possible to look toward building in the near future. January 6, 1960, was therefore set as the date for the Ground Breaking ceremonies.

Since the Plant Distribution Project was initiated in 1952 some 400 species have been represented in the 17,000 plants distributed to 250 participating members from all sections of the State. Other statistics at the close of Mrs. Conner's regime point to phenomenal growth in practically every department. One thousand fifty-five Clubs have a membership of 29,355. Thirty-two Clubs on probation will soon add 860 new members. Thirteen thousand and thirteen Juniors are affiliated with 325 Clubs, and, to assist Junior leaders, the Lucile Turner Junior Garden Leader Scholarship recently established offers \$50 annually to a Federation member for study in the field of Junior work. Thirty-three Nature Study Campships and 38 Conservation Workshop Scholarships for teachers were financed by the State Federation. Of the 99 Clubs reporting Garden Centers, 34 own their buildings. Keeping abreast of practically all Garden Club activities, awards have increased steadily and now include 33 given by National Council and 38 by the State Federation. Fourteen H. Harold Hume Fellows have been selected since 1940. As a direct result of the Flower Show Schools held each year, Florida now has 350 accredited judges. In addition to the money raised for its own Headquarters, the Florida Federation has contributed \$15,328.54 toward National Council's Permanent Home.

At the post-Convention Board meeting following the installation of Mrs. C. R. Mayes, Jr., as President in April, 1959, members voted to sponsor the first Junior Nature Camp in cooperation with the Fresh Water Fish and Game Commission. The Camp was held during the summer with 90 girls and 120 boys attending. One and all, the children thoroughly enjoyed the outdoor life around Lake Eaton in Ocala National Forest, soon acquiring a keen interest in the animals and plants they found there

Florida's Youth Conservation Camp was built by voluntary contributions from interested people of the State and there is still much to be done before it will be sufficiently equipped for all who want to use it. To assist the Camp, especially in its conservation activities, members of the Executive Board voted at their June meeting









to create a fund for a Conservation Building where exhibits can be displayed and other educational material can be stored.

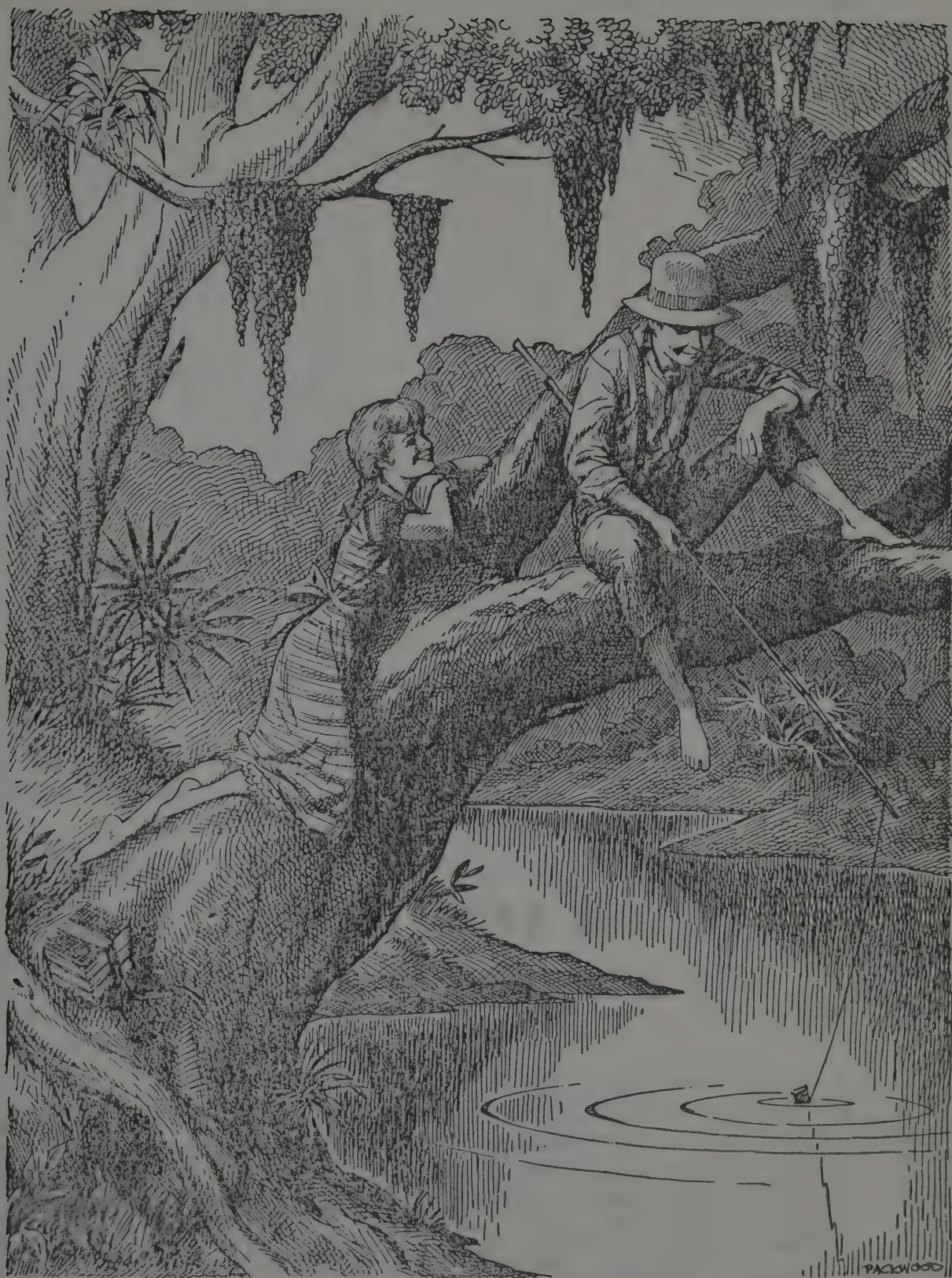
Florida Garden Club members will no longer have to go out of the State for Courses in Landscape Design now that the Federation has planned a series of four accredited Landscape Design Courses to be given at six-month intervals. The first Course held in South Jacksonville October 5-7, 1959, was highly successful and plans for the next Course in Tampa are now underway. Students successfully passing all four Council Courses will be eligible to receive a Certificate from the National Council of State Garden Clubs.

In response to a request from Mr. W. B. Jordon, State Prison Warden, the Federation will underwrite the purchase of supplies for a plastic greenhouse to be erected by the inmates at Raiford. Seven of the 12 Garden Club Districts (another District was created in the spring) have already endorsed the project, pledging 5c per capita to meet the expense. At the November meeting of the Executive Board, the project was officially approved and there is no doubt, as the remaining Districts hold their fall meetings, that their members will welcome this opportunity to promote garden therapy at the State Prison.

In cooperation with the People-to-People Program initiated by President Eisenhower to promote world friendship and understanding through communication of people of common interests, the National Council of State Garden Clubs sent a letter of friendship and a packet of seeds to some 5,000 gardeners throughout the world. The letter explained that it was being mailed March 15, 1958, the day of issue of the first commemorative U. S. postage stamp honoring gardening and horticulture on the 100th anniversary date of Liberty Hyde Bailey, one of America's revered horticulturists. Both the commemorative envelope and stamp were used in sending the letters, and, in the year that has followed, more than 700 letters of appreciation have been received by National Council from 83 different countries. One hundred members of the Garden Club of New Jersey assigned to write the replies in many cases have had to translate the letters and then correspond in the language of the sender. Since World Gardening is one of the Committee Chairmanships added to the Federation Executive Board by Mrs. Mayes, Florida members also may soon be sharing their gardening experiences—perhaps even their seeds and plants—with gardeners around the world.











# THE JUNIOR LEAGUE OF FLORIDA

By Iva Duke Shackleford

IN THE ORGANIZATION of the Junior League a new field was invaded; hitherto unused potentialities were guided into constructive channels. The energies and abilities of the young woman of leisure were given an outlet in a most valuable field. Her interest in her community and community problems was stimulated and her desire to contribute to the solution of the problems was aroused.

No idea has progressed and caught the vision and imagination of the modern generation with greater rapidity than the Junior League idea. The first League was formed in New York in 1901. Groups in other cities followed the example and in 1921 the Association of the Junior Leagues of America was founded with thirty Leagues in existence. Now there are 151 in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Every League must have a balanced and diversified program. The aim is to raise living standards, to improve social conditions. Each league also must interest itself in educational, economic, cultural and civic aspects and do volunteer service in the welfare field.

There are seven Leagues in Florida—in Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Fort Lauderdale, Orlando, and Tallahassee. In common with all Leagues, they follow a pattern up to a point. How they proceed beyond that point; how they carry out the program; what phases of work they place emphasis upon; these have as many variations as there are Leagues.

The focal point of interest is in their welfare projects and volunteer services. These will be included under the discussions of the individual Leagues but there are other phases of Junior League work that may be described generally, as they are activities carried on by all.

Of equal importance with welfare objectives, is the educational program. A new member's introduction to Junior League is through a year's intensive study. She must acquire a "general knowledge of community conditions, social problems and the facilities existing to meet them."

The Leagues have active Children's Theatre and Arts departments. Through the plays, desirable entertainment is provided for all children and many have the opportunity of taking part in them. The Arts departments sponsor lectures, exhibits, concerts, camera and glee clubs, affiliate with other art organizations of the communities, and assist and encourage the talented member in every way possible.

## Jacksonville League

In the Fall of 1923, some of the enterprising young women of Jacksonville became conscious of opportunities which lay before them in the field of child welfare. After discussing their plans with various social agencies they decided to organize a group to be known as the Day Nursery Aid and to open a day nursery where mothers could leave their children during working hours. Thus were the seeds sown for the first Junior League in Florida.

The importance of this undertaking was recognized throughout the community and necessary immediate funds were made available through the Community Chest.





Because the Day Nursery Aid met a real need in a particularly fine way, membership in the Association of Junior Leagues was granted in a few months.

The League acquired strength, knowledge and experience and in 1928 assumed the whole financial responsibility for the nursery. This project continued to grow until the F.E.R.A. established a number of day nurseries which seemed to lessen the need for the Junior League Nursery. The place it occupied in Jacksonville had been filled by the government. So in 1936 it was closed and the Jacksonville League began investigating other fields not so well covered.

During these years volunteer service was becoming more and more an important factor in the program. League members had been sent as volunteers to the Red Cross, Legal Aid, District Board of Social Welfare, Orthopedic Ward of St. Luke's Hospital, Public Library, Duval County Tuberculosis Association, Boys' Home and Well Baby Clinic.

The service given at the Clinic aroused so much interest in the very vital problem of keeping babies well that the League now maintains a staff of volunteer assistants and funds for emergency hospitalization, medicines and food at the Clinic. The welfare program also includes the sole financial support of a corrective eye clinic; the Junior League Clothes Chest which furnishes reconditioned clothing to families recommended by accredited agencies; substantial donations toward the building of the Girl Scout Day Camp, Hope Haven Foundation, and to the survey of the causes of juvenile delinquency.

#### Past Presidents of the Junior League of Jacksonville

Mrs. John L. Doggett, Jr. (Miriam Jones) .....	1923-1924
Mrs. Frances A. Ewell (Frances Anderson) .....	1924-1925
Mrs. Downing Knight (Madeline Downing) .....	1925-1926
Mrs. Abner G. Withee (Alice Martin) .....	1926-1927
Miss Josephine Loftin .....	1927-1928
Mrs. Malcolm McCrory (Hilda Russell) .....	1928-1929
Mrs. John D. Sasse (Mabel Lockett) .....	1929-1930
Mrs. John D. Sasse (Mable Lockett) .....	1930-1931
Mrs. W. B. Young, Jr. (Elizabeth Richards) .....	1931-1932
Mrs. A. Monroe Greason (Maria May) .....	1932-1933
Miss Agnes Towers .....	1933-1934
Miss Agnes Towers .....	1934-1935
Mrs. Jerome Knauer (Gladys Eberhardt) .....	1935-1936
Mrs. Herbert Williams (Hester Fleming) .....	1936-1937
Mrs. Ross Parkhill (Martha Page) .....	1937-1938
Mrs. Fred Kent (Norma Futch) .....	1938-1939

#### Miami League

A charter from the national organization was granted to the petitioning group in Miami in 1927. The initial project was a psychiatric clinic directed by an eminent specialist in that field; and the second venture was the opening of the Occupational Therapy Department in Jackson Memorial Hospital.

In a few months a library was opened in the hospital, and books were kept in circulation through both the wards and private rooms. This service is still being given and has proved of great value. Radios were installed in the wards in 1930.

When local financial conditions became acute in 1929, the Miami Junior League did not curtail its outlay, but fearlessly widened the scope. The organization continued Occupational Therapy at the hospital; assisted with the Day Nursery; contributed to the Milk Fund; gave \$200 a month for four months to City relief work; volunteered to meet for one month the expenses of the receiving home of the South-eastern Branch of the Florida Crippled Children's Home Society. Later in the year





the complete maintenance and operation of the receiving home was assumed by the League and the name changed to "The Junior League Children's Home."

In addition to having representation on the Boards of the Children's Home Society, the Milk Fund, the Y.W.C.A., and the Dade County Welfare Board, many members have done work with the blind, the City Clinic, the laboratory of the City Hospital, and the convalescent children at Jackson Memorial Hospital. Furthermore, members have given volunteer service to the Needlework Guild, the Dade County Tuberculosis Association, Red Cross and Travelers' Aid. They cooperated several years with the city firemen and the Daily News in the reconditioning and distribution of Christmas toys to needy children.

In 1936 Dr. C. C. Carstens, Executive Director of the Child Welfare League of America, came to Miami for a conference with the League, and to make a study of conditions. This study revealed a need for a children's service bureau. As a result of this and because of a deep desire to increase the scope of its work, the League decided to relinquish the home to the Florida Children's Home Society, and to establish The Children's Service Bureau of Dade County on a demonstration basis.

The purpose of this bureau is to offer intensive case work to neglected and dependent children as a means of preventing future dependency and delinquency. The work of the agency is three-fold: Guidance to parents and children in their own homes; supervised housekeeper service to motherless homes and to homes where the mother is temporarily ill; placement of children in carefully selected boarding homes. The agency is becoming an integral part of the local welfare program.

The League further testifies its belief in Welfare for children by bringing to Miami an Art Exhibit of Children's Work from Five Continents.

Junior League work is largely group work. Youth knows intuitively how to play in groups. In Junior League young women learn how constructive working together can be; they become aware of the power that a group with harmonious efforts and a sincere and serious purpose may have.

There are, however, outstanding leaders among the approximately seven-hundred members in Florida Leagues. It is impossible to name all. But we may list the Presidents of the various Leagues who have guided their organizations through successful years. Those of the Miami League are as follows: Mrs. Rebecca Bush, Mrs. James T. Gilman, Mrs. Thomas W. Hutson, Mrs. Arthur Pancoast, Mrs. Carl E. Dunaway, Mrs. Richardson Saunders, Mrs. Walter T. Schutt, Mrs. C. Larrimore Perry, Mrs. J. Newton Lummus, Jr., Mrs. Hollis Rinehart, Jr., Mrs. Warren W. Quillian and Miss Betty C. Roney.

### Junior League of Tampa

The Junior Service League of Tampa was organized April, 1926, with twenty-two charter members. These were: Mrs. Charles Partrick, Mrs. E. P. Taliaferro, III, Mrs. Edward Berriman, Mrs. Dorothy Carruth Conoley, Miss Marjorie Fish, Mrs. Henderson Warren, Miss Elizabeth Taylor (now Mrs. John Munroe), Mrs. William Taliaferro, Mrs. John Wall Lykes, Mrs. Sheldon Stringer, Mrs. Sumpter DeLeon Lowry, Jr., Mrs. Harry Gallaher, Mrs. William E. Hamner, Mrs. Rex Farrior, Miss Emalie Wilkins, Mrs. George Blaine Howell, Mrs. Alfred Phillips, Mrs. Henry Holmes, Mrs. A. L. Adams, Mrs. Flournoy Blake, Mrs. Francis Bamburg, and Mrs. Joseph Garretson, Jr.

Invitations to provisional membership were sent to other young women of the city and work was begun in earnest. They did volunteer service in many agencies; Family Service Association, Travelers' Air Society, Dental, Pre-School and Baby Clinics, Milk Dispensary, and Public Health Nursing.

In the second year, an important step was taken. The League assumed the management, under an advisory committee, and half the financial support of Pine Health Preventorium. They were cooperating with the Hillsborough County Public Health





Association, which had built and operated the institution. Undernourished and underprivileged children (tubercular contact cases having preference) were given care and kept until they were restored to health.

The Service League became a member of the Association of Junior Leagues in 1928.

It was inevitable that the divided responsibility lessened the efficiency of the operation of the Preventorium. So with the conviction that the fledgling days were over, the League assumed the entire control and financing in 1930.

Undismayed by a five or six thousand dollar plant, and with plans laid for building additions, the League stretched its resources still farther and supplied nursing in three of the poorest city schools, as the city's funds could not take care of the nursing program.

Upon the advice of the staff doctors and the Hillsborough County Tuberculosis and Health Association, the Preventorium was changed in 1934 in name and purpose to that of Pine Health Home for Tuberculous Children.

Renovations were completed, an open pavilion and isolation provisions made, and this Home served as the only hospital for care of tuberculous children in South Florida for several years.

The Tampa League came to the same realization that many other Leagues reached—that with such an expensive project, a disproportionate amount of time was going into money raising. Too great a sacrifice was being imposed upon the members in curtailing their opportunities for volunteer service, self-education and training. So the League instigated a study of the whole situation.

The thoroughness of this study, the advice and guidance from A. J. L. A. headquarters and the assurance gained through conferences with prominent physicians in the community fostered the justifiable decision to close Pine Health Home.

The Home ceased operation January, 1938. Since that time, concentrated efforts have been made to determine through what channels the Leagues services and support would be most far reaching and effective. At present, most careful consideration is being given work along Medical Social lines and with crippled children.

Those who have served as Presidents of the Tampa League are: Mrs. Charles Partrick, Mrs. James E. Montgomery, Mrs. William Taliaferro, Mrs. William O. Kinnebrew, Mrs. T. M. Shackelford, Jr., Mrs. Taggart Honaker, Mrs. Mary Wallace Davies Robertson, Mrs. J. Rex Farrior, Mrs. C. C. Vega, Jr., Mrs. Robert W. Shackelford, Mrs. Fred J. Woods and Miss Mildred Gibbons.

### St. Petersburg Junior League

The same growing pains attend the establishment of all Leagues. A local group builds an organization, then petitions the Association for consideration as a member. When their sincerity of purpose, high standards of personnel and successful accomplishment have been proven—other specifications having been met—the organization may be accepted as a member Junior League.

The Junior Service Club of St. Petersburg, following this procedure, was admitted in 1931. The Club had for its purpose the distribution of clothing to needy children and adults. Milk was found to be needed also and before the end of the first year, the Service Club was sponsoring a \$3,000 Milk Fund for children. And the present Thrift Shop has grown out of the clothing distribution center which was maintained for several years.

Later a simple case work was started which developed into the City Welfare Department with the Junior League case worker in charge. League members assisted in organizing a Community Welfare Council and Social Service Exchange.

After discovering many cases of malnutrition, a Well Baby Clinic was established under the direction of a recognized pediatrician. Realizing the benefit from this service, other clinics—Dental, Sick Baby, Pre-Natal—were started with the League employing doctors and a public health nurse to handle the clinic cases.





Because of the marked improvement shown in child health in St. Petersburg, the Junior League Clinics were taken over by the County Health Unit which was organized in 1936. All these things started by the League are being continued by the proper agency or organization. There has never been a project dropped because it was unsuccessful.

A Child Welfare Service was begun in 1938 and the League is now devoting most of its time and funds to this project. Already this Service has become an established agency in the city. A Juvenile Court committee has been organized to assist the court in the placing of delinquent children.

The St. Petersburg League has the distinction of being the only one in Florida which can claim a member on the Board of Directors of the Association. Mrs. H. W. Holland is Director of the Region that includes Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Mrs. Holland was instrumental in organizing the Junior Service Club of St. Petersburg and was its first President. She held the same office again in its second year as a Junior League. She has been a real asset and inspiration, has given her time, interest, intelligence and ability to its continued growth and development.

Others who have served their League as Presidents are: Mrs. Laughlin Collins, Mrs. Neil Upham, Mrs. Orville Ray, Mrs. John P. Welch, Mrs. R. Joseph Dew, Mrs. Allen Grazier, and Mrs. Al D. Strum.

A history of Florida women and their organizations is not complete without including these active groups. The members are not only doing splendid work today, but they are putting emphasis on training and education and will be found in the "Who's Who" of Women of Tomorrow.

The above article is incorporated in "The Women of Florida" by Lucy Worthington Blackman (Mrs. William Fremont) which was published in two volumes by the Southern Historical Publishing Associates in 1940. If what those young women had accomplished in a few years astonished their contemporaries, the growth and maturity which is evidenced in the years since have made the public fully aware of the sincerity and seriousness of purpose and of the great contribution made in almost all facets of community and national life.

The number of Leagues in Florida has increased; Orlando, Fort Lauderdale and Tallahassee have been added. The membership of the now seven Leagues totals 2,552. The depth, breadth and extent of the growth is more significant, however, in the always-enlarging vision, initiative, and the courage to assume larger responsibilities. They have expanded the scope of their interests and the fields to which they bring their enthusiasm, experience, knowledge and their monies.

The way of Junior League members is not to act in haste but to investigate, evaluate, then proceed slowly so that activities undertaken have a firm foundation. This is of value to the community other than the Leagues' own participation, as certain unmet needs and gaps will come to light which other organizations will recognize and fill.

The major change which characterizes the maturing Leagues has been one of emphasis. In the beginning years, physical needs of people were of first importance and the Leagues were a vital factor in the welfare field. They inaugurated and maintained many and varied projects which proved of such worth they were taken over by state or local authorities. Then the Leagues were free to explore and expand other avenues in like manner. The members still engage in all types of welfare work in volunteer service.

However, since welfare has become big business and so complex, it is in the hands of organized governmental agencies, principally, and the trend of the Junior Leagues of Florida, as well as the nation, is toward raising cultural standards. Whereas the Leagues were more vitally concerned with the welfare of the body, now they are more concerned with the welfare of the soul. They feel that the strength of the nation depends on the strength of the whole man.





To achieve this wholeness, to feed this inner man, they are lending their support to symphonies, philharmonic orchestras, opera companies, youth concerts for both white and colored, have organized youth symphonies, have promoted interest in art, have stimulated support for museums of art, science and natural history.

Along educational lines, their activities parallel this closely, in that Leagues are sponsoring TV and radio programs, classes on art and music appreciation, study groups, seminars, legislative forums, plays, puppet shows and films.

Tampa's MacDonald Training Center for Retarded Children is an outstanding result of Junior League force, vision and perseverance. Its success has caused it to serve as a pilot project for the nation and boasts the only school of its kind to have an active Girl Scout troop. Requests are received from all over our country and from foreign countries for the loan of a film about this Center. Mr. J. Clifford MacDonald, for whom it is named, was the recipient this year of the American Overseas Humanity Award.

The Miami League, active in so many other spheres, also, has made an enviable record in its work with and for our older citizens. It has a TV program for them and therapy classes for Geriatrics. The other Leagues have equally absorbing and rewarding endeavors in various phases of work with both children and adults—all of them raising the level of living in the communities they serve.

The Presidents of the Leagues for 1960-61 are as follows: Mrs. Edgar H. Rogers, Jr., Jacksonville; Mrs. John C. Harrison, Miami; Mrs. J. Bruce Smith, Jr., St. Petersburg; Mrs. William C. Gilmore, Tampa; Mrs. E. Burch Hart, Jr., Orlando; Mrs. James F. Smalley, Fort Lauderdale, and Mrs. Bruce G. Davis, Tallahassee.

The aim of these, as of past Presidents, and the members is toward making life better and happier for all. Their eyes are on the far horizon and Florida will continue to be enriched by and because of them.

The first part of this story is from Mrs. Blackman's book.





# FLORIDA FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN 1919-1960

By Maxine McIntyre

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**B**USINESS AND PROFESSIONAL women representing five organized clubs and eight communities, gathered at Atlantic Beach, Florida, June 6 and 7, 1919, and organized the Florida Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. The Jacksonville Business and Professional Women's Club was hostess. Officers elected to pilot the Federation through its first year included President, Lilla M. White, of St. Augustine, now of Jacksonville; Vice-President, Ruth Rich, of Jacksonville; Corresponding Secretary, Emma Love Beckett, of Jacksonville; Recording Secretary, Olive Smith of Gainesville; Treasurer, Jessie Wauchope, and Auditor, Maude Beach, both of Tampa. The first two named officers are active in state and local work today, having maintained continuous membership in the federation since its organization. The district plan of organization was adopted at our first organizational convention, and continues in effect.

A month after the organization of the Florida Federation, the delegation left for St. Louis to attend the nation-wide conference at which the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs was organized. Attending from Florida were Lilla M. White and Ruth Rich, state delegates; Dr. Ellis S. Quinn, Business Women's League, Miami; Jessie Wauchope, Business Girls' Club Y.W.C.A., Tampa; Margaret Behr, Jacksonville Business and Professional Woman's Club, and Viva Herriman, Business Woman's Club, Pensacola.

## Florida Provides National Leadership

From the beginning, the Florida Federation contributed to the leadership of the National Federation. From 1919 to 1924, Lilla White was a member of the National Finance Committee, and in 1921, assumed the chairmanship of this committee. In the fall of 1920, she and the late Georgia Emery, of Detroit, loaned \$11,000 to the National Federation to finance activities until adequate dues could be provided. During 1920-22, Ruth Rich served as National Recording Secretary and was one of the incorporators of the national organization. She was editor of the *Independent Woman*, 1923-25, and was field secretary, 1928-1932. Hattie Roebuck, of Gainesville, was chairman of a special committee to select National Federation colors (green and gold). During 1927-28, Mrs. Elizabeth Barnard of Tampa served as National vice-president. During 1928 and 1929, Mary Randolph of West Palm Beach was appointed National Emblem chairman; and Dr. Nancy Meek Hain of Miami was National Health Committee chairman from 1930 to 1933.

During 1946-48, Mrs. Gladys Glover of Lakeland was elected a member of the Candidate Data Committee. The late Mrs. Julie Thomas of Lake Worth served as chairman of a special committee on National Representatives at our State Conventions of 1946-48. In 1952, Mrs. Frances Thurman of Daytona Beach was appointed chairman of the National Committee on Health and Safety. Florida members holding regional offices include Mrs. Lu Brown Gregg, Plant City, chairman, 1938, and the





late Julie Thomas, Lake Worth, chairman, 1949. Mrs. Edna Van Acker of Miami was elected Regional Treasurer in 1951 and was appointed to finish the unexpired term of Regional Secretary, 1953-55. She was elected Region Vice Chairman in 1955 and Chairman in 1957. Paquita Rabell, Miami, served as National Pan-American Chairman, 1954-56. Helen Krauss was National Chairman of "Know Your America Week," 1956-58. Helen Krauss was also appointed chairman of the National Committee of Health and Safety, 1958-60. Mrs. Marie B. Bowden, Leesburg, was appointed Chairman of the special National Committee on Hemispheric Friendship, 1958-60.

### **Membership Strength**

Florida was one of the first state organizations to complete its affiliation with the National. Eleven clubs affiliated with the state and National in the first year, and in 1920, at its first annual convention, Florida reported fourteen clubs affiliated and another in process of organization. From a membership of a few hundred, the Florida Federation has grown to an organization of over 5,144 members in 111 clubs, extending from Pensacola in the west, to Ft. Myers on the Gulf, and to Key West in the south.

### **Scholarship Fund Established**

The Loan Scholarship Fund was established in 1925. The Florida Federation orchestra was organized in 1928 and attended the 1931 National Biennial convention. The 1941 State convention designated the last Sunday in January as Federation Day and Florida's plan was officially recommended to other State Federations at the biennial in 1944. In 1939, the Florida Federation established a Chair of Democracy at Florida Southern College, at Lakeland, at the request of Dr. Ludd N. Spivey, president. The "Chair" was discontinued in 1947 because increased enrollment in the college made necessary the establishment of a Department of Social Science. Work with the Florida Industrial School for Girls became a state project by action of the 1950 convention. Recognizing that girls finishing their period of residence at the school needed assistance in taking their places in the communities to which they returned, clubs have appointed committees to serve as "Big Sisters" to these girls. The Florida Federation is represented on the Board of Directors of the State Chamber of Commerce and the Continuing Education Council sponsored by the Florida Educational Association.

### **First Year Book—First State Magazine**

In 1926, the first State Year Book and club directory was published, and with one exception, directories were published annually through 1952. In 1957-58, "The Florida Business Woman" magazine made its initial appearance in September as the official publication of the Florida Federation. In 1949, the first Florida Handbook of Federation Procedures was printed, with a supplement in 1950. (Handbook, 1957—, Revision, 1959-60.)

### **Won Emblem Trophy**

In 1927, at the Oakland National Convention, Florida won the Emblem Trophy for the third consecutive year which then became their permanent possession. In 1928, Florida presented an Emblem cup to the South Central District with Oklahoma as custodian state. At this National Convention, Regional Emblem trophies were awarded with Florida the winner in the southeast district. In 1929, at the convention in Mackinac Island, Michigan, Florida was again honored, being presented with the National Health Trophy for "having the greatest percentage of its members





on the job every day" with the score of 98.78% job-attendance, and held the trophy permanently after winning it the next two consecutive years .

Naomi Crum, of Plant City, and Ruth Rich of the Jacksonville Club, represented Florida at the meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, in August of 1930, when the International Federation of Business and Professional Women was organized, sixteen countries being represented.

### Entertains National Board

Florida had the honor of entertaining the National Board on two occasions with the Jacksonville Business and Professional Woman's Club as co-hostess. In March, 1923, the mid-year council meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Federation was held in Jacksonville, following which Mrs. Lena Lake Forrest, then National President, was taken on a tour of Florida ,visiting many clubs on the trip. The Board of Directors of the National Federation held its biennial meeting in Jacksonville in July, 1949, marking the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the National organization, and all Florida was hostess to the Biennial Convention in July, 1956, at Miami Beach.

### Florida Presidents

Florida's successive presidents have been: Lilla M. White (now deceased) of Jacksonville, formerly of St. Augustine, 1919-1922; Ruth Rich, Jacksonville, 1922-23 (resigned and her term was completed by Miss Roebuck); Hattie Roebuck, Tallahassee, 1923-25; Mrs. Elizabeth Barnard, Tampa, 1925-26; Mary Randolph, West Palm Beach, 1926-27; L. H. Shoemaker, Jacksonville, 1927-28; Clare L. Wackwitz, 1928-29; Dr. Nancy Meek Hain, Miami, 1929-30; Hortense K. Wells, Tampa, 1930-32; Mrs. Betty Crooks, Jacksonville, 1932-33; Mary Allen (now deceased), 1933-34; Mrs. Ladye Sawyer, Tampa, 1934-35; Mrs. Lou Brown Gregg, West Palm Beach, 1935-36; Zoe Manning, Tallahassee, 1936-37; Mrs. Truitt Schellenberg, Kissimmee, 1937-38; Mrs. Vina Betterley (now deceased), Miami Springs, 1938-39; Verdie Selman (now deceased), Jacksonville, 1939-40; Mrs. Gladys Glover, Lakeland, 1940-41; Mrs. Mary Carswell, Tallahassee, 1941-42; Mrs. Myrtle Wood Sitton, Daytona Beach, 1942-43; Mrs. Julie Thomas (now deceased), Lake Worth, 1943-44; Mrs. Lorena O. Richey, Jacksonville, 1944-46; Ruth Dupuy, Tampa, 1946-47; Sara Lee Creech, Belle Glade, 1947-48; Elizabeth Heth, Tallahassee, 1948-49; Mrs. Frances Thurman, Daytona Beach, 1949-50; Mrs. Edna Van Acker, Miami, 1950-51; Helen Krauss, St. Petersburg, 1951-52; Mrs. Wilhelmina Harvey, Key West, 1952-53; Mrs. Pauline Hoover, Pensacola, 1953-54; Mrs. Dorothy Southwick, Lake Worth, 1954-56; Mrs. Lila Mae Durgan, Miami, 1956-57; Mrs. Marie B. Bowden, Leesburg, 1957-58; Adrienne Watts, Orlando, 1958-59; Maxine McIntyre, 1959-60, of Lakeland.

During the time Miss Helen Krauss of St. Petersburg was National Know Your America Week Chairman, the St. Petersburg Club with the help of the Florida Federation organized a Puerto Rico Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. The date of the organization was November, 1957.

By June, 1959, the Florida Federation had grown to the extent of needing a part-time paid worker, so a Business Secretary was hired. The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs owns its headquarters building in Washington, D. C.; housed in the same building is the Business and Professional Women's Foundation.

**Federation objectives are:**

To elevate the standards for women in business and the professions.

To promote the interests of business and professional women.

To bring about a spirit of cooperation among the business and professional women of the United States.





To extend opportunities to business and professional women through education along lines of industrial, scientific and vocational activities.

### Our Emblem

THE FLAMING TORCH OF WISDOM lighting the way of all who follow;  
THE WINGED WAND OF THE HERALD ushering in a new era of opportunity;  
THE SHIP OF COMMERCE carrying our message to all lands; THE OPEN  
SCROLL OF LEARNING on which are recorded our ideals and our faith. . . . These  
with the WINGED VICTORY OF SAMOTHRACE, held in the endless circle of  
shining gold, form the Emblem of the National Federation of Business and Profes-  
sional Women's Clubs.





# NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICAN PEN WOMEN 1919-1959

By Nancy B. West

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IN WASHINGTON, D. C., in 1899, the League of American Pen Women was founded, largely through the efforts of three forceful women. They were Margaret Sullivan Burke, an able political writer, Capitol correspondent for many newspapers; Marian Longfellow O'Donnoghue, a well-known writer of prose and poetry and a niece of the poet, Longfellow; and Anna Sanborn Hamilton, social editor of *The Washington Post* and president of a successful study group club. These three ladies and several other literary friends became the founders and charter members of the National League of American Pen Women.

At their first meeting they sought for a different and individual name for their organization and after much discussion decided to call it the League of American Pen Women. "Their union," they declared, "was to be for mutual aid, advice and future development in all directions of journalistic and literary work." The colors of our country, red, white and blue, were adopted as League colors, and the owl, bird of wisdom, in a triangle of pen, pencil and brush, became the official League emblem. The motto of "One for All and All for One" was chosen, and later, the red rose became the League's special flower.

The young organization grew stronger year by year. In 1907 a ten-year anniversary reunion was held at the Jamestown Exposition. By 1910 it was suggested that auxiliaries to the parent group be established, but it was not until 1915 that the first branch of the League was actually organized, in Los Angeles, California. Of course, San Francisco was not to be outdone by any city in Southern California, so it immediately formed the second branch of the League in the northern region of the state. In January, 1916, the first League of American Pen Women Bulletin was published.

The year 1917 saw the beginning of the First World War and the League engaged in many patriotic activities. Its efforts in this direction throughout the duration of the war were recognized by the Nation. Letters of commendation and appreciation were received from many high officials.

In April of 1920, a quarterly publication called *The Pen Woman* was launched. Its first issue of 74 pages contained stories, articles and poems by members.

The first nation-wide convention of the League was called in April of 1921 with more than 100 delegates present. At the business session of the gathering a revised constitution was adopted. The League became the National League of American Pen Women, and thus began its national career just one year before its 25th anniversary in 1922.

During the first years the National organization and the new District of Columbia Branch shared the same Headquarters accommodations. This arrangement, however, was not entirely satisfactory because of lack of space, so in the summer of 1923 the National body established its own Headquarters in one of Washington's old hotels, the Shoreham Hotel.

Later during these years of growth, the Willard Hotel was glad to give National





Headquarters space. This hotel became the setting for many League activities and entertainments. In its spacious rooms were held the famous Celebrity Breakfasts that were honored by the presence of many distinguished and important guests. Here, also, were held some of the brilliant League balls so enjoyed by pen women and their friends.

About 1928 the National League undertook the purchase and restoration for its own use, of the Washington city home of one of its well known novelists, Mrs. Southworth. But the property proved to be too far from the center of the city to be readily accessible, so it was sold and the return from a small equity put into government bonds for the future use of the League.

Through following years the National organization increased the scope of its activity. It established more branches through the country and added many new names to its membership rolls. It encouraged the growth of active workshop groups and initiated and developed National Contests and Awards in many fields of creative endeavor. It held its Biennial Conventions in Washington, D. C., with a large Mid-Administration Congress away from the Nation's Capitol on the alternate years. The National League publication, *The Pen Woman*, advanced from a quarterly to a nine months issue basis and is now carrying to all the branches over the nation the news of League activities and pen women achievements.

In more recent years, the League established a number of "Little Art Galleries" in various places through the country and developed larger Regional Conferences for the ten League divisions of the United States and its possessions. Six years ago, in 1951, it purchased a National Headquarters home, located at 1300 17th Street N.W., Washington, D. C. This location is in the center of the city and only a block or two from several of the large hotels. At the beginning this Pen Arts Building, as it was named, had to be mortgaged, but by the determined effort and generosity of pen women members and friends, the indebtedness against the property was paid off in November of 1956, just a year ago now. The National membership is very proud of owning such a home in the Capitol of our country.

In 1951, also, the first National League Scholarships were planned, and funds in the amount of \$500 each were obtained for the first three of them, one in each large division of the League's work in Letters, Art and Music. For the Biennial of 1958, the amount for each of the three such National scholarships offered will be doubled.

Two or three months ago, the League made another forward step, securing its future of usefulness to the Creative Arts. It obtained its first National Endowment from generous members, a kind National Patron, and in a lesser degree from its own National Exchequer.

With Catherine Urban, the 1959 National President, the League has enjoyed 35 National Presidents. They served as follows: Grace Thompson Seton, 1926-1928 and 1930-1932; Victoria Faber Stevenson, 1934-1936 and 1942-1944; and Dorothy Betts Marvin, 1950-1952, and 1956-1958. Only eight of the past presidents are now living.

League membership now reaches around the five thousand mark, with 13 branches in the State of Florida. The following information has been gathered from branch histories in the Archives at National Headquarters.

### **The Miami Branch**

This branch was organized April, 1919, in the home of Mrs. Richard L. Hoxie, with the following charter members: Mrs. Ruth Hoxie, Mrs. Pearl Safford, Mrs. Myrtle McDougal, Miss Amy Corlew, Miss Violet McDougal, Mrs. Kate Applington, Mrs. Ralph Polk, Sr., Mrs. Mary Tarr, Mrs. Mayme G. Peppard, Mrs. Myrtle Ashworth and Miss Josie Fink.

Today the branch has one hundred and twelve members: Seventy-three writers, four composers and thirty-five artists. One of the members, Mrs. Bonnie Busch, was the National President 1928-1930. It is the third largest branch in the League, beaten





only by Washington, D. C., which has about two hundred fifty members, and Chicago, with its one hundred eighty-five members.

In May, 1957, the branch sponsored the National Mid-Administration Congress, held at the Columbus Hotel, with four days of celebration. There were banquets, well-known speakers, receptions, sight-seeing, panel discussions, League business affairs and other activities.

Miami Branch has a busy program nine months of the year, with art exhibits, lectures, workshops, radio programs, celebrity breakfasts and dinners which bind the members together in achievement and comradeship. Its own publication is a monthly, "The Owl's Feather."

### **The Daytona Branch**

This branch was organized December 6, 1924, at the Princess Issena Hotel by Mrs. Marian Leland. The charter members were: Mrs. Martha Lincoln Arnold, Mrs. Emma Freeman, Mrs. Harriet Bates, Mrs. Marian Leland, Mrs. Harriet Lynch and Miss Mary Colvin. The organizer, Mrs. Leland, was elected the first president of the branch. In July, 1925, a charter was issued to the branch from the parent body at Washington, D. C.

The first Florida State President was Mrs. Marian Leland, elected by ballot at Washington, D. C., 1928. To date other State Presidents of Daytona Branch were Mrs. Gertrude Kipp and Mrs. Margaret Jones.

In the 1958-60 roster the number of members has almost reached the fifty mark. It has twelve artists, eleven composers and twenty-two writers whose works include poetry, short stories, lectures, radio and TV scripts.

One of the outstanding annual events is a "Fiesta" held in February, a one-day treat with a noted national speaker. This year Dr. Dan Poling, Editor of Christian Herald, was the speaker. A fine art display charmed the members and their guests. Mrs. Marel Brown, a well known writer and member of the Atlanta, Georgia, branch was the moderator of a literary workshop.

The branch has had seventeen presidents to date.

### **The Jacksonville Branch**

This branch was organized March 8, 1926, at the Hotel Seminole by Mrs. Estelle Steele. Charter members were: Mrs. Margheretta Fetler, Mrs. E. M. Sourrelle, Mrs. Shelley Humphrey, Mrs. James D. Burbridge and Mrs. Estelle Steele. From 1926 to 1958 the branch has had sixteen presidents. The first one was Mrs. Margheretta Fetler.

Since the first meeting of five members, the branch has grown to a membership of sixty-six—seventeen artists and forty-nine writers. Nine meetings are held every year and workshops in various categories are held throughout the year. Awards are given to members competing in Literary Contests, and Art Scholarships are given to chosen high school graduates.

Nell Bostwick is the National current legal advisor to the League and has served as National Chairman in various fields through the years. With sixty-six talented members a fine contribution is given to the community and to the League in general.

### **The St. Petersburg Branch**

This branch was organized March 8, 1932, by Mrs. Grace Thompson Seton, National President (1932-1934). Charter officers were: Mrs. Eve A. Fuller, Miss Alma Wiley, Mrs. C. A. McCauley, Mrs. Elsie B. Wilson and Mrs. Kitty Clyde East. Those members were the first branch officers. Mrs. Winifred Long was elected State President for the 1944-1946 term, and Mrs. Gertrude M. Johnson for the 1959-1960.

This branch has a membership of fifty, including fifteen artists, three composers





and thirty-two writers. Its two workshops, poetry and prose, meet on different days.

All meetings, luncheons and dinners are held at the Detroit Hotel, which is owned by a branch member, Miss Ida Nancy Merrill, who has been most generous to the branch in providing a meeting place through the years.

Mrs. Katherine Gorman has been National Chairman several times. In 1956 she won the \$1,000 award for the best novel submitted in the National Contest. Miss Ellen Fulton has had a fifteen-minute radio program over WSUN once a month for several years.

The St. Petersburg Branch has had several social affairs with the Tampa Branch. In 1957 when Washington was celebrating the Golden Anniversary of the League, a luncheon was held at the Detroit Hotel, where members of the Tampa and Clearwater branches joined the St. Petersburg branch in sending a congratulatory telegram to Washington to be read at the banquet there.

### **The Tampa Branch**

The Tampa Branch was organized in 1936 by Mrs. Maude Delaney. Charter members were: Miss Gertrude Corrigan, Mrs. F. L. Adams, Mrs. J. R. Ramsey, Mrs. J. H. Harman, Mrs. W. W. Logan and Mrs. Martin Delaney. The first branch president was Mrs. Maude Delaney and, to date, Tampa has had ten presidents. For several years the branch sponsored a non-Pen Woman workshop where potential writers were helped to become members of the branch. Manuscripts were read at each meeting and the best were sent to Betty Finnin, Editor of *Woman's Day*, for judging; also Professor Keller of Tampa University was a judge for two years.

For many years the branch held all its meetings and social functions in the Marjorie Rawlings room at the University of Tampa. Dr. E. C. Nance, President of the University, was guest speaker on several occasions.

Mrs. Nancy B. West was elected in January, 1956, as State President. The State Convention was held January 17 and 18 in the University ballroom, with twelve out of the thirteen Florida branches represented. Speakers were Mrs. Dorothy Betts Marvin, National President at the time; Mrs. Lucile King, Dean of Women at the University of Tampa, and Mrs. Gertrude M. Johnson, the 1958-60 State President.

In April, 1958, Mrs. Nancy West became the first Florida Pen Woman to be elected to a National Vice-Presidency.

Tampa Branch's thirty members include one composer, five artists and twenty-four writers. Juried art exhibits have been sponsored by this branch.

### **The Pensacola Branch**

The Pensacola branch was organized by Miss Lola Lee Danniell in 1941, with Miss O. Clubbs, Mrs. F. M. Milner and Miss Ada Wilson as charter members. Membership has never been above ten. Mrs. Lola Bruington was elected State President for the term 1952-1954. As the branch was so small, the Tampa Branch was asked to sponsor the State Convention in January 1954. A one-day meeting was held at the University of Tampa, where an art exhibit was held in the ballroom. At the business meeting, Eleanor Crom of the Gainesville branch was elected State President for the term 1954-1956.

The Pensacola Branch, though small in numbers, has talented members in Art, Music and Letters.

### **The Gainesville Branch**

The Gainesville Branch was organized in January of 1949. Charter members were: Mrs. G. H. Boutell, Miss Eleanor Crom, Mrs. Angela Jones, Mrs. J. O. Mitchell, Miss Rebecca Porter, Mrs. Rae Weimer and Miss Elizabeth Wellton. Since that time ten members have been added, three of them on the faculty of the University of Florida.





In 1956 the State Convention met for two days at the University. There were only eight branches organized in the state at that time but each one had a chance to attend a workshop of her choice. Luncheons and dinners were enjoyed by all and Dr. Reitz, the President of the University, was speaker at the banquet. An art display was held in the library and a reception was given by Mrs. Reitz at their home. State business claimed one morning, when Mrs. Nancy B. West of Tampa was elected State President for 1946-1948.

The branch has six artists and ten writers.

### **The Lakeland Branch**

This branch was organized June 25, 1954, by the State President, Mrs. Lola Bruington of the Pensacola Branch. Charter members are: Mrs. Mabel Allsopp, Miss Ann Whitcomb, Mrs. Nina Thompson and Mrs. Ihla Phillips.

This branch is abounding in artists; it has twenty members, fifteen of whom are artists. The others are writers.

Miss Ann Whitcomb was the first President.

During the year, the branch sponsors workshops and art exhibits, and holds monthly business and program meetings.

Mrs. Nina Thompson was elected Branch President for 1958-1960.

### **The Coral Gables Branch**

The Coral Gables branch was organized in December, 1956, by Mrs. John Irwin, formerly a member of the Miami Branch. A number of other Miami members living in Coral Gables became the nucleus for a new branch. Charter members were: Mrs. John Irwin, Mrs. C. R. Addington, Mrs. L. Novelly, Mrs. M. S. Farrar, Mrs. Y. Hassen, Mrs. L. Hilles, Mrs. L. Perry, Mrs. H. Vance, Mrs. L. Oglesby and Mrs. J. Gillingham.

On February 16th, 1957, the Charter Officers were installed by Mrs. Nancy West, the Florida State President. By December of 1959, the branch had fifty members. Ten were composers, five were artists and thirty-five were writers. The branch meets every month for business and programs and the usual workshop periods. Mrs. John Irwin was the first President. With two such large branches in one city, the combined number of members constitutes one-third of the state's membership in the League.

### **The Winter Park Branch**

The branch was organized on March 12, 1957, at the Hotel Langford in Winter Park by Mrs. Nancy B. West, Florida State President. Charter members were: Mrs. Marjorie Hanhardt, Mrs. Leila D. Aulls, Miss Clara Hyde, Mrs. Mabel Oren and Mrs. Ida Sherwood.

Mrs. Marjorie Hanhardt was elected the first Branch President, and Winter Park Branch now has fifteen members.

A Book Fair was held in Winter Park in 1958 and the Pen Women of that city helped to sponsor the Fair. Several of the Florida branches were represented at the various programs and exhibits.

The Winter Park Branch started off with a determination to make a success of the League branch, and it has grown steadily and firmly through the years of its existence. It has five artists and ten writers. Workshops are held frequently and artists enter their paintings in State and National exhibits.

### **The Clearwater Branch**

This branch was organized on March 21, 1957, at the home of Mrs. R. E. Carlton





by Mrs. Nancy West, Florida State President, with eight charter members. Five of the eight were Pen Women who had been members in other states. These were very happy to send for transfers to form this new branch: Mrs. E. Randel (former Vice-President of the Muncie, Ind. branch); Mrs. F. C. Follansbee, (former Treasurer of the Pittsburgh, Pa. branch); Mrs. Irene Albert of the Washington, D. C. branch); Mrs. O. F. Wiedemer and Mrs. Jean Holt. Mrs. Helen Barney, Mrs. R. E. Carlton and Mrs. Ray Richey had proof of their eligibility to become active members and, after the State President had addressed them and explained rules and regulations to the new applicants for membership, an election of officers was held and installation followed with Mrs. E. H. Randle as Branch President.

The branch has a membership of fifteen, all writers, with one qualifying in Art also. Meetings and workshops are held from October through May.

### **The Sarasota Branch**

The Sarasota Branch was organized on March 3, 1957, by the Florida State President, Mrs. Nancy B. West, in the home of Mrs. Harriett Chambers, with Mrs. Harriett Chambers, Miss Eleanor Chambers, Mrs. Alice Clarke, Mrs. Clara Fisk, Mrs. Elizabeth Osgood and Miss Constance Rankin as charter members.

Mrs. Harriett Chambers was the first Branch President.

As one would expect in a city where a famous Art Museum, the Ringling Brothers, is located, the branch has a large number of artists. Out of a membership of thirty, there are fifteen artists, several of whom qualify in other categories. There are also three composers and twelve writers whose work includes poetry, short stories, lectures and radio and TV scripts.

The branch holds monthly meetings October to May, sponsors workshops, art displays and other crafts.

### **The Ft. Lauderdale Branch**

This branch had its birth at the Mid-Administration Congress at the Columbus Hotel in Miami May 8, 1957. The State President, Mrs. Nancy West, and Dorothy Betts Marvin, the National President, discussed organization with five charter members: Alice Adams, with membership in the Worcester, Mass. Branch; Georgina Worthly, former Vice-President of the Jacksonville Branch; Helen Vieth, former President of the Jacksonville Branch; Anne Wendt, Recording Secretary of the Chicago Branch, and Bessie Additon. Eligible to be a member, each had received her transfer from her branch, and the new Florida baby was born.

The following evening, in the hotel room of the State President, Nancy West installed the following officers: Mrs. F. L. Adams, President; Mrs. M. L. Worthley, Vice-President; Mrs. Frank T. Wendt, Recording Secretary; Mrs. F. Additon, Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. F. J. Vieth, Treasurer.

After the installation the newly formed branch went down to the final banquet of the Congress, during which Mrs. Nancy West introduced the newly born baby to the dinner guests. As far as history shows, this was the first time that the National League of American Pen Women had given birth to a baby branch at a National Convention. The dinner guests received the new child most enthusiastically.

Today the branch includes among its members six artists and fourteen writers, with one of these also qualifying in Art.

The branch meets every month from October through May, with programs, business and workshops. The place of meeting varies from homes of members to Coral Ridge Country Club or one of the attractive tea rooms prevalent in Ft. Lauderdale.

The 1959 President was Mrs. H. T. Goldstone, one of the finest artists in Florida. (This history of Florida Pen Women was written in 1959.)





# CIVIC AND SERVICE CLUBS

FLORIDA ELKS—1891-1961

By Dr. E. C. Nance

THE BENEVOLENT and Protective Order of Elks was founded on February 16, 1868. The national membership is approximately 1,300,000 in this year of 1961 and growing at rapid pace. In the ten-year period from 1951 to 1960, inclusive, 382 lodges were organized. This growth was concentrated largely in six states which averaged at least two new lodges each of the ten years. California organized 52 lodges, New Jersey, 39; New York, 35; Florida, 25; Texas, 21, and Oregon, 20, a total of 192 lodges.

The founder of the Elks was Charles Algernon Sydney Vivian. In 1960 the Boston Elks held a memorial service for the founder at the Elks Rest in Mount Hope Cemetery.

## Elkdom Moves Ahead

In the Elks' Magazine of February, 1961, the growth of Elkdom was pointed up in the following editorial:

"It took 82 years for the membership of the Order of Elks to reach the one-million mark. That figure was attained in our anniversary month of February, 1950, when the millionth name was added to the circulation rolls of The Elks Magazine.

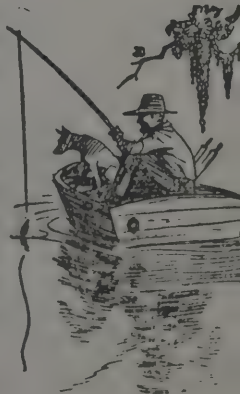
"Eleven years later, with this issue of the Magazine, the Order's membership crosses the 1,300,000 level. That's a gain of 30%.

"In 1950 there were 1,543 Elks Lodges. This month there are 1,943, a gain of 400 or 26%. These gains are not spectacular, but rather indicate a steady, consistent growth that is healthy and symptomatic of the basic good health of the Order. They are even more impressive when it is remembered that they were made during a period marked by war, turmoil and varying economic fortunes.

"Ninety-three years after its founding, the Order of Elks enjoys a secure place in American life because the principles of Elkdom—good fellowship, patriotism and service to one's neighbors, especially those who are less fortunate—are just as appealing and just as needed in this space age as at any time in the past, if not more so. While adhering to these fundamentals, the Order of Elks has not stood still, but has kept pace with the changing times. Some of the change has been superficial, such as abandoning the regalia and other once-fashionable aspects of fraternities. But the important changes have been more significant.

Among them has been the development of family participation in our lodges' social activities, thus strengthening family ties. Another has been the tremendous expansion of Elks youth activities. Still another has been the remarkable spread of Elks programs for the rehabilitation of handicapped children—the cerebral palsied, the crippled, those with speech and eye defects, the retarded. The funds raised and spent by Elks for these merciful purposes are many times what they were a few years ago, and the time and labor that thousands of devoted Elks pour into these projects are incalculable.

Elkdom will continue to move ahead so long as it remains a fraternity attractive to





those men who, to paraphrase Shakespeare, value manhood, honesty and good fellowship.

### Florida Elks

The first Elks' Lodge in Florida was No. 221, organized in Jacksonville, December 12, 1891. It was sponsored by the Savannah, Ga., Lodge No. 183. Today there are 78 lodges in Florida with a total membership of 35,000. The Harry-Anna Crippled Children's Home at Umatilla, Fla., is supported entirely by the Florida Elks Association.

### KIWANIS IN FLORIDA, THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

By Chas. J. Appleby

In order to evaluate properly the Kiwanis Movement in Florida, it is imperative we seek out some of the history and background of Kiwanis International, which is today the Father of this far-flung organization throughout the United States and Canada.

Kiwanis was born in Detroit, Michigan, January 21, 1915. The word, "KIWANIS," is a derivative of the Indian language and means roughly, "Self-Expression." In the beginning the organization was formed on a selfish note among interested businessmen. The slogan adopted at the time was "We Trade." In fact, all rights to this organization was owned outright by an individual.

It was not long until those men realized they were off on the wrong foot; that they needed more substance if the organization was to grow and prosper. At the convention in Birmingham, Alabama, in the year 1919, individual Kiwanians raised enough money to buy the exclusive rights to the name and administration. At the 1924 Convention in Denver, Colorado, the name, "KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL," was officially adopted. The transition from the original "We Trade," to our Motto, "We Build," was most important and was instantly recognized for what it signified, a constructive group of dedicated and unselfish men, eager to be of service to their respective communities and countries.

The primary purpose of Kiwanis is to render voluntary service to our youth, community and nation, specifically the United States and Canada. At this time, we have approximately 4,700 clubs making up Kiwanis International, with a total membership of 257,000 men.

The International Organization is subdivided into 30 districts. The districts are likewise broken down to a smaller unit which is called the Division. Each district is headed by a Governor. The Governor is the top administrator of his particular district. The State of Florida is an entity in itself, comprising a single district.

The Governor of the Florida District has 17 Lt. Governors serving under him in the 17 various Divisions to aid the Governor in carrying out the adopted programs to a successful conclusion. Kiwanis is indeed unique in that it has one of the most thorough and exacting training programs for all of its officers from the top echelon at the International level down through the organization to the Club President.

Kiwanis has "stolen the march" on its other civic counterparts by being the first to recognize the talents and abilities of our junior citizens. Initially, this was done through the establishment of the Key Club movement for High School Boys. This has spread on to the college level in our Circle "K" clubs. The first Key Club was chartered at West Palm Beach, Florida, December 1, 1933. The first Circle "K" Club in Florida was established in St. Petersburg, Florida, December 5, 1951. Today, Key Club International boasts over 45,000 members in more than 1,900 clubs. In addition to this, there are now over 230 Circle "K" Clubs in our Colleges with a membership of approximately 5,000.

These young men have had a terrific impact on the way of life in our High Schools





and Colleges. Their purposes and activities closely parallel that of the Parent Kiwanis Organization. We Kiwanians are understandably proud of these great youth organizations.

The "OBJECTS" of Kiwanis never change, and rightly so. I sincerely believe they could not possibly be improved upon. These objects are the heart and soul of Kiwanis, the very foundation upon which her members have taken their stand in society. It is with pride I list them, as follows:

- (a) To give primacy to the human and spiritual rather than the material values of life.
- (b) To encourage the daily living of the Golden Rule in all human relationships.
- (c) To promote the adoption and application of higher social, business, and professional standards.
- (d) To develop, by precept and example, a more intelligent, aggressive and serviceable citizenship.
- (e) To provide, through Kiwanis Clubs, a practical means to form enduring friendships, to render altruistic service, and to build better communities.
- (f) To cooperate in creating and maintaining that sound public opinion and high idealism which make possible the increase of righteousness, justice, patriotism, and good will.

The "OBJECTIVES" and "THEME" of Kiwanis change from year to year. The primary source of these great principles come from the rank and file members of the organization as well as from the men at the top in any given administrative year.

The "THEME" for 1960 is: "FREEDOM IS UP TO YOU."

The "OBJECTIVES" for 1960 are:

- (a) Exemplify the highest moral and spiritual values.
- (b) Urge complete understanding between Canada and the United States.
- (c) Develop individual citizenship responsibility.
- (d) Stimulate youth to strive for excellence; broaden all youth activities and emphasize Key Clubs and Circle "K" Clubs.
- (e) Organize and support effective programs for senior citizens.
- (f) Generate individual concern for safety, improved traffic laws and enforcement.
- (g) Demand sound fiscal policies in all phases of our economy.
- (h) Promote free enterprise and foster management cooperation.
- (i) Increase our knowledge of world affairs and advance the rule of law in International relations.

The Florida District of Kiwanis was created from the old Alabama-Florida District when assembled in convention in Orlando, Florida, November 6 and 7, 1924. Scott M. Loftin was elected to serve as Governor until December 31, 1925. Including Governor Edward Newell of West Palm Beach, Florida, 1960, we have had 35 Governors. The first Kiwanis Club chartered in the old Alabama-Florida District was in Tampa, Florida, October 24, 1910, with 100 Charter Members. Next was Pensacola, and the third club was Jacksonville, Florida, all chartered in the year 1919.

The Florida District of Kiwanis International has an illustrious background and history of achievement. Some of the most outstanding citizens of the state have served not only as its Chief Executive but in the ranks as everyday Kiwanians. From this beginning the Florida District now boasts of a membership of 9,633 men in 147 clubs, according to the January issue of the Florida Kiwanian. This explosive growth has not been without cause. It fires the imagination to watch these dedicated men go about their Boys and Girls work, Support of Churches in their Spiritual Aims, Public and Business Affairs and Agriculture and Conservation programs.

These things lead back quickly to the age-old philosophy—"It is better to give than receive," and, in so doing, feel the warmth and glow that can come only to the man's heart that has given to his fellow man unselfishly.





Kiwanis provides the perfect medium for group expression of this "Citizenship Responsibility."

## LIONS CLUBS ON THE MARCH

By Francis M. Sack, Secretary, Tampa Lions Club

Melvin Jones had a dream and made it a reality, for Melvin Jones is the founder of the great International Association of Lions Clubs.

Back in 1914, while secretary of the Business Circle of Chicago, he began contacting various independent clubs to consider uniting and forming a Service Club Association. It was not until June 7, 1917, however, that these clubs met in Chicago and laid the groundwork for such an Association. It came into being with its organizational convention which was held in Dallas, Texas, October 8-10, 1917, at which time Melvin Jones was elected the secretary of the organization.

As of May, 1959, there were 14,250 Lions Clubs located in over 100 nations throughout the World and with well over 600,000 members. The next largest Civic Club group as of the above date had 9,900 clubs with an over-all membership of 470,000. As of May, 1959, Florida had 290 Lions Clubs with a total membership of 11,800 members while the next largest Service Club had but 120 Clubs.

Orlando, Florida, is credited with the first Lions Club in the State being organized on December 15, 1920.

This was followed by Daytona Beach, Tampa, West Palm Beach, Miami, St. Petersburg, Lake Worth, Miami Beach and the Redland District all between the years 1924-1925.

The motto of Lions is "Liberty-Intelligence—Our Nation's Safety" which has been rigidly adhered to throughout the years.

Like most Service Clubs it is governed by a strict Code of Ethics which reads in part is follows: "To seek success and demand full remuneration or profits as my just due, but to accept no profit or success as the price of my own self respect lost because of unfair advantage taken or because of questionable acts on my part. To remember that in building up my own business it is not necessary to tear down another's, to be loyal to my clients or customers and true to myself. Whenever a doubt arises as to the right or ethics of my position or action towards my fellow man to resolve such doubts against myself. To hold friendship as an end and not a means. To hold that true friendship exists not on account of the service performed by one to another but that true friendship demands nothing but accepts service in the spirit in which it is given. Always to bear in mind my obligations as a citizen to my nation, my state and my community and to give to them my unswerving loyalty in word, act and deed. To give them freely of my time, labor and means. To aid my fellow men by giving my sympathy to those in distress, my aid to the weak and my substance to the needy. To be careful with my criticisms and liberal with my praise, to build up and not destroy."

Lionism has adopted as its major objective AID TO THE BLIND AND CONSERVATION OF SIGHT, it being a known fact that SIGHT is one of the greatest blessings of mankind, and the Lions Clubs of the State of Florida have truly carried out this concept of humanity.

Thousands of pairs of glasses have been donated to those in need without compensation. This has been accomplished by the assistance of most of the ophthalmologists and optometrists of the State who have given the necessary examinations at no cost to those cases referred to them by the respective Lions Clubs or at a minimum. The dispensing optical companies likewise have contributed by making bare cost charges for the fitting of glasses.

In addition these dedicated men have treated many thousands of patients referred to them by Lions Clubs for optical ailments not requiring glasses. The surgical treatment of many patients also has been undertaken and in innumerable cases Lions Clubs





have shouldered the cost of sending patients to Ophthalmic Hospitals and Clinics for treatment of sight that was not available to them within the State.

How few of us give consideration to this God-given blessing of sight. In order to bring this fact dramatically home to the membership of most of the Lions Clubs, a new member upon being taken into a Club, is blindfolded and forced to eat his meal without use of sight. He is assisted to a minimum of help by his sponsor and so in even the few minutes a great object lesson is taught.

But Lions Clubs throughout the State do not limit their work to Sight Conservation alone, although this is their major objective. The number of activities in which these Clubs participate is legion. Wherever help is needed, regardless of the situation, there you will find some Lions Club at work. Is it helping the needy at Christmas time with a basket of food; toys for the children and clothing? Is it helping in Boy and Girl Scout activities? Is it assisting a worthy student to continue his studies in a college or university through an outright grant of financial help or through a Student Loan Fund. Is it throughout the State by helping someone secure employment? These are but a very few of the forms of aid that are given by Lions Clubs. **AND SUCH AIDS ARE GIVEN REGARDLESS OF RACE, COLOR OR CREED.**

Lions Clubs consist of groups of men in the various businesses and professions. Not a single man is taken into a Lions Club through his **OWN APPLICATION**. It is a case of the club seeking the man and not the man seeking to become a member. Man is human and therefore by nature selfish. To some men membership in a Lions Club or any other Service Club may mean **INCREASED BUSINESS FIRST AND DEDICATION TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THAT CLUB LAST**. To avert such possibilities the usual procedure followed by most Lions Clubs is for a member of his Club to propose the name of a man, who, in his opinion, would make a good Lion. This proposal is made in writing without the knowledge of the candidate. The proposal is referred to a membership committee who secures all available information on the candidate. If approved by the membership committee it usually is then referred to a secret membership committee appointed by the President and known only to him. This committee double checks the information furnished by the membership committee. If approved by this secret membership committee it is then referred to the Board of Directors for still another vote. In this case a single negative vote would disqualify the candidate. But this is still incomplete. If approved by the Board of Directors the name is then submitted to the club as a whole where a majority vote is necessary to elect. Supposing that the name of the proposed candidate clears through all of these bodies, **THEN AND THEN ONLY MAY THE SPONSOR APPROACH THE CANDIDATE WITH AN INVITATION TO AFFILIATE WITH THE CLUB**. While it may seem rather drastic procedure it nevertheless insures the Club of a member, should he elect to become a member, who is sincere, and financially and morally able to undertake his membership conscientiously and zealously.

Membership in a Lions Club is a privilege; a duty to be performed and not an inherent right. A member who takes all and gives nothing is soon made to feel that he owes the club a great deal; an honest debt that, if unpaid by performance, perhaps his abilities could be used elsewhere. A Lions Club is a band of men coordinated to perform and a member who appears at a luncheon only periodically, takes no active part in the activities, is not the calibre of man desired. Most of the men within a Lions Club are performers and not drones. They truly value their membership and feel that through giving they are better members; better men, better fathers.

An incident occurred in one of the Lions Clubs that best illustrates the fact that there is no room for the man who does not live by its Code of Ethics. A man in a certain line of business, through some mistake of some one of the Committees became a member of a Lions Club. He immediately began an active campaign of solicitation among his fellow members for business. After he had completed the roster of his Club he offered his resignation, stating that he had secured all the business possible and





would now join another civic club. This was made known to the other Civic Clubs through the grapevine and he never was admitted to membership to any other civic club.

Look through the roster of outstanding, public-spirited, civic-minded men and officers of any locality or community and it is safe to say that within such ranks you will find one or more Lions Club members. We do not speak of salaried positions but of those positions where he has nothing to gain except the satisfaction of performing a service for the betterment of his community.

Yes, Lionism has come a long way from 1917 when it was born to its present and growing status of being the largest civic organization of the entire world.

It has grown because of its concept of giving and on such basis cannot help but grow.

## THE FLORIDA OPTIMIST CLUBS

By Dr. E. C. Nance

Eight thousand Florida Optimists associated in 98 Optimists Clubs of Florida subscribe to the Optimist Creed, which follows: "Promise yourself: To be so strong that nothing can disturb your peace of mind; to talk health, happiness and prosperity to every person you meet; to make all your friends feel that there is something in them; to look at the funny side of everything and make your optimism come true; to think only of the best, to work only for the best, and expect only the best; to be just as enthusiastic about the success of others as you are about your own; to forget the mistakes of the past and press on to the greater achievements of the future; to wear a cheerful countenance at all times and give every living creature you meet a smile; to give so much time to the improvement of yourself that you have no time to criticize others; and to be too large for worry, too noble for anger, too strong for fear and too happy to permit the presence of trouble."

The objects of Optimist International are "to develop Optimism as a philosophy of life; to promote an active interest in good government and civic affairs; to inspire respect for law; to promote patriotism and work for international accord and friendship among all people, and to aid and encourage the development of youth."

If all citizens lived by the Optimist Creed we would have a healthier, happier, more prosperous and more efficient Nation; and our world would be a safer place if each of us supported the objects of Optimist International. Florida has been more "optimistic" and devoted to more worthy causes since its first Optimist Club was organized in St. Petersburg in 1924.

Seventy-five thousand Optimists in 2,000 clubs over the world (most of them in the United States) are doing a good job of living up to their creed and objectives. The education, environment and general well-being of boys is a major interest of Optimist International. The Optimist Clubs of Florida are noted especially for their work among boys. Their slogan is "Friend of the Boy."

Optimist International won two special citations during the year 1960. These citations were presented to the Optimists at their 42nd annual convention in Grand Rapids. One citation was from the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America for the distinguished services rendered by the Optimists in furthering the aims and ideals of Scouting. The other citation was made by the Bicycle Institute of America for the Optimists' "outstanding contribution to safer and happier bike riding among the nation's youth. . . ." But the Optimists' interest in boys reached far beyond scouting and bike riding. They have a strong anti-smut campaign under way against obscenity and pornographic materials in publications which, in larger number, have been reaching our youth and adults through the U. S. mails, often unsolicited. The campaign is also against the peddlers and publishers of such filth. It is believed that these publications have contributed often to juvenile delinquency, including narcotics addiction.





Also in their 42nd annual convention the Optimists approved resolutions on the support of the international "People to People Program" launched by President Eisenhower in September of 1956. Optimists have been in the forefront in support of Civil Defense, Student Exchange, educational programs and recreational projects such as Scholarship Funds and Day Camps. Civil Rights also has the enthusiastic support of the Optimists. "We are not morally strong if we have second or third-class citizens in our country," say the Optimists.

At their 42nd annual convention the Optimists approved enthusiastically a resolution of gratitude to Christian D. Larson, the author of the Optimist Creed. This Creed has been published throughout the world. It can be seen on the study walls or desks of business and professional men, and pasted in Bibles and devotional books in thousands of homes.

### Origin of Optimist Clubs

Optimists Clubs existed on a local scale before 1911, which is the date of the earliest record of one. In this year clubs were meeting in Buffalo, Denver, Louisville and Washington, D. C. The beginning of Optimist International was in June, 1919, when representatives of eleven Optimist Clubs gathered in Louisville.

### ROTARY CLUBS IN FLORIDA

By Dr. David L. Zielonka, D.D., Rabbi, Temple Schaarai Zedek, Tampa,  
and Professor of Religion, University of Tampa

Rotary International was founded on February 23, 1905, in Chicago, Illinois. Today, 1961, there are 10,795 Rotary Clubs in 120 countries; and 4,945 of these clubs are in the United States. The total membership throughout the world as of January 1, 1961, is 499,500.

The first Rotary Club in Florida was organized in February, 1912. As of February 10th, 1961, there are 135 Rotary Clubs in Florida.

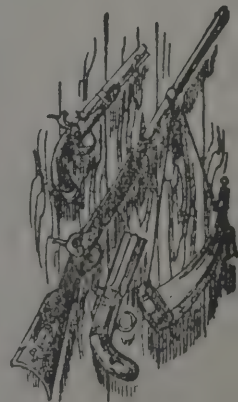
### Conditions of Membership

The membership of Rotary International is composed of "adult males of good character and good business reputation engaged as proprietor, partner, corporate officer or manager of any worthy and recognized business; or holding an important position in an executive capacity with discretionary authority in such business; or acting as the local agent or branch representative of any worthy or recognized business, having entire charge of such agency or branch in an executive capacity; or any man engaged in a worthy and recognized profession, may be eligible to membership; provided that the business or calling of the individual is not substantially the same as the business or the calling of one already a member of the club, and that he is engaged in his business calling within the territorial limits of the club. An active member has the privilege of proposing an additional member from his firm, provided the proposed member meets the same requirements as the active member."

The Objects of Rotary is to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster the development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service; high ethical standards in business and professions; the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society; the application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life; the advancement of international understanding, good will, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

### The Four-Way Test

Rotarians around the world endeavor to base their business, professional and





human relations on the Four-Way Test: 1. Is it the truth? 2. Is it fair to all concerned? 3. Will it build good will and better friendship? 4. Will it be beneficial to all concerned?

Rotarians have always been civic-minded, patriotic, and devoted to the best interests of their respective communities. "Service" is more than a motto with them. Their community service programs differ from community to community, but religion, education and other activities which tend to up-grade the spiritual, cultural and civic life of the community always have the moral and financial support of Rotary. Since the inception of Rotary, fifty-six years ago this month of February, 1961, Rotarians have been dedicated to better international relations. Their journals, magazines and other publications have carried thousands of articles on this subject. Rotary has always been interested in and actively devoted to good and efficient government on both the local and national levels. Subversive movements, racketeering, graft and immorality in high places often have been the targets of individual Rotarians and Rotary International.

Rotary Clubs meet weekly. Their luncheon meetings are opened with a salute to the flag, prayer, and the singing of patriotic and other types of songs.

### **Rotary Fellowships**

In 1947 Rotary International Fellowships were established "to promote international understanding." Between 1947 and 1958 approximately 1,100 of these fellowships had been granted to outstanding college graduates for one year of study abroad. These grants average \$2,500. In 1958 nearly \$3,000,000 had been devoted to this noble cause by Rotary International.





# FLORIDA BRANCHES OF THE VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

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## THE AMERICAN LEGION—DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA

**BY FAR THE LARGEST** veterans organization in the United States, the American Legion was organized in the Cirque de Paris, March 15, 1919. The need for such an organization had been expressed by many, but twenty Reserve officers of the National Guard and Reserve officers of field grade, all from the American Expeditionary Forces, laid the ground work in France and further perfected the organization in the United States, where other veterans groups had formed but decided to become a part of the American Legion. Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was one of the organizers, as was Bennett C. Clarke. There is a long and romantic history of the early days of the Legion which, for lack of space, we cannot record in this brief chapter on the American Legion in Florida.

There are ten guiding principles, non-sectarian, non-partisan, and patriotic, which declare the noble purposes of the American Legion. These are published in the preamble to the Constitution of the Legion:

### Preamble to the Constitution—The American Legion

"For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

A book twice the size of that which you are reading, and printed in much smaller type, could not contain the records of achievements, on behalf of veterans and the larger community, which the Legion has chalked up on its score board during the past forty-one years. The leaders and the membership of the Legion have always been on the alert to those ideals and activities which tend to strengthen and safeguard our country and to promote the welfare of our veterans and their families.

According to Earnest A. Rowton, Department Adjutant, General Sumter Lowry of Tampa held the first organizational meeting for the Department of Florida in Jacksonville in June, 1919. Sixty-two posts were organized that year. The permanent charter for the Department of Florida is dated the 1st of August, 1920. General Blanding was the first Department Commander and General Sumter Lowry was first Department Adjutant. There had been several meetings before the charter was granted and a few of these, no doubt, were held in 1919. The Tampa post and the post at Jacksonville were organized at about the same time. Harold McGucken and Morris Givens of Tampa were among the first organizers of the Legion in Florida.

There are 308 American Legion Posts in Florida, with a membership, in 1960, of 46,748.





## The Legion Auxiliary

The American Legion Auxiliary, with a national membership of 904,000 in 1960, had a Florida membership during the same year of approximately 15,000. The number of Auxiliary units would average at least two thirds the number of the Legion posts in the state. The Auxiliary is composed of service women and the wives and daughters of male veterans. The Auxiliary held its fortieth annual national convention in Miami in 1960. The aims and purposes of the Auxiliary are the same as those of the American Legion. The activities and programs differ somewhat from those of the Legion, but all Auxiliary programs and activities are slanted toward the welfare of veterans and their families and the welfare and progress of our country.

The American Legion always has been devoted to boys, among its many other interests. The Auxiliary is devoted to girls. Its goal for 1960 was 110,000 junior members. Like the Legion, the Auxiliary is interested in veterans legislation, the welfare of veterans in our hospitals, the rehabilitation and employment of veterans, civil defense, adequate national security, Americanism, poppy sales, community service, education, essay contests on patriotism, health and programs to aid those who have crippling diseases, girls' state, girls' nation, better citizenship, and many other humanitarian interests.

### THE FORTY AND EIGHT SOCIETY

A group of Legionnaires in Philadelphia conceived the idea of a fun-making honor society within the American Legion. The organization was born in 1920. The first Voiture Locale was organized under the leadership of Joseph W. Breen. The movement, or organization, has long since become established in every state in the Union. The Forty and Eight conducts no membership campaigns. Membership is by invitation to members of the Legion. The initiations are rough, but all in fun. General Pershing, Charles G. Dawes, (former Vice President), Governors, Senators, Congressmen, Mayors and many other notables have been or are now members of this secret society of the Legion. The Forty and Eight has been called "The shock troops of the Legion." They have won this title by doing the tough, difficult job for the Legion. The Legion's Child Welfare work is their chief assignment. They are particularly interested in the welfare of fatherless children of veterans. Fun makers, yes, but the most serious of the Legionnaires.

Eight and Forty is the Auxiliary of the Forty and Eight. These ladies are also devoted to welfare and health of children and to the education of children.

The Legion has always been interested in child welfare. Between 1925 and 1954 the Legion spent \$117,755,695 in emergency financial aid to needy children of veterans, most of the money going for food, clothing and medical treatments.

Through legislative efforts the Legion helped raise the standards of juvenile court procedures, child adoption and guardianship, and contributed to the enlargement and protection of the rights of children.

In 1925 the Legion raised an endowment fund of \$5,000,000 to support its national rehabilitation and child welfare programs. The fund was increased to \$7,000,000 in the fifties.

Boys' State and Boys' Nation are projects of its positive Americanism programs, aimed at teaching boys selected from high school how representative government works.

The Legion's junior baseball program, in which more than a million boys under seventeen years of age participate, learning the principles of good sportsmanship and the value of teamwork, is also a part of this veterans' organization's positive Americanism program.

The Legion sponsored the creation of the United States Veterans Administration; the enactment, in 1944, of the G. I. Bill of Rights for World War II veterans; and the Korean veterans Bill of Rights.





The Legion has always been a foe to the subversive activities of the Communists.

The original charter granted to the Legion in 1919 was, in 1942, amended to make veterans of World War II eligible for membership, and again in 1950, to extend the eligibility to veterans of the Korean War.

The national headquarters of the American Legion, including other national departments of the Legion, are located in Indianapolis, Indiana.

The 17,000 posts of the Legion have a total membership of approximately 3,000,000.

## VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

Department of Florida, 1931-1960

By A. S. Douglas

The national origin of the Veterans of Foreign Wars dates back to 1913 when the Americans Veterans of Foreign Service and the Colorado Society of the Army in the Philippines, which had been organized in 1899, united into a single organization under the name "The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States." The new organization was chartered by Congress in 1936 as a "non-partisan, non-sectarian, non-profit organization composed exclusively of campaign medal service veterans of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard."

The national membership of the V.F.W. is about 1,500,000, in 11,000 posts. Kansas City is the national headquarters. The national service bureau and the national legislative officers are in Washington, D. C. There are fifty State Departments in the United States, plus posts in seven foreign countries.

"The objects of this Association are fraternal, patriotic, historical and educational: to preserve and strengthen comradeship among its members; to assist worthy comrades; to perpetuate the memory and history of our dead and to assist their widows and orphans; to maintain true allegiance to the Government of the United States of America and fidelity to its Constitution and laws; to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, and to preserve and defend the United States from all her enemies, whomsoever."

The V.F.W. is devoted to every phase of the veteran's welfare and the welfare of his widow and orphans; rehabilitation, hospitalization, employment, pensions and disability compensation for deserving veterans. To assist widows and orphans the organization supports the V.F.W. National Home at Eaton Rapids, Michigan, founded in 1925, where veterans' dependents are provided with food, shelter, clothing and education without cost. The Department of Florida paid for a \$65,000 cottage at Eaton Rapids which will house eight children and a foster mother.

But, as indicated in the "Objects" of the organization, the V.F.W. has community interests beyond the welfare of veterans: "Preservation of the basic principles of Americanism as expressed in the Bill of Rights . . . patriotism . . . preservation, extension and protection of American institutions." They support more and better education, the observance of patriotic anniversaries, instruction in United States history and traditions for non-citizens, youth programs and other community services. The V.F.W. believes the Government is responsible for the welfare of its veterans and their dependents.

The Florida Department of the V.F.W. has 123 local posts, with a total membership, including Auxiliary, as of 1961, of approximately 17,500. The Department is divided into ten geographical districts and several county councils. The county councils are in the larger centers of population where there are several posts, such as Duval and Dade counties. Eighty-six posts own their properties.

The Florida Department of the V.F.W. maintains beautiful headquarters at 529 North Sanchez, Ocala. C. N. Marinkens of Eau Gallie is the present State Commander (1960-61). Therle F. Hoit of Lake Wales is the Senior Vice Commander; James M.





Hiles, Junior Vice Commander; and M. D. Wade, Sr., of Ocala, is the Adjutant-Quartermaster. Besides the present very energetic State Commander, the State Department of the V.F.W. has had twenty-five outstanding commanders in its fruitful and useful history.

The Florida Department of the V.F.W. has an active Auxiliary, of which Mrs. Beulah Meier of Miami is President; Bernice Shuman of Miami, Secretary; and the Treasurer is Mrs. Estelle Buschena of St. Petersburg. The National President of the Auxiliary is Mrs. Frances Lee Millican of Palatka, Florida. The Florida Auxiliary maintains State headquarters in the V.F.W. Headquarters Building in Ocala.

Among its other devoted services to the veterans of our state, the V.F.W. supports hospital directors at Bay Pines, Mrs. Lillian E. Barney of St. Petersburg; at Coral Gables, Mrs. Beulah Meier; and at Lake City, Mrs. Geneva Hoffman.

This year, 1961, the Department of Florida, Veterans of Foreign Wars, celebrates its thirtieth anniversary. The Department was organized in June, 1931, at Orlando, Florida, by representatives of a few posts and auxiliaries. Charles Boone, a Spanish War veteran from Miami Springs, was the first elected Department Commander. Anna Mae Lochner of St. Petersburg was elected Florida's first Department president of the Ladies Auxiliary, and in 1938 she rose to the office of National president. (She is now Mrs. Shaw and lives in St. Petersburg.)

The Department convention celebrating its thirtieth year was held at the George Washington Hotel in West Palm Beach June 8th to 11th. The National President of the Auxiliary, Mrs. Frances Lee Millican of Palatka, was honored by the Civic Round Table of Palatka and Putnam County by a celebration in her home town, at which the Commander-in-Chief, Ted C. Connell, extended to Mrs. Millican the honor and highest commendations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

The Department of Florida was host for the 62nd National Convention of the V.F.W., held at the Fontainebleau Hotel, Miami Beach, August 18th to 25th, 1961.

## VETERANS OF WORLD WAR I OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By Arch MacIntyre, Quartermaster

Gulf Coast Barracks No. 17, Tampa, Florida

The Veterans of World War I of the U. S. A., Inc., is the fastest-growing veterans' organization in the history of the nation. The humble beginning was a meeting of some dozen veterans of 1917-1918 in the Olmstead Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, one cold October evening in 1949.

Others, one by one, began to feel the same as the Cleveland men—that World War I veterans were being forgotten in the rush to organize the younger men and, with the ranks of the other organizations being filled with World War II and Korean veterans, the need was for an organization of their own.

It was decided to call the local units "Barracks," and within a short time there were twenty-four barracks formed. Inquiries were pouring in and requests to join rapidly increased, but there was no particular national setup with which to work.

Finally, in 1953, the demand for definite action could no longer be ignored. So, representatives from sixty widely-scattered groups met in the old city of Baltimore, Maryland. This was the launching of the real organization.

In 1958 the 85th Congress of the United States granted the organization a Congressional Charter by a vote of 387 to two in the House of Representatives and unanimously in the Senate. President Eisenhower signed the Charter bill into law on July 18, 1958.

The 1960 Convention was held in Miami, Florida, in October with 8,640 delegates registered. Membership reported in 2,267 barracks, representing 47 departments, was 170,138.





## Basic Principles

1. To coordinate veterans of World War I into an organization for their mutual benefit, pleasure and amusement, giving them the opportunity and means of personal contact with each other in order to keep alive friendships and memories of World War I.

2. To cooperate fully and in a harmonious manner with all veterans' organizations to the end that the best interests of all veterans of all wars in which the United States of America has participated, and those of the widows and orphans of such deceased veterans, be served.

3. To stimulate communities and political sub-divisions into taking more interest in veterans of World War I and the widows and orphans of such deceased veterans.

4. To uphold the Constitution and laws of the United States, as well as the individual states of the Union.

5. To fight for our national security in order to protect Americans from enemies within our borders, as well as those from without, to the end that our American way of life be preserved.

6. To fight to the last ditch all alien forces, particularly and specifically Communists, whose objectives are to deny our very existence as a free people.

7. To secure for veterans of World War I the same policy of treatment by our Government, both federal and state, that was accorded to the Civil War and Spanish-American War veterans, which they, through patriotic service and sacrifice to their country in time of need, have earned and to which they are justly entitled.

The National headquarters of the V. W. W. I are located in Washington, D. C. The first Department of Florida Convention was held in St. Petersburg on May 30, 1955. The meeting was called and presided over by Arch MacIntyre, National Regional Vice-Commander. Barracks No. 155 of St. Petersburg was host to the convention. Since its organization in Florida there have been five annual conventions. There are 84 Barracks in Florida with approximately 6,500 members. The Auxiliary was organized in Tampa in June, 1956, and there are now 61 Auxiliary units in Florida. There are 1,200 Auxiliary units in the nation in 33 Departments, with a membership of 50,000.

Editor's Note: Arch MacIntyre has been active in veterans work in Florida since 1923. He has been a Junior Senior Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars three times; twice President of the Gulf Coast Council; past Judge Advocate Junior Senior Commander, Florida, 1938-39; Department Historian, Director of Public Relations and Publicity, the originator of the Dixie and Southern Conferences, and Veterans' Reporter. All these offices in the V.F.W. he has held, and is also past Historian of the Veterans of World War I.

Other Florida State officers of the V. W. W. I are: James B. McCabe, Fort Pierce, Department Commander; J. J. Schofield, St. Petersburg, Vice Commander; Arthur L. Vaulk, Pensacola, Past Commander; and Walter S. Hoover, Largo, Adjutant.

## DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

The Disabled American Veterans is not the largest of the veterans' organizations in the United States but it is held in high esteem among all who are interested in the welfare of our veterans. Its voice is powerful in Congress and persuasive in the Veterans Administration. The reason for this high respect and constructive influence is in the composition of its membership: "Disabled American Veterans."

Membership in the D. A. V. is restricted to Americans who have been wounded, gassed, injured or disabled in line of duty while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States during time of war.





## National History

On the evening of December 25, 1919, one hundred wounded and disabled veterans of World War I met in Cincinnati, Ohio, for Christmas dinner. The discussions that Christmas evening led to the discovery of many common problems dealing with their rehabilitation. Their efforts to help each other solve these problems resulted in the formation of an organization to advance the interest and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured and disabled ex-service men and women.

Thus was born the Disabled American Veterans. Soon the D. A. V. had a National Headquarters in Cincinnati; an efficient National Service Department in Washington, D. C.; Chapters in every state in the Union, and an official newspaper.

In 1932 the important work of the D. A. V. was recognized by the Congress of the United States and a charter as a Federal Corporation was granted. Today the D. A. V. is a major veterans organization with more than 1,900 chapters located throughout the United States.

Judge Robert S. Marx of Cincinnati, Ohio, was the first National Commander and founder of the D. A. V.

The purposes of this organization are: "To uphold and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States; to realize the true American ideals and aims for which those eligible for membership fought; to advance the interests and work for the betterment of all wounded; gassed, injured and disabled veterans; to cooperate with the United States Veterans Administration and all other public and private agencies devoted to the cause of improving and advancing the condition, health and interest of all wounded, gassed, injured and disabled veterans; to stimulate a feeling of mutual devotion, helpfulness and comradeship among all wounded, gassed, injured and disabled veterans; to serve our comrades, our communities and our country; and to encourage in all people that spirit of understanding which will guard against future wars."

While the D. A. V. is interested in the welfare of all veterans, its primary interest is in the disabled veteran and his dependents. During its history the D. A. V. has actively sponsored, alone or in cooperation with other veterans' organizations, much of the legislation beneficial to disabled veterans. It has won many victories for the disabled veterans and their dependents, often against great odds. From the local chapters up to top officials at Washington, the leaders of this organization are ever alert to the just needs of the disabled veteran and in the proper legislation to take care of these needs.

The national membership has in recent years varied from 200,000 to 250,000. Of these 72,128 are life members. Annual dues are \$5 per year. The life membership fee depends on the age of the veteran: \$50 for those born prior to January 1, 1902; \$75 for veterans born between January 1902 and December 31, 1921; and \$100 for those who were born after January 1, 1922. Life membership payments are placed in a trust fund.

## DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

The Disabled American Veterans, Department of Florida, was organized in 1929 through the efforts of Mr. Robert L. Ragan of Tampa, Mr. Miles H. Draper of Tampa, and others from over the state. The first assembly was held in Lake City and the first convention of the new organization was held in Tampa in 1930, at which time the first permanent officers were elected, the Honorable Robert L. Ragan being the first duly elected Department Commander.

At the present time there are 56 chapters that comprise the Department, with a total membership as of January 1, 1961, of 4,655.

In conclusion it should be emphasized that the D. A. V. does not restrict its interests





to welfare of veterans alone. The organization itself and the leaders and members are dedicated to the welfare, progress and security of our country. Americanism, good citizenship, national defense, civil defense, youth, education and religion are of deep interest to the D. A. V. The observance of patriotic days and the promotion of all activities to promote peace and harmony in our nation and world are of vital interest to this non-partisan, non-sectarian, patriotic veterans' organization. Thus it has been with the National organization since 1919 and with the D. A. V. in Florida since 1929, when the Department of Florida was organized.

## THE MARINE CORPS LEAGUE IN FLORIDA

By Jack M. Deckard, Adjutant, Florida Department

It is not difficult to compile the history of our Marine Corps League in Florida from current publications of our Corps. First our National history.

Though the United States Marine Corps has been in existence since November 10, 1775, it was not until 1923 that Marines discharged from active service banded together to preserve among themselves the associations and comradeship they had known while serving actively with the Colors. Increased membership and gradually crystallized objectives resulted in nationwide recognition. In 1937, by an Act of the Congress of the United States, signed by the President of the United States on August 4, the Marine Corps League became a nationally recognized veterans' organization.

The Marine Corps League was organized to: Preserve the traditions and to promote the interests of the United States Marine Corps; to band those who are now serving in the United States Marine Corps and those who have been honorably discharged from that service together in fellowship, that they may effectively promote the ideals of American freedom and democracy; to fit its members for duties of citizenship and to encourage them to serve as ably as citizens as they have served our nation under arms; to hold sacred the memory and history of the men who have given their lives to the nation; to foster love for the principles which they have supported by blood and valor since the founding of our Republic; to maintain true allegiance to American institutions; to create a bond of comradeship between those in service and those who have returned to civil life; to aid voluntarily and to render assistance to all Marines, uniformed and civilian, as well as their widows and orphans; to perpetuate the history of the United States Marine Corps and by fitting acts to observe the anniversaries of historical occasions of particular interest to Marines.

The Marine Corps League is not a new Veterans organization. It was formed in 1923 with a few dozen Marine Corps veterans of World War I, including our first National Commandant, the late Lieutenant General John A. Lejeune, who arranged a national reunion of Marines in New York on the 148th anniversary of the founding of the United States Marine Corps.

Marine Corps League detachments are located in more than 400 cities and 37 states in the United States. Its members, including members of the Auxiliary and the "Military Order of Devil Dogs," are, as individuals and detachments, dedicated to the principles for which the Corps was founded.

It is impossible to state in this small space the many accomplishments of the Marine Corps League during the past thirty-seven years. Each local Detachment has a rehabilitation committee to assist returning Marines in getting settled and if necessary secure positions for them. Thousands of dollars have been spent to supply recreational equipment for Marines; Auxiliary units have supplied countless thousands of comfort articles for Marines recuperating in hospitals; hundreds of field kits have been sent to Marines in combat zones; all Detachments and Auxiliary units actively supported war efforts, blood banks, etc.

The strongest Detachments of the Marine Corps League of Florida are located in the following cities: Fort Lauderdale, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Miami, Fort Pierce, Gainesville, and Jacksonville. These detachments in Florida have been organized





during the fifteen-year history of the organization in the state. The first Detachment was organized in Jacksonville in 1946.

The importance and achievements of this organization should not be measured by its numbers in the state.

## MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WARS

By Lt. Col. Clyde W. Metcalf

Florida Department Commander and Historian

The purposes of this organization are set forth in the preamble of its Constitution and By-Laws:

"To cherish the memories and associations of the World Wars waged for humanity; ever to maintain law and order, and defend the honor, integrity and supremacy of our national Government and the Constitution of the United States; to foster fraternal relations between all branches of the Armed Forces; to promote the cultivation of military, naval and air science and the adoption of a consistent and suitable policy of national security for the United States of America; to acquire and preserve records of individual services; to encourage and assist in the holding of commemorations and the establishment of memorials of the World Wars; and to transmit all these ideals to posterity, under God and our country, we unite to establish The Military Order of The World Wars."

### Membership Eligibility

Active membership is open to a male citizen of the United States of America of moral character and good repute who served honorably on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States of America as a commissioned officer, between the declaration of war on April 6, 1917, and July 2, 1921, or between September 16, 1940, and January 31, 1955, both dates inclusive.

Hereditary membership is open to male descendants of members of the Order and to male descendants of deceased officers who would have been eligible as active members. In case of failure of lineal issue, male descendants of a sister or brother of a member may be elected to hereditary membership.

### Policies and Objectives

"Peace with honor and justice. International dealings in the spirit of friendliness, fairness and mutual benefit. National security through preparedness adequate for deterring aggression by making victory in war certain and speedy. Armament for protection of the nation and its interests, complete and balanced in all arms, fully trained and equipped, with ample reserves in trained men and suitable material, capable of timely mobilization. Domestic tranquility through upholding government under the Constitution of the United States against all its enemies, open or covert; obedience to lawfully constituted authority; conscientious fulfillment of the responsibilities of citizenship by all who enjoy its benefits." These are the objectives.

### Organization and Chief Interests

The Order was organized in 1920 and has been concerned with the welfare of our Nation as a whole rather than with individual benefits its members might obtain. It has been an insistent advocate of an adequate national security and of proper provision for the members of the armed forces, both those in the regular establishment and in the civilian components. It is responsible for the establishment of April 6th as Army Day, cooperates wholeheartedly in the celebration of Navy Day, and was the first national organization in National Convention to endorse Armed Forces Day. It





fosters an annual memorial observance known as "The Massing of the Colors," which is a combination and a coordination of religious and patriotic interests.

The Order maintains a strong Legislative Committee in Washington, whose members serve on an entirely voluntary basis but whose efforts before the Houses of Congress speak volumes for the Order's ardor in behalf of worthwhile Congressional enactments.

The Order has the official approval of the Presidents of the United States, of the Secretary of Defense and Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff, Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, of ranking officers of the Military and Naval establishments, of members of Congress and of Governors of States. It has had the official indorsement of all Presidents since the Order was formed as herein noted.

Florida was the first state to be permanently organized as a Department of the Military Order of the World Wars. This historical fact is a matter of record at National Headquarters of the Order, Washington, D. C.

Permanent organization was effected at a state-wide conference of representatives of the eight local chapters then chartered in Florida, held at Orlando July 21 and 22, 1951. The conference was called by the then State Commander, Lt. Col. Leslie Buswell of Miami Beach, who had been appointed, as was then the practice, by the National Commander-in-Chief, Lt. General Milton D. Baker, in 1950.

Organization of the Florida Department of the Military Order of the World Wars was by resolution. Although no state officers were named at the Orlando session, Colonel Buswell, in his capacity as State Commander by appointment and presiding officer at that conference, was authorized to name a committee to draft by-laws for the government of this first state organization.

The conference, in effect, functioned as a State Department of M. O. W. W. Chapters at this July, 1951, state conference. Such action was subsequently validated by the recognition of the proceedings of the assembled representatives of all the Florida chapters as the first official convention of the Department of Florida.

One of the actions, which is a first by any state operating as a convention of all its members, was the approval of a slate of principal national officers of the order to be reported to the canvassing committee of the national organization as having the endorsement of the eight Florida chapters. Included among the nominations were the names of Lt. Col. Leslie Buswell of Miami Beach for Regional Commander, Col. John Doyle Carmody of Coral Gables and Mr. Erling E. Ayars of Miami as members from Florida of the General Staff.

This conference-convention considered and adopted several resolutions of nationwide purport, and generally, the 1951 Orlando State Assembly established the framework and has provided the pattern for all Florida Department Conventions held since.

The following year, Brigadier General Harry R. Kutz of St. Petersburg, at the Miami Beach convention, became the first elected State Commander in the history of the Order.

The strength of the Order lies not only in its national officers and in the accomplishments of its National Headquarters, but also, and perhaps more importantly, in the activities of the local chapters which are governed largely by the enterprise of the chapter officers in serving community needs.

The Order makes annual awards to outstanding graduates of the United States Military, Naval, Air, and Coast Guard Academies.

On behalf of the Order two very old artillery pieces of Spanish casting were presented to the Castillo de San Marcos at St. Augustine by Col. H. Leslie Buswell of Miami Beach and Gloucester, Massachusetts.

## MILITARY ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART IN FLORIDA

By Leon F. Roemer, Commander, Department of Florida

The Purple Heart is the oldest decoration of our military establishments, having





been authorized by George Washington for valorous services in combat. In more recent years, during World Wars I and II, the medal was bestowed upon men and women who were wounded in combat.

Many believe the Military Order of the Purple Heart to be the oldest association of war veterans in the United States. It is also among the smallest, though not the smallest veterans' organization of the country, having a present membership (1961) of 7,000. It would, of course, be many times as large if all who have received the Purple Heart were to join the organization. We have but 200 members and five posts in Florida.

After many years of effort on the part of our national officers, the Military Order of the Purple Heart was chartered by Congress in 1958. Dr. E. C. Nance, then one of our national chaplains, attended one of the charter application meetings in Washington when the matter of a charter was presented to a Congressional Committee. Dr. Nance was then President of the University of Tampa. The Florida Department of the Purple Heart Order was organized in 1938.

One of the major objectives of the Military Order of the Purple Heart is to draft and support legislation directed toward the welfare of the combat wounded. The entire national program of the Military Order of the Purple Heart is based upon this activity, and to promote a better understanding of those problems between the combat wounded and those who handle veterans' affairs.

The order is also dedicated to the ideals and basic principles of Americanism for which its members fought and bled, and some died. The members of this order are true patriots who have sacrificed much in the past and will again, if necessary, sacrifice more. We must always be watchful and keep the rats out of our nation's cellar, lest they begin to gnaw at its foundations; and we must always work for the best possible relationship among all creeds and colors of our nation. We want our country to be guided in all its national life by the Bill of Rights and our Constitution.

The Florida Headquarters of the Military Order of the Purple Heart are located at Daytona Beach.

## RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION, DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA

By Col. James K. Lawton, USAR, Department Historian

The Department of Florida, Reserve Officers Association of the United States, was chartered April 27, 1923. Many accomplishments have been recorded in the interest of National Defense and the Department of Florida has ever been a leader in projects in this line throughout the United States.

Before World War II the Association adopted a policy of giving awards each year to those graduates of the ROTC within the state who were outstanding in accomplishments. This was done in the interest of National Defense and to encourage young officers to be ever courageous in carrying out their assigned missions in the service. The current presidents of the Department either have presented these awards personally or designated some officer to make such presentations.

Department and local officers have been active throughout the years in carrying out the mandate given to ROA to implement National Defense Week, February 12 to 22 each year, the birthdays of our two illustrious presidents, Washington and Lincoln.

Department of Florida was awarded first place in the National judging in 1953 and was close "runner-up" to the Department of Texas in 1954. In 1955 the Department of Florida was again given top rating, and in 1956. In 1957 and 1958, through a new policy of National Headquarters, the awards were split into three sections and in each of these two years Florida again ranked in the top echelons.

The underlying purpose of National Defense Week is, of course, to make the general public more conscious of National Defense needs, and we have never let the President of the United States down in responding to his mandate to promote this activity.





Our Association is a very representative group of Reserve Officers from all branches of the service, and the administration of the Department offices, as well as chapter affairs, is alternated among Army, Navy and Air Services to insure impartiality, regardless of number of service representation involved. Every Reserve officer should be proud to be a member of this association and of its record of accomplishment in the field of National Defense.

A Department Convention is held each year, with an attempt to place this in various locations throughout the state. This encourages participation of membership in each place and the reunion and meeting of old friends is looked forward to eagerly.

At these conventions policies are formulated and action taken on resolutions in support of such bills in Congress which affect national security, as well as the interests of the Reserves and the Armed Forces in general. ROA does not ask for benefits for individuals, but is steadfastly committed to the support of constant National Defense effort and alertness to these needs.

Executive Committee meetings of officers and interested members are held in each of the four quarters of each administration and serve as a guide to policies and actions of the officers as dictated by this committee. Annually a Department convention (now called Conference) is held and new officers are elected and delegates are named to the annual National Convention which follows usually within forty-five days. National Executive meetings at Washington are also held as prescribed by the National body and Department officers attend. Such meetings are of vital interest to policy making at the national level, as they instruct national legislative liaison officers of the trends of thinking in ROA all over the nation.

To single out for special mention the accomplishments of any of the Department presidents or officers of the Department would be an impossible task. Their dedication to the office and the giving of themselves and their time and money toward the proper discharge of their duty will constitute their monument within the ranks of ROA. The benefits we enjoy today, the continuity of our Association and its steadfastness to its ideals, have been built solidly on these efforts of the past.

That ROA has become an important and listened-to factor in our top level planning is evidenced by the high regard from our United States President on down through top levels in the Department of Defense for the timely assistance and advice of ROA's legislative specialists. The mandate is clear to every ROA member to support and extend this movement to accomplish even greater results in the National Defense of the United States of America.

Our membership in the country is 70,000. We have 1,400 members in Florida. Our chief interest is National Defense.

## THE HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN FLAG ASSOCIATION

The American Flag Association was organized in 1940 in the City of Tampa, Florida, by Ernest Berger, a citizen of Florida for more than sixty years, and the author of this chapter. Dr. E. C. Nance of Tampa was made president.

A nation-wide survey revealed that less than five per cent of our citizens display our national flag on those holidays which are sacred in our history. Later studies have revealed that the great majority of us, especially our youth, are unaware of, or indifferent to, the history of our flag and the civic and spiritual ideals which it symbolizes.

The American Flag Association endeavors to correct the above mentioned deficiencies in our citizenship by teaching the history of our flag, when and how to display it properly, and the accepted courtesies and reverence due our flag. The Association encourages everyone to own a flag and to fly it on the appropriate dates.

The Association tries to emphasize and to dramatize as often as possible the great ideals, both civic and spiritual, for which our flag stands and which have been and still are responsible for our strength and greatness as the leading nation of the world.





We have tried to achieve these objectives through the printed word, lecture, educational film, patriotic forums, editorials in the press and programs on radio and television. We have also sponsored essay contests on the flag and related subjects in our schools and colleges. A national museum and library devoted to the history of our flag is a part of our program.

We are not in the flag-selling business, but when people ask us where to buy any kind of flag, as many often do, we send them a list of the leading flag manufacturers of the United States.

Our officers have been enlisted from among our great community leaders representing the leading professions of the country. Our national organization is composed of a national president, several vice-presidents, state chancellors, district or county directors, and presidents of local chapters.

Dr. E. C. Nance is still President of the American Flag Association. Among its honorary presidents are such distinguished citizens as General Douglas MacArthur, United States Senators Spessard L. Holland and George Smathers, and ex-Governor of Florida, LeRoy Collins.





# HISTORY OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES IN FLORIDA

By Ruby Leach Carson

The Florida Historical Society

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THE FLORIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY was organized formally in 1856. According to Watt Marchman's monograph in the July, 1940, Florida Historical Quarterly, the Society had its actual beginning when several distinguished citizens met in the public hall over George Burt's store in St. Augustine in 1855 and planned the organization.

This statement is challenged somewhat by a nephew of George Burt, Reynold M. Burt, who wrote in 1949 that the first known public meeting to discuss organizing such a society was held in a room over the store in Palatka which was owned by his father, Judge James Burt. Several such meetings, however, led to the formation the following year. The distinguished first president of the Society, Major Benjamin A. Putnam, was a relative of the Burt family.

Major Putnam was a native of Georgia and a graduate of Harvard before coming to Florida. In the second Seminole War he was a major, colonel and adjutant general. He had served in Florida's territorial legislature as State senator and in 1849 President Zachary Taylor had appointed him Surveyor-general of Florida. This was the man who presided over the Society's first annual meeting which was held in St. Augustine in 1857.

The first vice-presidents, assisting Major Putnam, were the Rev. J. H. Myers, George R. Fairbanks, McQueen McIntosh, D. L. Yulee and William A. Forward. On the executive committee were the Rev. A. A. Miller, the Rev. E. Aubril and O. M. Dorman. George Burt was the first recording secretary and librarian, although Judge James Burt continued the work of acting secretary which he had been doing before his brother was elected to the office. At that meeting Historian George R. Fairbanks presented the objects of the Society—a presentation which has remained practically unchanged to this day.

After inactivity for some years, a reorganization meeting was held in Jacksonville in 1902. George R. Fairbanks was made president and George W. Wilson, editor of the Florida Times-Union, became secretary. In 1905 the Society was incorporated as a non-profit organization and it remained in Jacksonville until in 1940 its offices and library again were established in St. Augustine.

In 1924 Julien C. Yonge was elected editor of the Florida Historical Quarterly, a service he was to continue for thirty-one years. His contributions, made in various ways, were great. His distinguished father, Philip K. Yonge, who spent a large part of his spare time collecting Floridiana, became president of the Society in 1933. It was after President Yonge's death that Julien C. Yonge in 1944 gave this collection of historical material to the people of Florida by placing it in the University of Florida Library as a memorial to his father. It is known as the P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History and has been valued at over a quarter of a million dollars.

It was in 1933 that another historical society came into existence temporarily. It was the Florida State Historical Society, sponsored by John B. Stetson, Jr., for the





publication of sixteen volumes of research in the field of Florida History. All but two of these volumes were edited and in part written by Dr. James Alexander Robertson, noted historian. After Dr. Robertson's death his widow, in 1940, presented his private Florida library to the Florida Historical Society as a memorial to him.

In 1940 the Florida Historical Society moved from Jacksonville to St. Augustine, where its headquarters were located in the Alcazar Hotel. The next and last move, to date, was to Gainesville in 1950 to quarters provided in the Library building of the University of Florida. Following Watt Marchman as secretary were Mrs. Alberta Johnson, Major Edward C. Williamson and the current secretary who serves also as treasurer and librarian, Mrs. Lois Sette.

In January, 1956, the Quarterly announced that Julien C. Yonge had retired to become "editor emeritus" and that Dr. Rembert W. Patrick, author of several books on Florida history, would be editor.

Presidents of the Society who followed Putnam and Fairbanks in office have been: Francis Philip, Rt. Rev. Edwin G. Weed, George M. Chapin, Rydon M. Call, Edward Jacqueline L'Engle, Frank Drew, Arthur Tillman Williams, Frederick C. Cubberly, Philip Keyes Yonge, Alston Cockrell, Joshua Coffin Chase, Alfred Jackson Hanna, Calvin Horace Curry, John G. McKay, Herbert Lamson, Gaines R. Wilson, Philip S. May, Karl A. Bickel, Mark F. Boyd, C. W. Tebeau, Richard P. Daniel, John C. Blocker, Charles T. Thrift, Jr., Miss Dena Snodgrass (the first woman to be president), Albert C. Maundy and Gilbert L. Lycan.

Distinguished authors in the foregoing group include Dr. Alfred Jackson Hanna, professor of history and vice-president of Rollins College; his wife, Dr. Kathryn Abbey Hanna, former professor of history at the Florida State College at Tallahassee; Dr. Charlton Tebeau, professor of history at the University of Miami, and Dr. Charles T. Thrift, Jr., president of Florida Southern College at Lakeland.

World-famous in the field of medical science is Dr. Mark F. Boyd of Tallahassee, the Society's president from 1946 to 1949, author of many monographs for the Quarterly. Dr. Boyd has held associate professorships in two Universities and a full professorship at the University of Texas. He has served as malariologist on the staff of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, president of several medical societies, editor of the American Journal of Tropical Medicine, and has been honored by citations and awards for his achievements.

The Society's officers, serving with President Gilbert L. Lycan in 1960, were: Dr. Frank B. Sessa, director of libraries for the City of Miami, first vice president; Lucius S. Ruder, second vice president; Mrs. M. M. Latour, recording secretary, and Mrs. Lois Sette, executive secretary.

Mail is received by the Society at P.O. Box 3645, University Station, Gainesville, Fla.

### **The St. Augustine Historical Society**

**"What is the St. Augustine Historical Society?"**

Answering its own question, which appears as above in an attractive brochure, this organization states:

"The Society, as it exists today, is the outgrowth of a movement which began in 1883 with the founding of the St. Augustine Institute of Science. This small group, spearheaded by Dr. DeWitt Webb, who was to remain its president for 34 years, was primarily interested in archaeology and natural history. By 1898 the importance of local history was recognized, and the organization was chartered as the St. Augustine Institute of Science and Historical Society."

When the Society began accumulating books, specimens and relics, Henry F. Flagler donated space for them in the Alcazar Hotel. Some of the museum specimens were lost by fire in 1914 because they had been moved to an old house on the bayfront which burned. Books and documents which had been stored in the St. Augustine





Public Library were preserved. In 1918 the Society purchased the Oldest House and changed its name to the St. Augustine Historical Society and Institute of Science.

The Webb Memorial Building was erected in 1923 to house the Society's possessions and other buildings and sites were acquired later. The Society became custodian of the Castillo de San Marcos (then called Fort Marion) and occupied the place and hired a guide service until the National Park Service took over active administration of the area in 1935.

In 1953 the organization was again rechartered and took the name St. Augustine Historical Society. The Society publishes a newsletter, "Escribano," which keeps its 300 members informed of its progress and achievements.

Officers serving in 1960 were: J. T. Van Campen, president; Albert C. Manucy, vice-president; Mrs. Max Kettner, secretary; Otis E. Barnes, treasurer, and Luis Arana, librarian.

J. Carver Harris, the business manager, has held this office many years. His administrative assistant is Mrs. Doris C. Wiles. From January, 1956, until January, 1959, X. L. Pellicer served as president. Past presidents between the years 1883 and 1932 were: Dr. DeWitt Webb, Chauncey M. DePew, David R. Durham, Frederick S. Vaill and Harold Colee.

### **The St. Petersburg Memorial Historical Society**

The historical society in Florida which claims as its own the second largest museum in the State is the St. Petersburg Historical Society which was founded on July 20, 1920. Until May 1, 1952, however, its name was the St. Petersburg Memorial Historical Society.

It was started by Mrs. William T. Eaton of St. Petersburg and she became its first president, serving until her death on April 4, 1929. The Museum's brochure, in giving Mrs. Eaton credit for the Society's Museum, states that she "gave unstintingly of her time and personal funds to bring the Museum into being and perpetuate it during its early life." Much credit was given also to Mrs. Mary E. Apple who served as president of the Society from 1930 to 1950.

Presidents since 1952 have been E. C. Robison, Alfred E. Newman, John Blocker, Walter P. Fuller, Marvin E. Kaniss, and Walter P. Fuller again in 1959 and 1960.

Besides Mrs. Eaton, officers elected when the Society was organized in 1920 were: first vice-president, Captain George M. Lynch; second vice-president, Miss Jessie Morgan; recording secretary, Mrs. H. B. Smitz; treasurer, Miss Beulah Chase, and corresponding secretary, Mrs. Annie McRae. Trustees were: Lew B. Brown, W. T. Eaton, T. A. Chancellor, Arthur Johson, Mrs. John Burnside, Judge Freeman and Mrs. H. B. Smitz (who died in July, 1927).

The first curator was Mrs. Lois Dunning and the first auditors were W. L. Straub and J. A. Stringer.

The 1960 officers were, besides President Fuller, the following: First vice-president, L. Chauncey Brown; second vice-president, H. F. Hillman; treasurer, Grover Criswell, Jr.; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles Locklin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. T. Bonney; historical research secretary, A. E. Newman; curator, Mrs. Oma M. Cross, and assistant curator, Mrs. J. T. Bonney.

Members of the 1960 Board of Directors were: Miss Eleanor Mellen, Lorin B. Smith, Marvin E. Kaniss and Major George Robinson.

The museum which the Society sponsors is located at 335 Second Avenue Northwest in St. Petersburg and is open daily and Sundays from 2 to 5 p.m. It presents 6,000 Florida and world-wide exhibits, most of which have been presented to the Museum free of charge.

One former president, Alfred E. Newman, retired, recently presented to the Museum a collection of original signatures of presidents and famous generals. The Society has over 200 members. Full membership meetings are held in January, and





board meetings are held once a month. The largest collection of birds eggs on exhibit in Florida was given to the Museum by Oscar E. Baynard, naturalist and author of twenty-four monologues on bird life.

### **The Jacksonville Historical Society**

The background of the organization of the Jacksonville Historical Society was related by Herbert Lamson in the 1947 issue of the Society's publication, "Papers" and is quoted, in part, as follows:

"In the spring of the year 1929, a small group of Jacksonville citizens met to discuss the organization of a local historical society. In order to stimulate interest, invitations were sent to several hundred Jacksonville residents thought by the group promoting the plan to be interested in local history, inviting them to become charter members of the organization. These invitations stated that the name of the body would be the Jacksonville Historical Society and that the first meeting would be held at the Hotel Carling on May 3, 1929. . . . Over two hundred charter members were enrolled by the evening set for the first meeting.

Printed programs had been prepared in advance and were distributed at the door. One of these, still preserved, lists the first officers: President, H. H. Buckman; first vice-present, Mrs. F. P. Hamilton; second vice-president, Mrs. Herbert M. Corse; recording secretary, Miss Anne Graves; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Clyde Reese; treasurer, Mrs. Reid Pearson; chairman of the Advisory Council, R. P. Daniel; chairman of the Membership Committee, Herbert Lamson. And on the opposite page inside: Program. Music by Miss Bethel's Mandolin Orchestra. Remarks, The President. Address, Mr. Telfair Stockton. Paper—St. Johns Town, 1787, Mrs. Herbert M. Corse. . . .

Presidents listed by Mr. Lamson were: H. H. Buckman, 1929-1930; Herbert Lamson, 1930-1931; Dr. Edward Jelks, 1931-1932; Judge Burton Barrs, 1932-1933; Dr. Carita Doggett Corse (author of several books including "Dr. Andrew Turnbull and the New Smyrna Colony" and "Key to the Golden Isles"), 1933-1934; W. M. Mason, 1934-1935; Judge George Couper Gibbs, 1935-1936; Dr. Albert C. Holt, 1936-1937; Judge Baynard B. Schields, 1937-1938; Herbert M. Corse, 1938-1939; Judge J. Ollie Edmunds, 1939-1940; D. J. Carrison, 1940-1941 and 1941-1942; Herbert M. Corse, 1942-1945; Richard P. Daniel, 1945-1947.

Since Mr. Lamson's history was written, the Presidents have been: Dr. Webster Merritt, author of "A Century of Medicine in Jacksonville and Duval County," published by the University of Florida Press; William D. Barfield, Frank Elmore, Jr., James A. Austin, Miss Dena Snodgrass (the second woman to be the Society's president and the first woman to head the Florida Historical Society); James C. Craig, Jacksonville journalist whose articles on Jacksonville history form Vol. 3 of "Papers"; and the 1960 president, Edbert Moore.

The Society's Newsletter is issued regularly by an editorial committee. The mailing address for this Society is P.O. Box 4343, Jacksonville, Florida.

### **The Tallahassee Historical Society**

The Tallahassee Historical Society was organized November 11, 1933. W. T. Cash, who was a Florida historian as well as State Librarian at that time, was elected the first president and re-elected in 1934.

It was in 1934 that the Society published its first year book, "The Tallahassee Historical Society Annual," which was in mimeographed form. This Annual was published in 1935, 1937 and in 1939 before it was discontinued. Five years later the Society presented its "Apalachee," published in regular printed format. This publication appeared in 1944, 1946, 1950 and 1956. The October, 1951, Florida Historical Quarterly states that the 1950 issue of "Apalachee" included a selection of the papers read at the program meetings of the Society during the two previous years and that they





were assembled and edited by Dr. Dorothy Dodd, historian and present State Librarian.

Tallahassee residents who have served as president of the Society, besides Mr. Cash, have been Guite McCord, Dr. H. E. Palmer, Dr. R. S. Cotterill, Dr. Mark S. Boyd (who served more than one term), R. L. Goulding, Mrs. W. T. Cash, Mrs. Margaret Key, J. Velma Keen, A. F. Rhodes, Weymouth T. Jordan and Malcolm B. Johnson.

### **The Polk Historical Commission—Polk County Historical Society**

Although the Polk Historical Commission was created by an Act of the Legislature in 1937, the Polk County Historical Society was not organized until June 13, 1938, when it was created and approved by the Historical Commission. Milton D. Wilson was founder of the Commission. The Legislative Act which brought it legally into existence required that its membership consist of the Board of County Commissioners, the County Judge and Clerk of the Circuit Court. An amendment in 1955 required only the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners to belong. The first meeting was held on January 21, 1938. The chairmen of the Society since then have been: James W. Foley, Aldine Combee, Julian C. Durrance and, in 1960, J. B. Thornhill, Jr.

Membership consists of three official members, two honorary members and thirteen associate members. Honorary members have been Senator Spessard L. Holland of Bartow and the late D. B. McKay of Tampa. Meetings are held in the County Commissioners' meeting room. The Society has established a fine historical library and launched a marker program. Funds are provided by the Polk County Commissioners.

### **The Pensacola Historical Society**

The Pensacola Historical Society was organized March 25, 1933, by Mayor H. Clay Armstrong, T. T. Wentworth, Jr., and T. D. Pillingin. The thirty-nine charter members elected the following officers: H. Clay Armstrong, president; Bessie Lindenstruth, first vice-president; T. D. Fillingin, second vice-president; F. W. Hoskins, secretary, and Frank M. Milner, treasurer. The object of the Society was the collection, arrangement and preservation of historical material.

Mr. Wentworth, Jr., reported that the Society was successful from the start. In 1935 the members began their program of marking historical sites. In connection with this program, the Pensacola Chamber of Commerce appointed a Historical Committee and made Mr. Wentworth, Jr., its first chairman. This committee works with the Pensacola Historical Society and the Municipal Advertising Board. The Wentworth collection of historical material is housed in a public museum by the Museum Sponsors Club. It is located on Palafox Highway at Ensley and is open free of charge between 2 and 6 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays.

The Society elected its first woman president in 1956 when Miss Occie Clubbs, Pensacola historian and a junior high school principal, was given that honor.

### **Sons and Daughters of The Territory of Florida**

The Sons and Daughters of the Territory of Florida is a patriotic organization composed of lineal descendants of the State's territorial citizens. Since 1934 chapters have been organized in Tampa, Sanford and Manatee. The membership in 1960 totaled 200, according to Theodore Lesley of Tampa, acting president. The object of this organization is the collecting and preserving of true historical records of the Spanish, French and English colonial periods. No one is eligible who does not have an ancestor who lived in Florida prior to March 3, 1845, the date on which Florida achieved Statehood.

The first officers, elected in 1934, were Mrs. M. F. McKay, president; Col. H. B. Baya, first vice-president; Mrs. C. Claude Gates, recording secretary; Mrs. Nancy V. Booker, corresponding secretary; Miss Eva Gates, treasurer; Theodore Leslie,





registrar; Prof. W. J. Wells, Jr., historian, and Judge J. G. Sharon, chaplain. The club's papers are kept in the Museum Room of the historical commission in the county court house in Tampa.

### Historical Society of Palm Beach County

Meetings of the Historical Society of Palm Beach County are held four or five times a year as determined by the officers and Board of Governors, with the annual meeting for the election of officers held in March. Mrs. Louis Capron, recording secretary in 1960, summed up the Society's own history, in part, as follows:

The charter of this organization is dated April 12, 1937, although no minutes are available until December 12, 1941. The first officers under the 1937 charter were: C. E. Chillingworth, president; Dr. George Waterman, first vice-president; John H. Brelsford, second vice-president; A. S. Bussey, secretary, and Ralph W. Reynolds, treasurer. Nathaniel Seymour Thomas was made honorary president.

For many years the Society of the Four Arts provided quarters for the Society, its books and collections. More recently these accommodations have been provided by the Henry Morrison Flagler Museum through the kindness of Henry Flagler's granddaughter, Mrs. Ricardo Gonzales. Officers elected in 1961 included Judge James R. Knott, president, and the noted author-lecturer, Louis Capron, vice-president. Mrs. Gonzales was elected second vice-president; Kenneth I. Van der Hulse, treasurer, and Miss Claramae Allen, corresponding secretary.

### Historical Association of Southern Florida

The Historical Association of Southern Florida has been in existence since 1940. During this time program meetings have been held four times yearly and its publication, "Tequesta," has appeared annually. Moreover, its more than 600 members became in 1960 the proud owners of a museum building in which they house the antiquities they have been collecting for years.

For several years two members of this organization, the executive secretary, Justin Havee, and a past president, Ernest G. Gearhart, Jr., have been carrying on a project which has added abundantly to the Association's treasury and to its membership. They have given slide-illustrated historical lectures to over 11,000 persons. Their hearers are usually members of service clubs and patriotic organizations which scheduled their 55-minute talk. In private life, Mr. Havee is purchasing agent for Pan American Airways, and Mr. Gearhart, Jr., is a vice-president of the First National Bank of Miami. Another promoter of the Association whose help has been invaluable is the 1960-1961 president, Wayne E. Withers, who housed the Association's collection in the Withers Warehouse until he and others on the Association's Board of Directors purchased museum property on Miami's bay front at 20th Terrace.

Dr. Charlton W. Tebeau, first vice-president and editor of *Tequesta*, is professor of history at the University of Miami and author of "Florida's Last Frontier" and "The Chokoloskee Bay Country." Other current officers are: Ronald Saye, Jr., second vice-president; Miss Virginia Wilson, recording and corresponding secretary, and Floyd Monk, treasurer. Trustees are: Mrs. Ruby Leach Carson, Edward S. Christiansen, George H. Cooper, George J. Deedmeyer, H. Lewis Dorn, Robert J. Dykes, Hugh P. Emerson, Stephen J. Flynn, Mrs. William L. Freeland, Ernest G. Gearhart, Jr., Kenneth S. Keyes, Wirth M. Munroe, John B. Orr, Jr., Dr. Jay F. W. Pearson, Gene Plowden, Gaylord L. Price, R. B. Roberts, Mrs. Frank Stranahan, August Burghard, Mrs. Herbert O. Vance, D. Earl Wilson and Gaines R. Wilson. District vice-presidents are: Karl A. Bickel of Sarasota; Louis Capron of West Palm Beach, Dr. James W. Covington of Tampa, David M. Fee of Fort Pierce, Mrs. James T. Hancock of Okeechobee, Dr. Charles T. Thrift, Jr., of Lakeland, and Mrs. Louise V. White of Key West.

From its incipency, the Association attracted public interest. Gaines Wilson was







the moving spirit in the beginning and it was he who called the first preliminary organization meeting. It was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Carson in Coral Gables on January 4, 1940. George E. Merrick, the founder of Coral Gables, was made temporary chairman. After two more meetings in the Carson home and one at the home of Judge and Mrs. William L. Freeland, the executive committee was ready for the organization meeting. This was held in the Administration Building of the University of Miami on April 23, 1940.

Presidents who followed Mr. Merrick in office were: F. M. Hudson, Dr. John C. Gifford, Wirth M. Munroe, Joseph M. Cheatham, Arthur Griffith, Charles M. Brookfield, Adam G. Adams, Thomas W. Hagan, Ernest G. Gearhart, Jr., and Wayne E. Withers. Preceding Dr. Tebeau in editing *Tequesta* were Lewis Leary, Dr. Robert E. McNicoll and Leonard R. Muller. Directing the marker projects have been Oliver Griswold, Donald J. Wellingkamp, Stephen Flynn and Gaylord L. Price. The Association's mailing address is 1340 DuPont Building, Miami, Fla.

### Hillsborough County Historical Commission

From the Hillsborough County Historical Commission, located in the county court house in Tampa, comes the following brief but dramatic account of the history and aims of this group:

"The Hillsborough County Historical Commission was created by legislative act, approved by the governor, at the regular session of the Florida legislature of 1949. It called for a ten-member commission and was duly organized in November of that year following appointment of the board by the Hillsborough County Board of County Commissioners. With no official housing, it nevertheless immediately set about putting into operation the aims for which it was created, namely—collection of all material associated with Hillsborough county and Florida history.

"When our present new county court house was completed in 1952 the Commission was given its largest single room, in which today we have our office and museum. Herein, once a month, September through June, we hold business meetings, other meetings being program meetings, speaker or otherwise, to which the public is invited. . . .

"Our museum cases are filled with many items associated with early Tampa, Hillsborough county and Florida history. Being located in the court house we have a goodly number of visitors, last year totaling 2,982; and for the first five months of that year 834 persons. . . .

"The Commission is annually supported by the county commissioners (\$2,400), this being a regular budget item each year."

### Jackson County Historical Society

The publication of the beautiful volume, "History of Jackson County," written by J. Randall Stanley, was the reason for the organizing of the Jackson County Historical Society in January of 1949. The Society advanced approximately \$3,500 to cover the cost of research and publication. The 281-page book is documented, printed on fine quality paper and bound between hard covers. It was published in 1950.

The original officers of the Society, as listed in the book, were: Mrs. Cecil Rhyne, Sr., president, and Jon L. Stapleton, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Stapleton became executive officer in January, 1950, following Mrs. Rhyne's resignation.

The book lists the following original members of the Society: From Marianna—J. A. Ormond, Jon L. Stapleton, Mrs. Cecil Rhyne, Sr., Charlton Keen, Charles Wandeck, Dexter McCaskill, A. G. Holley, R. L. McCrary, J. D. Milton, Miss Roberta Carter, Miss Clara H. Farley, Mrs. Floie Packard, Mrs. D. H. Oswald, Mrs. Ella L. Pierce, A. J. Stephens, W. C. Burdeshaw, L. D. Seay, Dr. J. T. Cooke and Miss Evelyn Davis; from Cottondale, Raymond Cartlidge; from Graceville—Charles





Liddon, G. W. Morrow, J. J. Jones, A. D. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ashmore; from Greenwood—R. A. Willis and W. B. Bender; and from Maloney—D. D. Bevis.

### **General Duncan L. Clinch Historical Society of Amelia Island**

The General Duncan L. Clinch Historical Society of Amelia Island came into existence in 1949 with D. A. Jelly, Jr., as its president. This society on historic Amelia Island meets once each quarter, usually at the Fernandina recreation center but occasionally at a private home. It is supported largely by dues and contributions and has for its objectives the preservation of landmarks and the placing of markers. When William Galphin was president in 1957 the marker program got its start.

The 1960 officers elected were William Webb, president; Reed Lewellen, vice-president; Mrs. Pauline Elvin, recording secretary; Mrs. G. M. McNutt, Jr., corresponding secretary, and Ira Hall, treasurer. The Society has one hundred members.

"Some of our past achievements," stated Mrs. McNutt, "have been to help restore part of Ft. Clinch, and rewrite our history."

### **The Halifax Historical Society at Daytona Beach**

The Halifax Historical Society was organized and incorporated in Daytona Beach by the Old Timers in May, 1949. They first took possession of a house given to them for headquarters and for a museum. Those who formed the corporation were Billie B. Baggett, who became the first president; R. L. Smith, John R. Parkinson, John Mulligan and Bryant S. Bond. Succeeding presidents have been Mr. Parkinson, William S. Coursen, Lewis F. Law and Elam V. Martin.

In 1958 General Batista, then president of Cuba, gave two buildings to the city, the smaller one at 145 North Halifax Avenue to be the home of the Halifax Historical Society and the Daytona Beach Museum. The Society took possession with an Open House on October 12, 1958.

Mrs. John E. Hebel, secretary for the Society, reported fifty members for the year 1959. The Museum is open on Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons.

### **Osceola County Historical Society**

Members of the Osceola County Historical Society hold their meetings the first Tuesday of every month, meeting alternately in Kissimmee and St. Cloud, at 8 p.m. This group was organized in St. Cloud on October 29, 1949.

"While our Society lagged for a few years, we got together in the spring of 1959 and re-activated it," reported the 1960 president, Mrs. Gene (Alma) Hetherington. "Now it is going good."

The first officers of the Society were: Charles E. Hartley, president; Elizabeth Cantrell (now deceased), vice-president; Nell W. Bodiford (now deceased), vice-president; Clara Meacham, secretary-treasurer; Lillian Garrison, librarian; and the following directors: Clifford Sackhoff, Sam D. Story, W. G. Hankins (now deceased), and Mrs. Alma Hetherington.

Present officers are: Mrs. Hetherington, president; Mrs. Sally Knight, first vice-president; Kenneth Duncan, second vice-president; Mrs. Meacham, secretary and treasurer, and Mrs. Garrison, librarian. Present directors are: Mrs. Kate Knox and Mrs. Betty Metzger of Kissimmee and Clifford Sackhoff and Bill Padgett of St. Cloud.

### **The Volusia County Historical Commission**

A valuable contribution to Floridiana was made by the Volusia County Historical Commission when it observed the 100th anniversary of the creation of the County of Volusia by publishing a volume containing the County's history. The County was created Dec. 29, 1854, during the administration of Governor James E. Broome, and





a 205-page history of the County was off the press in 1955. "Centennial History of Volusia County, Florida, 1854-1954" is the title of the book.

Judge Robert Wingfield, a member of the Commission, wrote the book's foreword; and the County Historian, Ianthe Bond Hebel, wrote the introduction and many of the book's chapters. Other co-authors are Ella Teague De Berard, Dwight R. Hoover, T. R. Townsend, H. C. Garwood, S. Elizabeth Gardiner, Rubert J. Longstreet, Jesse Walter Dees, Jr., Alice Strickland, Edith R. Stanton, Eileen H. Butts, Zelia Wilson Sweett, W. Fred Hartje, Cecelia A. Harris, Don J. Emery, Marguerite Porter, Margaret Ann Frazer, Edith Maude Knight, Fred Langworthy, Julius Gresham, Pat Purcell and Fred Booth.

The Volusia County Historical Commission was created by the State Legislature in 1951. It provided for ten members to be named by the Board of County Commissioners—three from Daytona Beach, two from DeLand and one each from other sections of the County. Members serving in 1960 were Judge Wingfield and Mrs. Mary Leary of DeLand; Mrs. Hebel, John R. Parkinson, and Wayne Chandler of Daytona Beach; Mrs. Eileen Butts of Ormond, Mrs. Alice Strickland of Volusia, and John S. Duss and Mrs. Zelia Wilson Sweett of New Smyrna.

Among the achievements of the Commission are the promotion of the 1954 centennial, a program at Enterprise, the first county seat; two markers, a special issue of the News Journal and the printing of 3,500 copies of "Early Ruins of the Halifax Area." The Commission reports also that it has returned to Volusia County the Brock House Records, which are now in the court house at DeLand.

### Florida Genealogical Society

The Florida Genealogical Society was organized in 1958 for the purpose of acquiring and preserving genealogical data and its related history. Headquarters are the Historical Room of the Hillsborough County Court House at Tampa. By 1960, the Society had approximately fifty members.

Mrs. John Branch, chairman, reported that the members had sponsored a Research and Genealogical School which is under the supervision of the Genealogical Society of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints at Salt Lake City. Diplomas are issued upon the completion of the course. Mrs. Branch is assisted by a staff of officers which include Theodore Lesley, Mrs. John Humphreys, Mrs. Bernice B. Mauldin and Mrs. W. P. Ames. Meetings are held at headquarters on the third Wednesday of each month at 2 p.m.

### The Apalachicola Historical Society

According to the October, 1959, Florida Historical Quarterly, the Apalachicola Historical Society was organized on March 3, 1959, with Ben Tucker as its first president. Officers elected to serve with him were Mrs. J. H. Hodges, first vice-president; Miss Emily Porter, second vice-president; Mrs. Edna Murdock, secretary; Mrs. Dwight Marshall, treasurer and Mrs. C. T. Drennen, program chairman. The Society plans to restore a home, dating from 1938, for use as a depository of historical items relating to the area.

### Historical Society of New Smyrna

In February, 1960, "The Historical Society of New Smyrna" was formed by representatives of various organizations for the purpose of sponsoring an annual celebration similar to the one held on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Incorporation of the city. The name selected prevented its identification with the New Smyrna Historical Association, formed July 3, 1937.

Attorney John S. Duss, Jr., who was general chairman of the Golden Jubilee celebration, was elected president of the new Society. Other officers selected were:





Mayor W. E. Swoope, first vice-president; A. I. Pooser, second vice-president; Mrs. Robert Hill, third vice-president; Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Daley, chaplain; John R. DeBerry, treasurer; Mrs. Belle T. Reed, recording secretary; Miss Mary Hill, corresponding secretary; Mrs. S. J. Sweet, historian, and Mrs. Cora Wilson, custodian. The directors were: Mayor Swoope, Mr. Pooser, Mrs. Hill, Mr. Duss, Dr. Daley, Mrs. Wilson and Frank D. Bristley.

### **The Mount Dora Historical Society**

The Mount Dora Historical Society came into existence in 1954, and a little later was duly incorporated as a non-profit organization for the purpose usually covered by historical societies. Its by-laws provide for a board of eleven directors, including the five officers, and call for four public meetings each year.

### **The Madison County Historical Society**

Although the Madison County Historical Society had long been active in the State by the year 1947, it was in the January issue of the Florida Historical Quarterly of that year that an account of what the Society had been doing, and was planning to do, was given. Edwin B. Browning, a past president, was author of the article, from which the following is quoted:

"The County Society, on an informal basis, furnishes consultative services on matters related to County and local history, carrying collections of materials before classes and before Junior Societies in an effort to stimulate the collection of items of historical interest. . . ."











## GOVERNORS OF FLORIDA

## GOVERNORS OF FLORIDA

Spanish Governors, 1512-1763

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Governor	Commissioned in
Ponce de Leon .....	1512
Alvarez de Pineda .....	1519
Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon.....	1524
Panfilo de Narvaez .....	1527
Hernando de Soto .....	1537
Tristan de Luna y Arellano .....	1558
Angel de Villafane .....	1563
Pedro Menendez de Aviles .....	1565
Hernando de Miranda .....	1575
Pedro Menendez Marques (governor ad interim).....	1577
Pedro Menendez Marques .....	1578
Gutierre de Miranda .....	1589
Rodrigo de Junco (appointed; was drowned) .....	1592
Domingo Martinez de Avendano .....	1594
Gonzalo Mendez de Canzo .....	1596
Pedro de Ybarra .....	1603
Juan Fernandez de Olivera .....	1609
Juan de Tribino Guillamas .....	1613
Juan de Salinas .....	1618
Luis de Rojas y Borja .....	1624
Andres Rodriquez de Villegas .....	1630
Luis Horruytiner .....	1633
Damian de Vega Castro y Pardo .....	1639
Benito Ruiz de Salazar (deposed, 1646; reinstated, 1647) .....	1645
Nicolas Ponce de Leon (governor ad interim) .....	—
Pedro Benedit Horruytiner (governor ad interim) .....	—
Diego de Rebolledo .....	1655
Alonso de Aranguiz y Cortes .....	1659
Francisco de la Guerra y de la Vega .....	1664
Manuel de Cendoya .....	1670
Pablo de Hita Salazar .....	1675
Juan Marques Cabrera .....	1680
Diego de Quiroga y Lozada .....	1687
Laureano de Torres y Ayala .....	1693
Joseph de Zuniga y Cerda .....	1699
Francisco de Corcoles y Martinez .....	1706
Juan de Ayala Escobar (governor ad interim) .....	1717
Antonio de Benavides .....	1718
Francisco del Moral Sanchez .....	1734
Manuel de Montiano .....	1737
Melchor de Navarrete .....	1749
Fulgencio Garcia de Solis (governor ad interim) .....	1752





Alonso Fernandez de Heredia .....	1755
Lucas de Palazio .....	1758
Melchor Feliu .....	1762

#### British Governors—East Florida

	<b>Term</b>
James Grant .....	1763-1770
John Moultrie .....	1771-1774
Patrick Tonyn .....	1774-1783

#### British Governors—West Florida

George Johnstone .....	1763-1767
Montfort Browne .....	1767-1769
John Eliot (died in office) .....	1769
Elias Durnford .....	1769-1770
Peter Chester .....	1770-1781

#### Governors during Second Spanish Period—East Florida

Manuel de Zepedes .....	1783-1790
Juan Quesada .....	1790-1796
Enrique White .....	1796-1811
Juan de Estrada .....	1811-1812
Sebastian Kindelan .....	1812-1815
Juan de Estrada .....	1815-1816
Jose Coppinger .....	1816-1821

#### Governors during Second Spanish Period—West Florida

Arturo O'Neill .....	1781-1793
Enrique White .....	1793-1795
Paula Gelabert .....	1795-1796
Juan Folch .....	1796-1811
Francisco St. Maxent .....	1811-1812
Mauricio de Zuniga .....	1812-1813
Mateo Gonzalez Manrique .....	1813-1815
Jose Masot .....	1816-1819
Jose Callava .....	1819-1821

#### American Governors—Territorial

Andrew Jackson .....	1821-1822
William Pope Duval .....	1822-1834
John Henry Eaton .....	1834-1836
Richard Keith Call .....	1836-1839
Robert Raymond Reid .....	1839-1841
Richard Keith Call .....	1841-1844
John Branch .....	1844-1845

#### American Governors—State

William Dunn Moseley .....	1845-1849
Thomas Brown .....	1849-1853
James E. Broome .....	1853-1857
Madison Stark Perry .....	1857-1861



John Milton .....	1861-1865
Abram K. Allison (not recognized by federal gov't) .....	1865
William Marvin (provisional) .....	1865-1866
David Shelby Walker .....	1866-1868
Harrison Reed .....	1868-1873
Ossian Bingley Hart .....	1873-1874
Marcellus Lovejoy Stearns .....	1874-1877
George Franklin Drew .....	1877-1881
William Dunnington Bloxham .....	1881-1885
Edward Aylesworth Perry .....	1885-1889
Francis Philip Fleming .....	1889-1893
Henry Lawrence Mitchell .....	1893-1897
William Dunnington Bloxham .....	1897-1901
William Sherman Jennings .....	1901-1905
Napoleon Bonaparte Broward .....	1905-1909
Albert Waller Gilchrist .....	1909-1913
Park Trammell .....	1913-1917
Sidney Johnston Catts .....	1917-1921
Cary Augustus Hardee .....	1921-1925
John Wellborn Martin .....	1925-1929
Doyle Elam Carlton .....	1929-1933
David Sholtz .....	1933-1937
Frederick Preston Cone .....	1937-1941
Spessard Lindsey Holland .....	1941-1945
Millard Fillmore Caldwell .....	1945-1949
Fuller Warren .....	1949-1953
Daniel Thomas McCarty (died in office) .....	1953
Charley Eugene Johns (acting governor) .....	1953-1954
LeRoy Collins .....	1955-1957
LeRoy Collins .....	1957-1961
Farris Bryant .....	1961-

## FLORIDA COUNTIES

Name	County Seat	Organized	Named for	Population*
Alachua .....	Gainesville .....	1824	Indian word .....	62,441
Baker .....	Maccleenny .....	1861	James M. Baker .....	6,262
Bay .....	Panama City .....	1913	St. Andrew's Bay .....	54,711
Bradford .....	Starke .....	1858	Richard Bradford .....	11,444
Brevard .....	Titusville .....	1844	T. W. Brevard (?) .....	42,400
Broward .....	Fort Lauderdale .....	1915	Napoleon Broward .....	159,052
Calhoun .....	Blountstown .....	1838	John C. Calhoun .....	7,599
Charlotte .....	Punta Gorda .....	1921	Charlotte Harbor .....	5,347
Citrus .....	Inverness .....	1887	Citrus fruit .....	6,127
Clay .....	Green Cove Springs .....	1858	Henry Clay .....	19,710
Collier .....	Everglades .....	1923	Barron Collier .....	10,300
Columbia .....	Lake City .....	1832	Lyric name for U. S. A. ....	20,400
Dade .....	Miami .....	1836	Francis L. Dade .....	713,757
DeSoto .....	Arcadia .....	1887	Hernando de Soto .....	9,288
Dixie .....	Cross City .....	1921	Lyric name for South .....	3,996
Duval .....	Jacksonville .....	1822	William P. Duval .....	396,502
Escambia .....	Pensacola .....	1821	Escambia River .....	157,385
Flagler .....	Bunnell .....	1917	Henry M. Flagler .....	4,133
Franklin .....	Apalachicola .....	1832	Benjamin Franklin .....	5,386
Gadsden .....	Quincy .....	1823	James Gadsden .....	33,293
Gilchrist .....	Trenton .....	1925	Albert Gilchrist .....	2,960
Glades .....	Moore Haven .....	1921	Everglades .....	2,719
Gulf .....	Wewahitchka .....	1925	Gulf of Mexico .....	9,444
Hamilton .....	Jasper .....	1827	Alexander Hamilton .....	9,151
Hardee .....	Wauchula .....	1921	Cary A. Hardee .....	11,731
Hendry .....	LaBelle .....	1923	Francis Hendry .....	6,724
Hernando .....	Brooksville .....	1843	Hernando de Soto .....	7,977
Highlands .....	Sebring .....	1921	Hilly region .....	15,459





Hillsborough	Tampa	1834	Earl of Hillsborough (?)	323,023
Holmes	Bonifay	1848	T. J. Holmes (?)	12,750
Indian River	Vero Beach	1925	Indian River	15,156
Jackson	Marianna	1822	Andrew Jackson	35,659
Jefferson	Monticello	1827	Thomas Jefferson	9,964
Lafayette	Mayo	1856	Marquis de Lafayette	3,278
Lake	Tavares	1887	Lake region	45,055
Lee	Fort Myers	1887	Robert E. Lee	31,142
Leon	Tallahassee	1824	Ponce de Leon	59,995
Levy	Bronson	1845	David Levy Yulee	10,412
Liberty	Bristol	1855	Objective of U. S. A.	2,512
Madison	Madison	1827	James Madison	14,421
Manatee	Bradenton	1855	Manatee (sea cow)	44,123
Marion	Ocala	1844	Francis Marion	45,010
Martin	Stuart	1925	John W. Martin	9,729
Monroe	Key West	1824	James Monroe	49,380
Nassau	Fernandina	1824	Nassau, Bahamas	15,131
Okaloosa	Crestview	1915	Indian words	40,422
Okeechobee	Okeechobee	1917	Lake Okeechobee	4,188
Orange	Orlando	1845	Orange groves	176,402
Osceola	Kissimmee	1887	Osceola	13,158
Palm Beach	West Palm Beach	1909	Palm trees	157,086
Pasco	Dade City	1887	Samuel Pasco	24,852
Pinellas	Clearwater	1911	Punta Pinal	217,066
Polk	Bartow	1861	James K. Polk	156,167
Putnam	Palatka	1849	B. A. Putnam (?)	27,287
St. Johns	St. Augustine	1821	John the Baptist	29,378
St. Lucie	Fort Pierce	1905	Catholic saint	26,4882
Santa Rosa	Milton	1842	Catholic saint	22,050
Sarasota	Sarasota	1921	Spanish name	37,402
Seminole	Sanford	1913	Indian tribe	33,847
Sumter	Bushnell	1853	Thomas Sumter	11,153
Suwannee	Live Oak	1858	Suwannee River	16,407
Taylor	Perry	1856	Zachary Taylor	13,618
Union	Lake Butler	1921	United States	8,247
Volusia	DeLand	1854	Early settler	90,524
Wakulla	Crawfordville	1843	Indian word (?)	4,988
Walton	DeFuniak Springs	1824	Col. George Walton	15,116
Washington	Chipley	1825	George Washington	11,597

\*1955 estimates, State Board of Health



## FINAL NOTES ON VOLUME II

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The following manuscripts gathered for "The East Coast of Florida" but not published (See Preface) may be found in the library of the University of Tampa:

Florida Educational Association  
Florida's Minimum Foundation Program  
Florida's Community Colleges, By: Thomas D. Bailey and James L. Wattenbarger  
Public Welfare In Florida  
The Florida Artist Group  
The Florida Federation of Art, By: Mrs. Russell Seymour  
The Florida Composers League, By: Gurney Kennedy  
The Florida Farm Bureau, By: E. H. Finlayson  
The Florida Development Commission  
Florida Youngsters Like Summer School, By: Thomas D. Bailey and Zollie Maynard  
Paying For Florida Schools, By: Thomas Bailey and James T. Campbell  
Florida Surveys Its Building Needs, By: Thomas D. Bailey and Francis A. Rhodes  
On Educating Adults In The Sunshine State, By: Thomas D. Bailey and Sam E. Hand  
Report on Florida's Building Progress, By: David Shubow  
Vocational Education Counts In Florida, By: Thomas D. Bailey and Walter R. Williams, Jr.  
Florida Society of The American Colonists, By: Lucretia C. Thayer, Hon. Regent  
Florida Toastmasters Clubs, By: Ted Blanding  
Florida Control Of The Controllers, By: Benjamin B. Bromberg  
The Florida Section Of American Water Works  
The Telephone In Florida, By: A. B. Greene  
The Florida Engineering Society, By: Ralph E. Wendt  
Florida Shore and Beach Association, By: W. Turner Wallis  
Florida Correctional Research Association, By: Vernon Fox  
Florida Breeders Sales Association, By: Karl Koontz  
Florida Turf Grass Association, By: Ralph F. Jones  
The Tropical Weavers Guild of Florida, By: Helen Henderson  
Florida Division of the American Cancer Society, By: Katherine Dantzler  
The State Road Department, By: Gordon R. Elwell  
Florida Council For Retarded Children  
The American Cancer Society—Florida Division, By: Dr. Granville W. Larimore  
The Florida Entomological Society  
Many Booklets and Notes on Florida History  
Notes on the Parents and Teachers of Florida  
Notes on Religion In Florida, Including Spiritualists, etc.





## HAIL AND FAREWELL

By May Gibson Sherbakoff

(From: "Look On This Land.")

Hail and farewell to those whose dauntless wills  
Gave us the Florida we know today.  
Drink to her moon as, amber clear, it spills  
Its gold on mockingbird song-haunted spray.

\* \* \* \* \*

A prayer now that as her sun appears  
Above the vistas of the future, it may shine  
With white resplendence on the waiting years,  
And ever bless the land of palm and pine  
And oak, whose pendulums of moss swing silently  
Telling off the hours of eternity.



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Courtesy: Miami Beach News Bureau

A secluded beach at Miami Beach

## PICTORIAL SECTION

This section and a similar section in Volume One shows the industrial, cultural and civic development of the East Coast of Florida from the sixteenth century to present date.







Courtesy: Jacksonville University

Jacksonville University Campus at Jacksonville, Florida







Courtesy: Jacksonville University

Building at Jacksonville University, Jacksonville, Florida



Chaudoin Hall is the residence hall for Freshmen women at Stetson University.

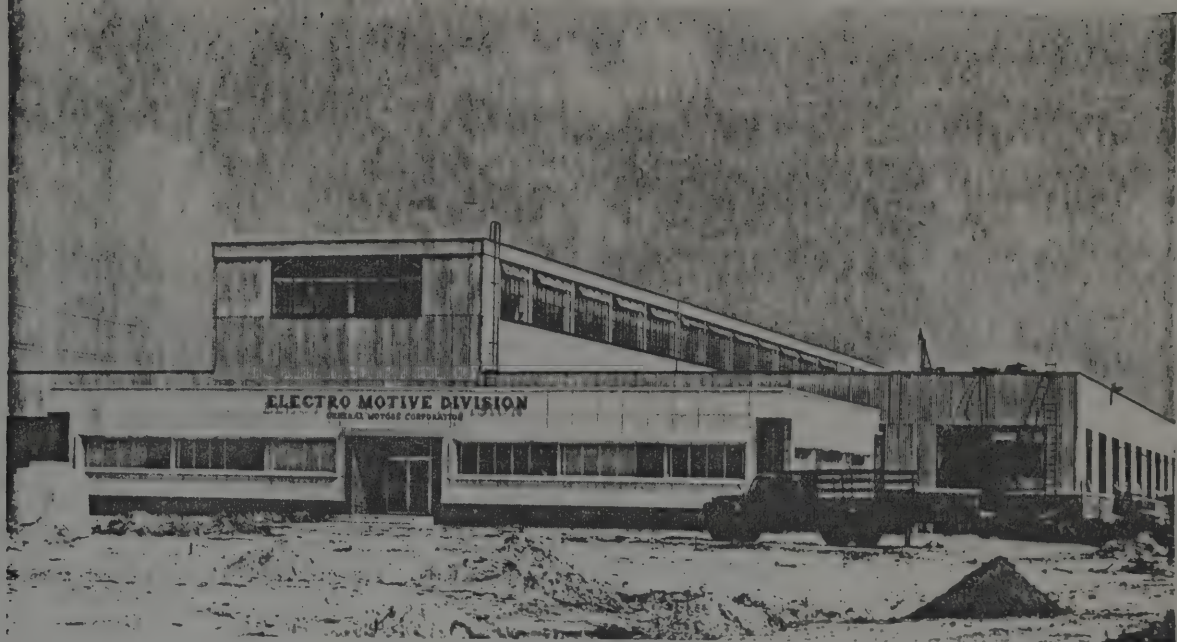












Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau

General Motors Corporation, Electro-Motive Division, Jacksonville, Florida

### Key Deer at Tavernier, Florida

Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau









Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau

Kieckhefer Container Corporation, Jacksonville, Florida



Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau

Jacksonville Beach





Beaches at Daytona, Florida

Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau

Board walk and clock tower at Daytona Beach, Florida

Courtesy: Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce









Photograph by Frank Brederton







Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau

Celery Field in Everglades, Florida muckland



Courtesy: Florida State Road Commission

Bridge of Lions to San Marco Boulevard, St. Augustine, Florida







Scene at the Marine Studios located eighteen miles south of St. Augustine on A1A Highway.





Courtesy: Miami Beach News Bureau

Water Skiing, Miami Beach



Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau

Porpoises at Miami Seaquarium









Florida Everglades

Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau







Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau

Chris-Craft Corporation, Pompano Beach, Florida



Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau

Flower Culture at Delray Beach







U.S. Air Force Photo

Technical Laboratory, Air Force Missile Test Center, Patrick Air Force Base, Florida.



Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau

Snark Intercontinental Missile, Patrick Air Force Base, near Cocoa, Florida





Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau

Patrick Shores, 20 Miles South of Cape Canaveral, Florida



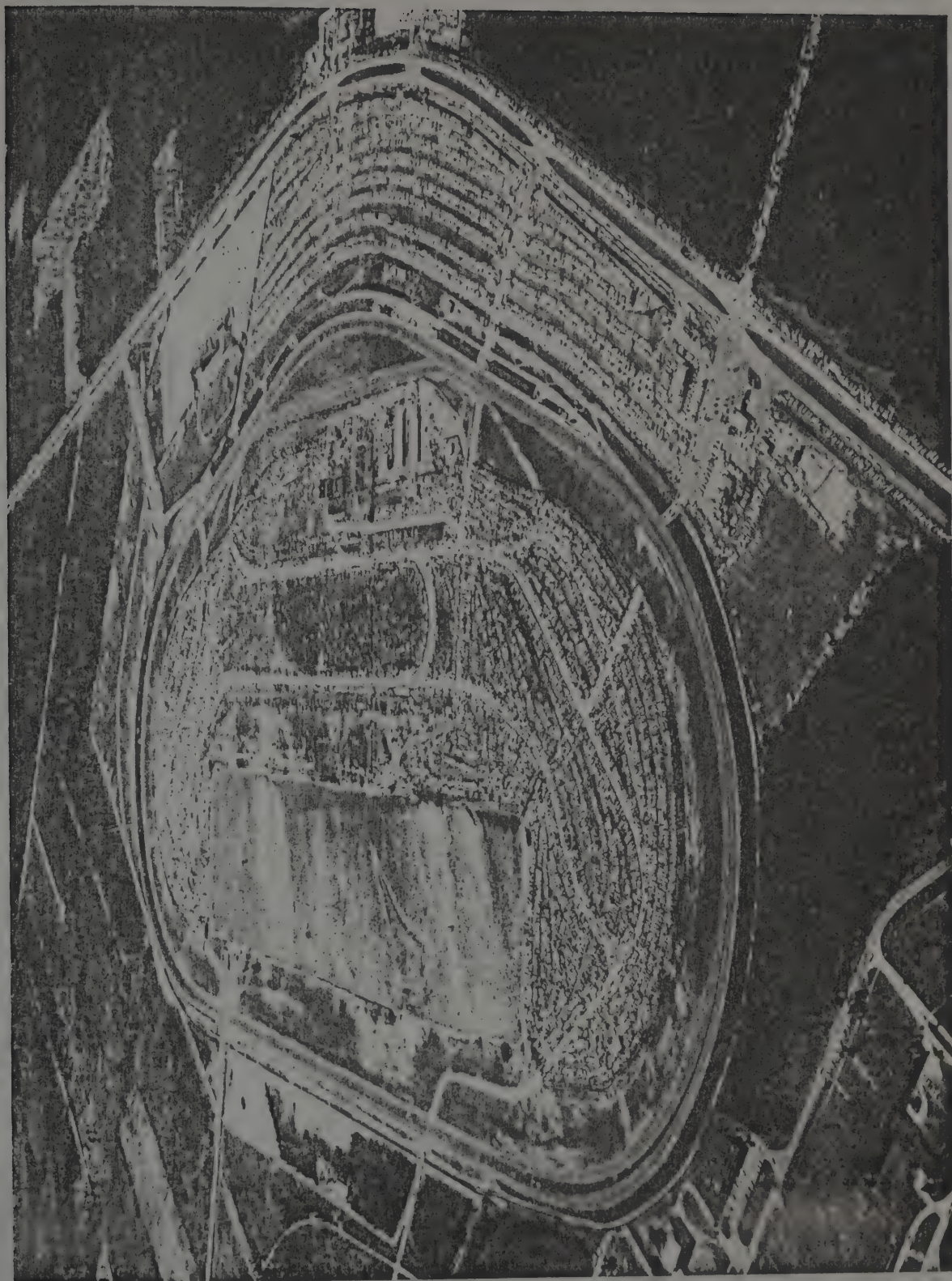
Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau

Vero Beach, Florida









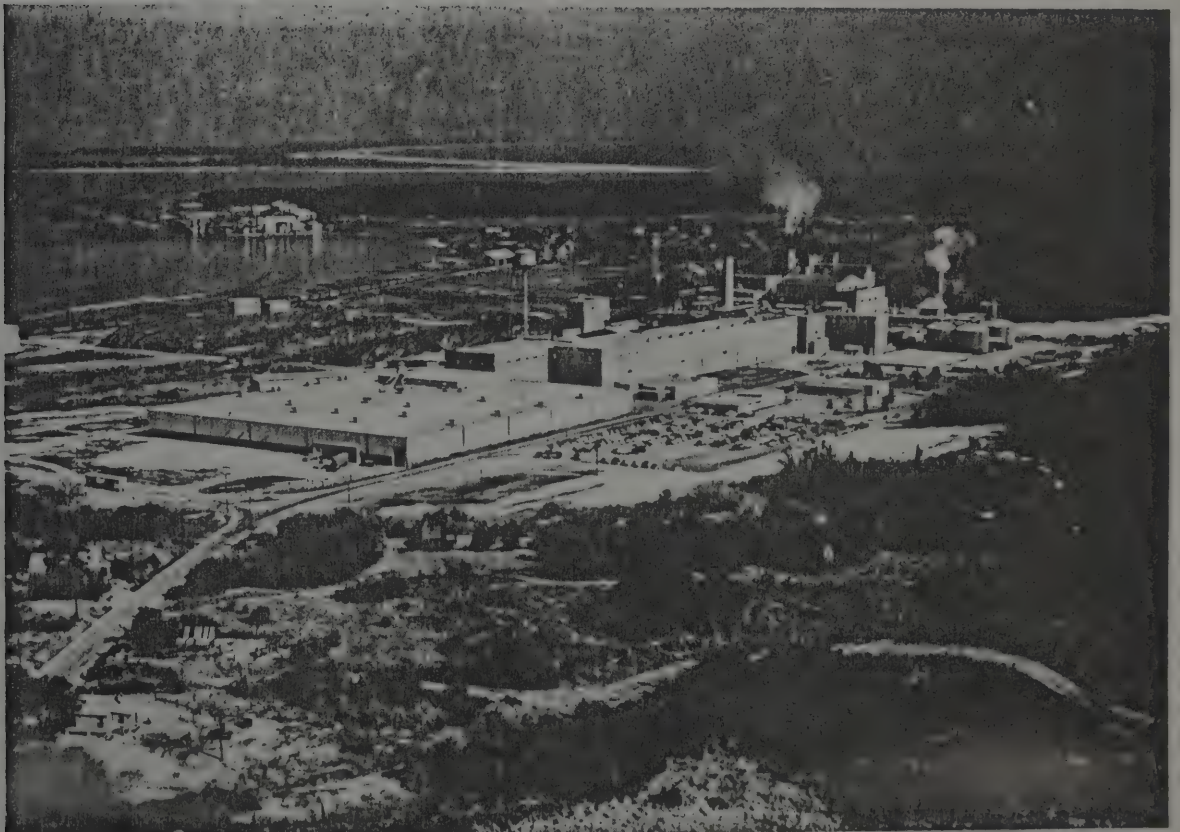






Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau

Beaches at Fernandina, Florida

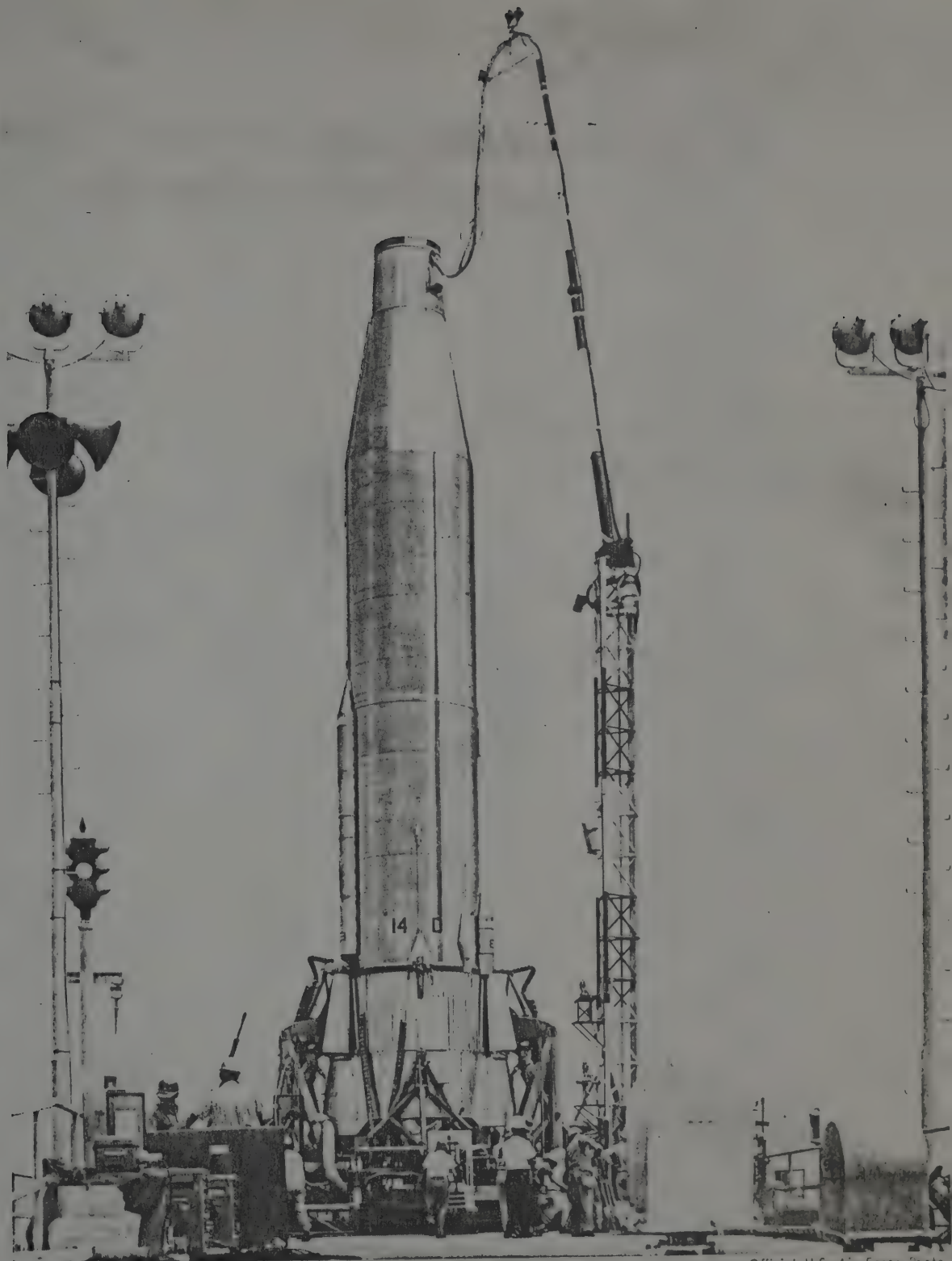


Courtesy: Container Corp. of America

A Factory of the Container Corporation of America, Fernandina, Florida







Official U.S. Air Force Photo

Pre-launch view of Atlas Missile



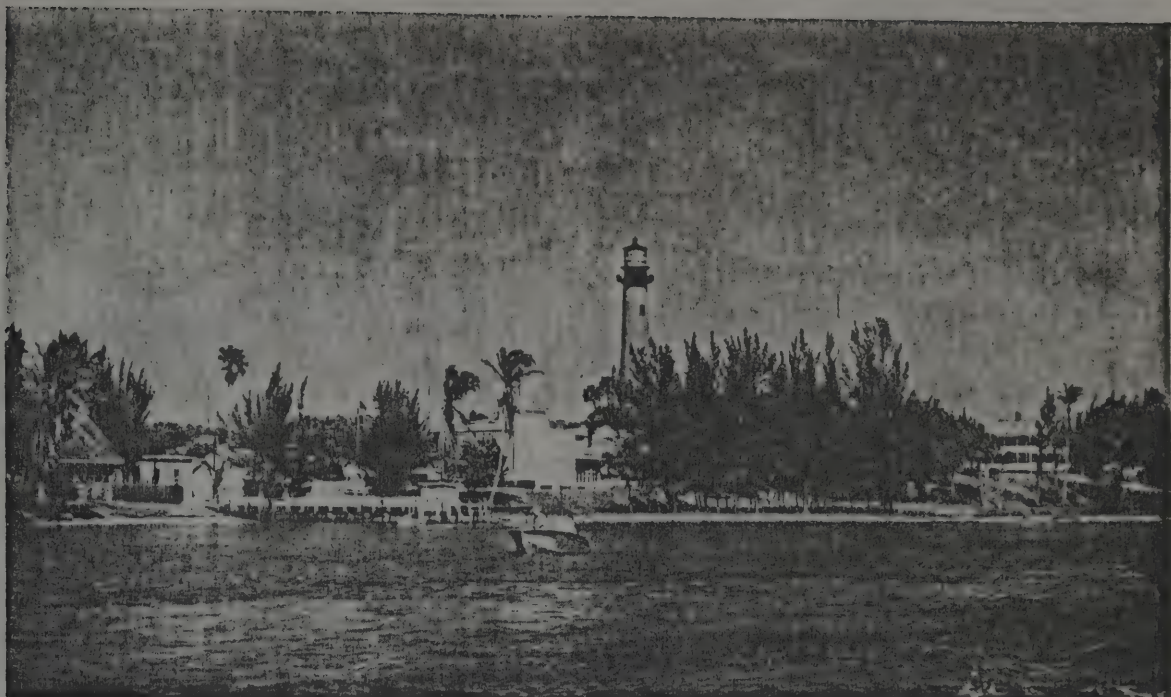


Photo by Sam R. Quincey

Famous Light House at Jupiter, Florida, one hundred years old



Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau

Fishing at Stuart, Florida







Courtesy: Ft. Pierce Chamber of Commerce

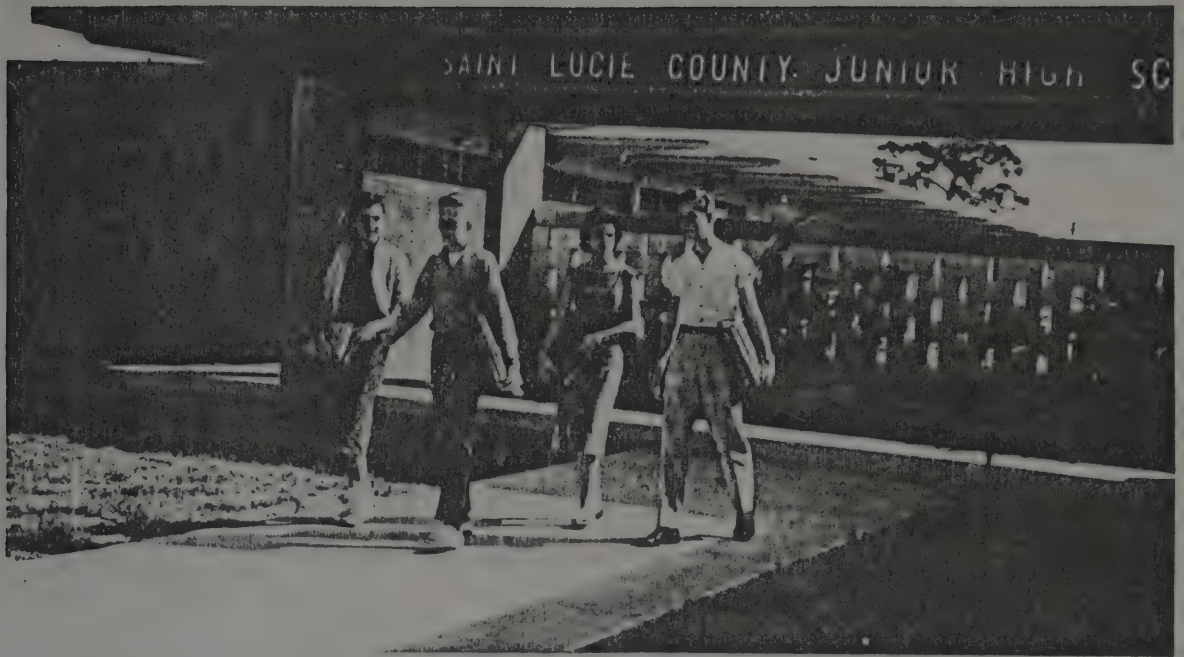
Indian River Refrigeration Terminal Company, Fort Pierce, Florida



Courtesy: Ft. Pierce Chamber of Commerce

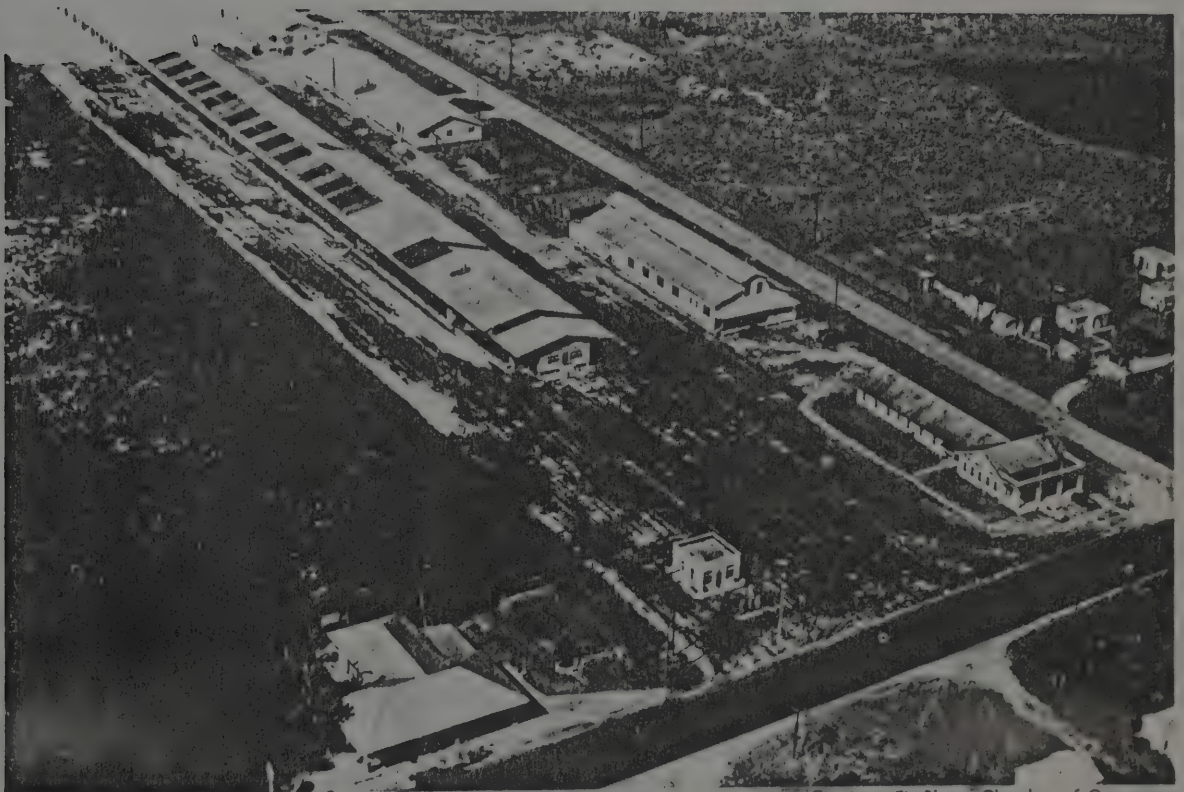
Prize winning Brahma Bulls on Alto Adams, Jr. ranch, Fort Pierce, Florida





Courtesy: Ft. Pierce Chamber of Commerce

St. Lucie County Junior High School



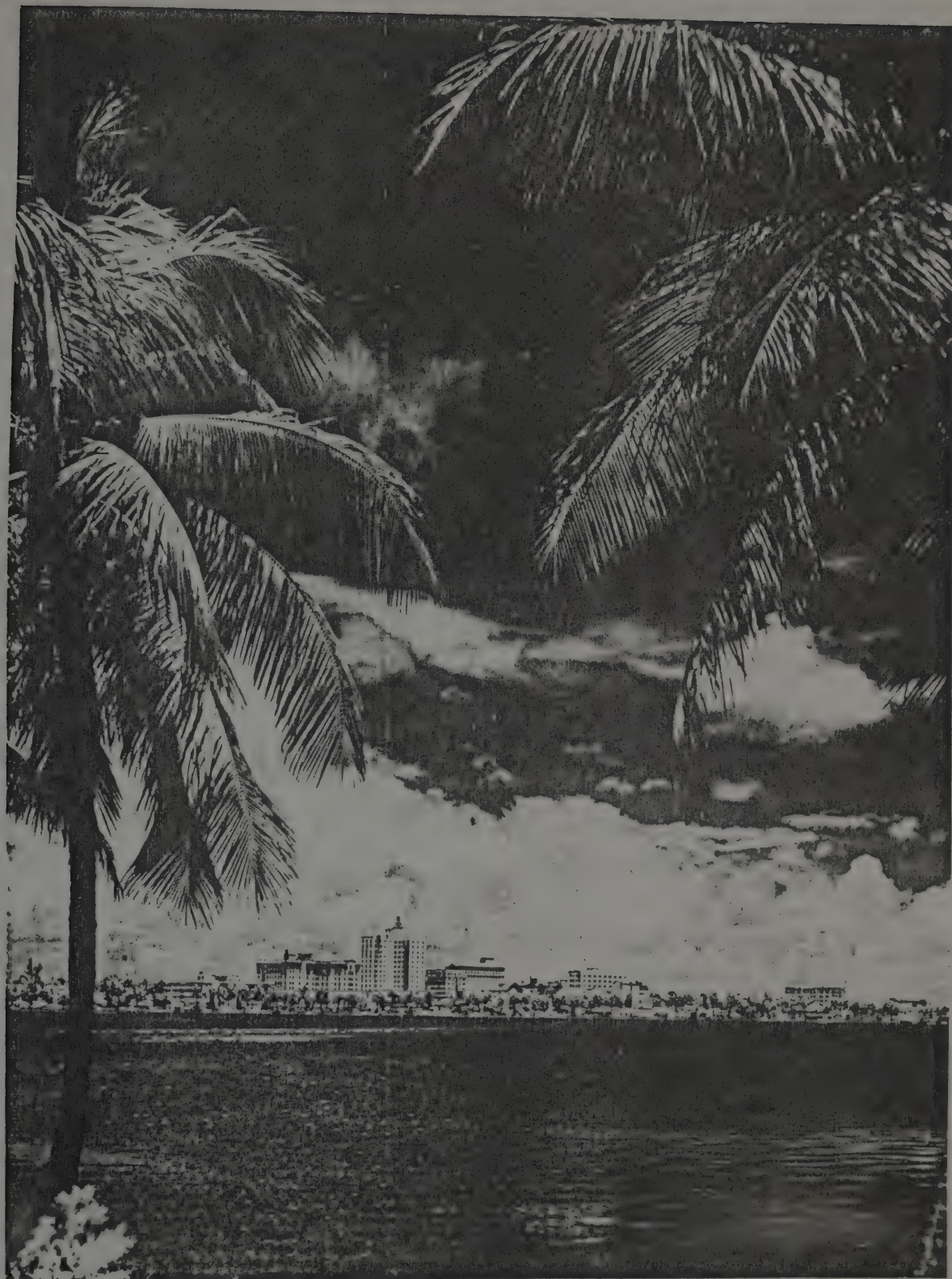
Courtesy: Ft. Pierce Chamber of Commerce

State Farmers Market, Fort Pierce









Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau

Across the Bay at West Palm Beach, Florida







Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau

Pratt-Whitney Aircraft Research and Development Center, near West Palm Beach, Fla.

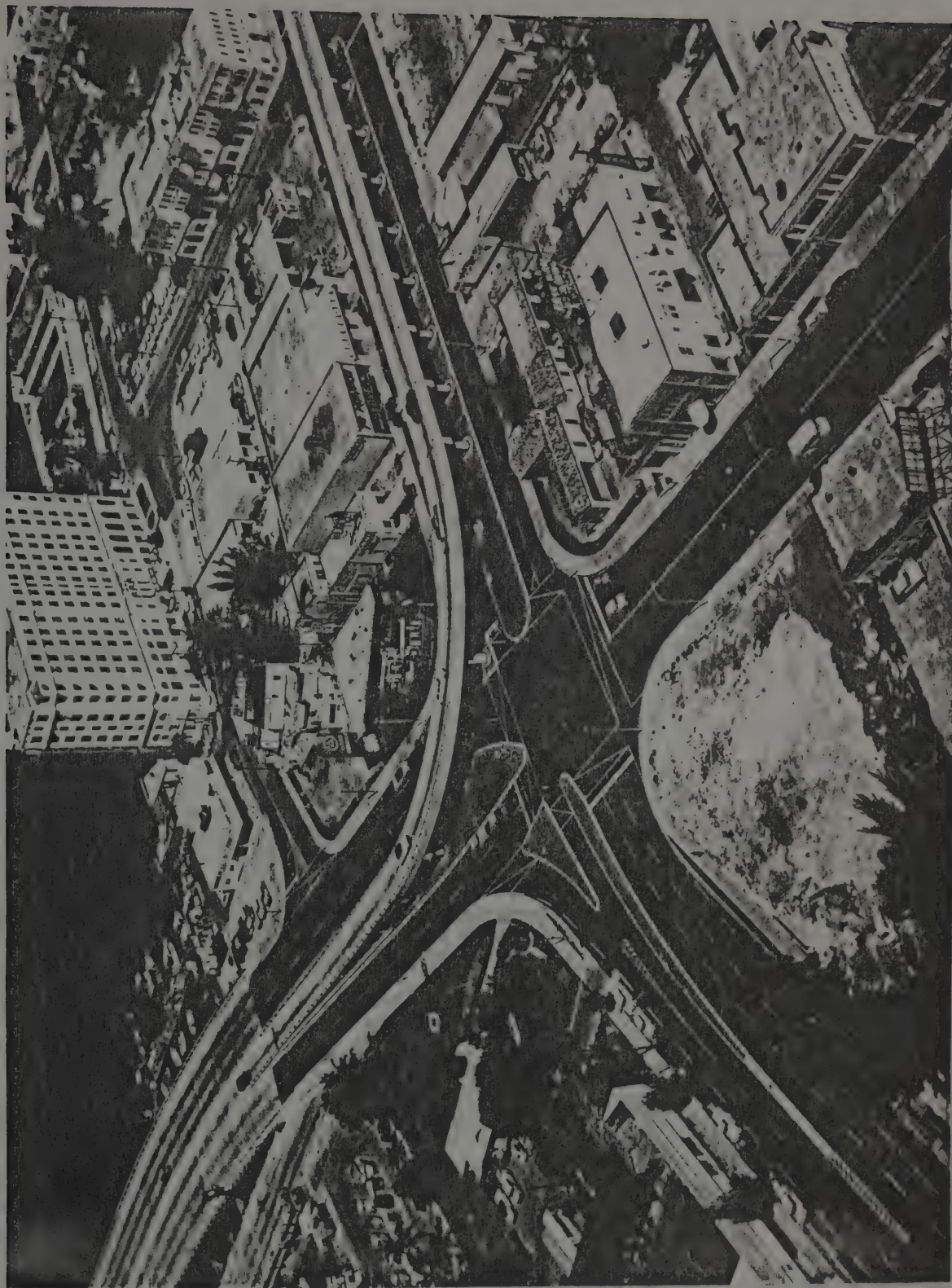


Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau

Palm Beach, Florida







Courtesy: State Road Commission

MacArthur Causeway, Road A1A, Dade County







Courtesy Florida State News Bureau

Beaches, Fort Lauderdale, Florida



Courtesy Florida State News Bureau

Ranco Corporation, Pompano Beach, Florida







Courtesy: Miami Beach News Bureau

Pioneering air mail flight from Panama to Miami on Feb. 13, 1929, made by Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh (at right in group behind mail sacks).



Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau

Yacht Basin at Ft. Lauderdale





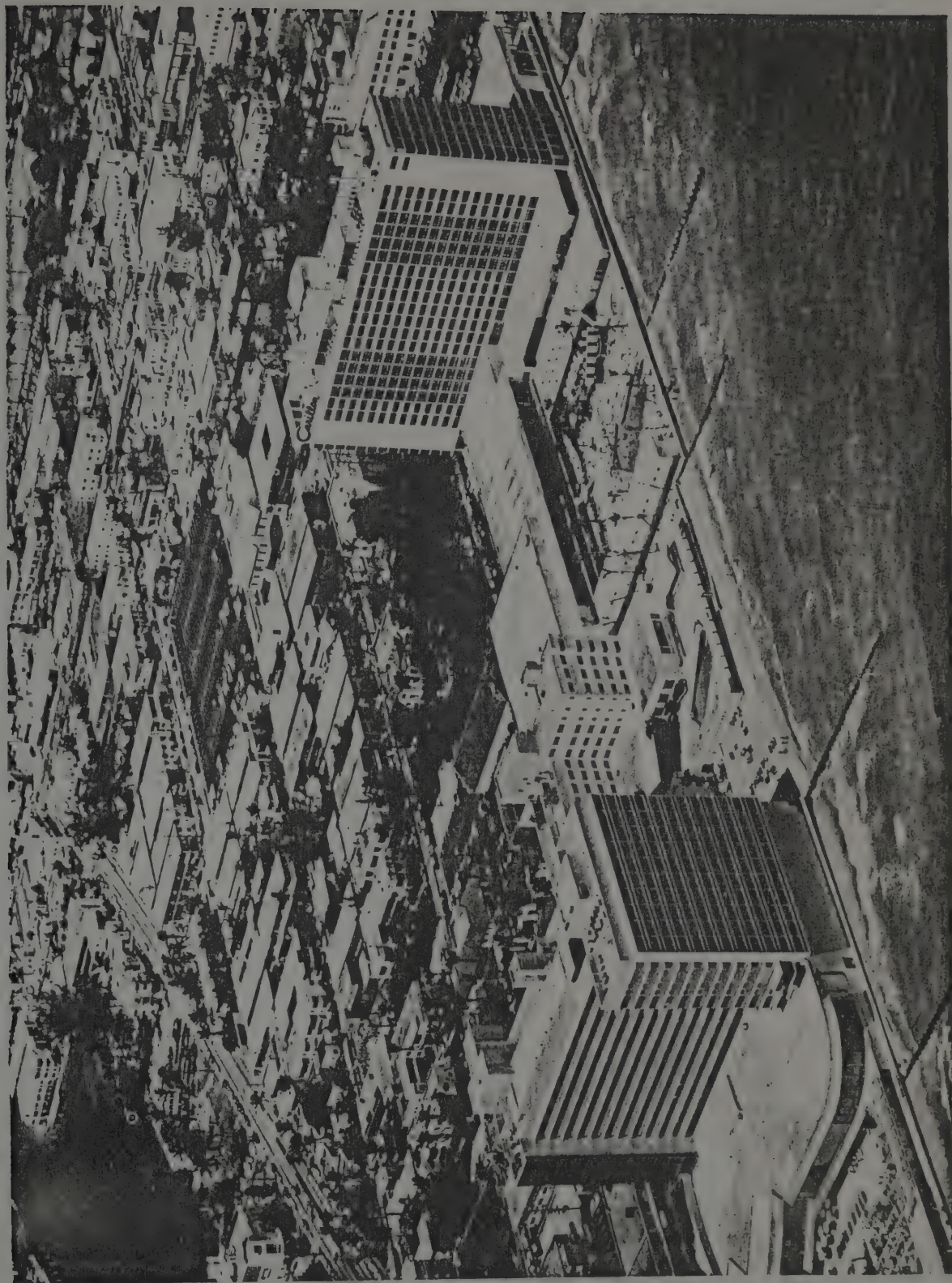


Courtesy: Miami Beach News Bureau

This aerial view of the ocean front hotel strip at Miami Beach shows Indian Creek and residential areas in the background.







Courtesy: Miami Beach News Bureau

Ocean Front Hotels, Miami Beach, Florida







Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau

Cistercian Monastery, Miami, Florida

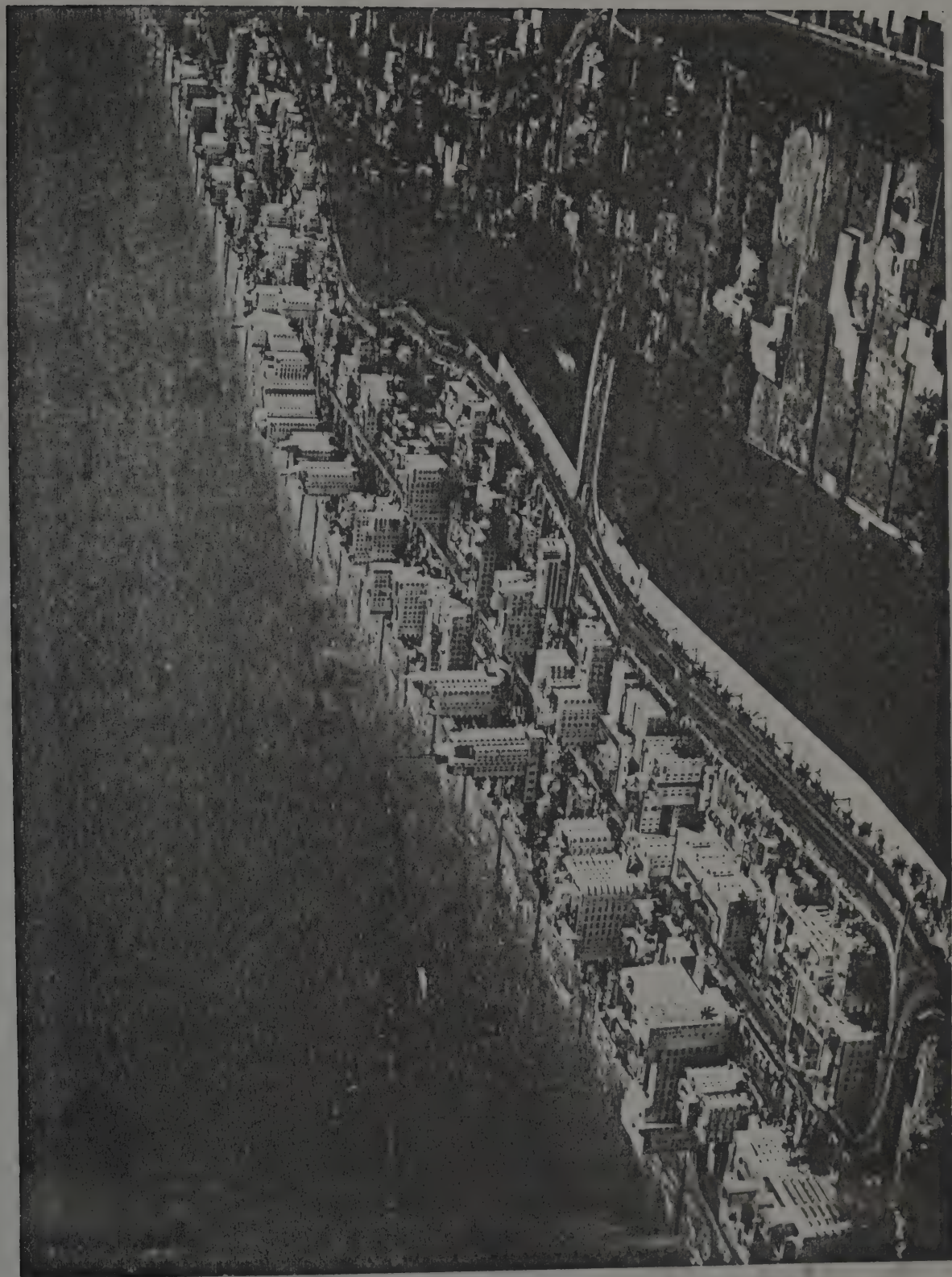


Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau

The Americana Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida







Ocean Front Hotels, Miami Beach

Courtesy: Miami Beach News Bureau







BARRY COLLEGE, Miami, Florida

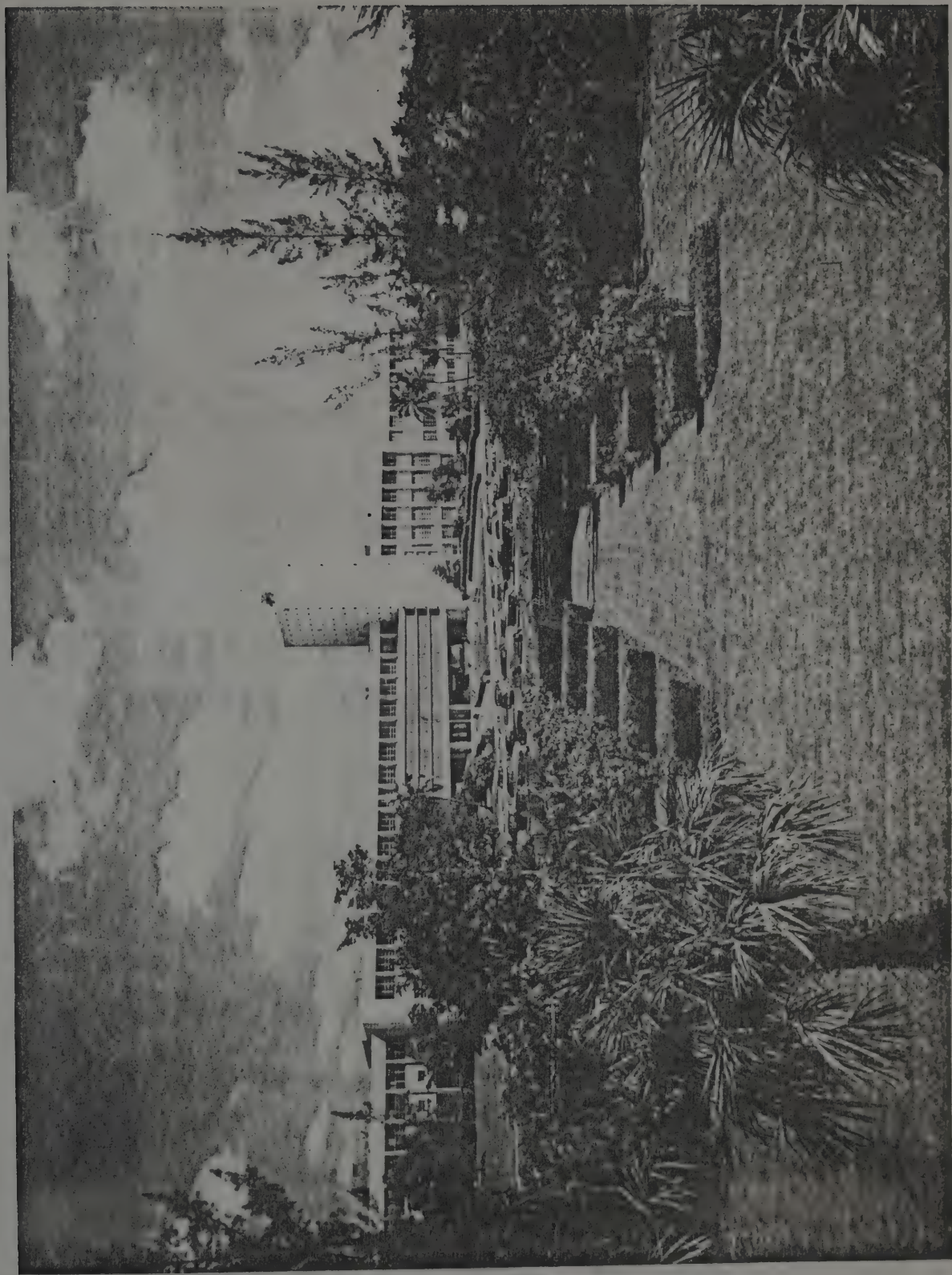
Students in academic attire leaving chapel.



Rotunda of Barry College at Miami, Florida







Courtesy: University of Miami.

University of Miami's Merriek Building.







Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau

Wesley Foundation, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida



The J. Neville McArthur Engineering Building is representative of the modern architecture on the campus of the University of Miami at Coral Gables, Florida.







Mount Sinai Hospital at Miami Beach

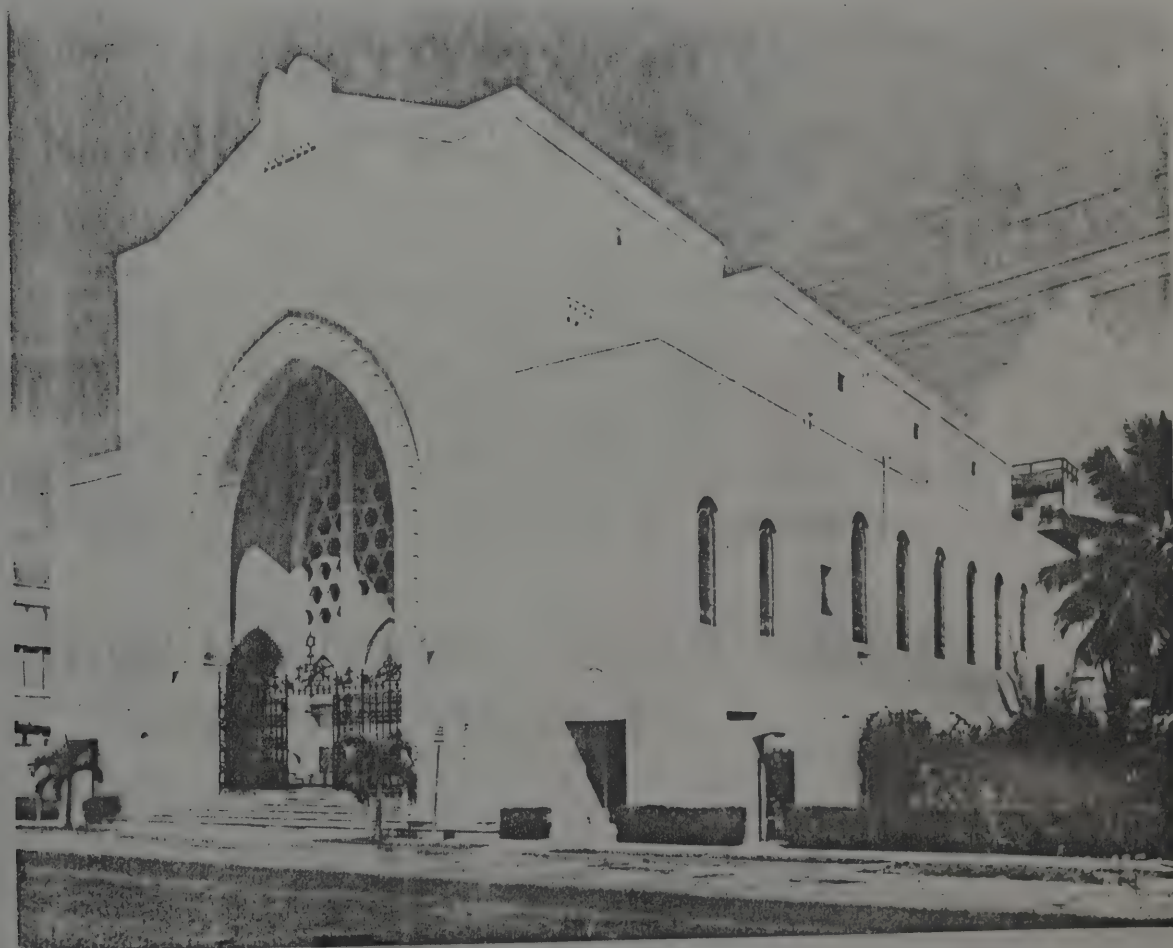


Temple Emanu-El Miami Beach, Florida





Fontainebleau and Eden Roc Hotels, Miami Beach, Florida



Temple Israel, Miami, Florida







Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau

Piping Natural Gas into Florida from State of Texas







Cornfields at Homestead, Florida

Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau



Courtesy: Key West Chamber of Commerce

Famous "Little White House," home of visiting presidents, U.S. Naval Station, Key West







Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau

Residence of the late James Deering on Biscayne Bay, Miami, Florida



Courtesy: Miami Beach News Bureau

Municipal Fishing Docks at Miami Beach







Courtesy: Miami Beach News Bureau

Deep Sea Fishing



Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau

Bone Fishing at Marathon Key, Florida







Courtesy: Florida State News Bureau

Episcopal Church, at Key West, Florida

















